

I F 1II B 2 a (1)I F 4I CIllinois Staats Zeitung, August 7, 1872.POSITION OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN PRESS IN THE
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

A complete register of German-American papers has appeared recently; 119 papers support Grant, while 105 favor Greeley. Of the German papers supporting Greeley only the Milwaukee Seebote and the Louisviller Anzlinger are important ones.

In favor of Grant are the largest and oldest German-American papers, as v.g. The N. Y. Handels Zeitung, the N.Y. Belle & Journal, The Illinois Staats Zeitung and the Cincinnati Courier, etc.

In regard to Chicago, our conservative estimate is that the total number of subscribers of Greeley papers does not exceed one-fifth of the subscribers of the Illinois Staats Zeitung. It is thus evident that as far as the German reading public is concerned, Greeley is in a pitiful minority.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1872.

KÖRNER AND HECKER

Editorial.

We have received a letter from Gustav Körner, dated May 8, and saying:
"Because my attitude to the presidential election has been misinterpreted,
as I see from several journals, I beg you to put into your widely circulated
paper the following lines: 'Between Greeley and Grant - always for Greeley.'"

(Signed) Gustav Körner.

Hecker has returned seriously ill from Cincinnati. From his sick bed, hardly
able to hold the pencil, he writes to Mr. Rapp: "And all that I have taken
on me in order to join the most infamous sell-out. This reform is worse than
the evil. The whole sell-out has been fixed by Davis and especially Frank
P. Blair, together with the besotted swindler Gratze Brown."

These unequivocal utterances of Hecker are well fitted to console us over the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 13, 1872.

so different conception of Gustav Korner. However, we must sincerely regret that Korner, through his conditional declaration for the arch-temperance man, Greeley, actually refuses to become the candidate for governor of the anti-temperance forces.....He who works for the elevation of the high priest of all temperance agitation to the presidency, can neither be the governor's candidate of the opponents of all temperance legislation, nor would he, himself, want to be.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 11, 1872.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

For the profit of those who might be deceived by the supposedly growing popularity of Greeley, be it said, that Greeley is gaining strength only on the anti-German side.....The Democratic Irishmen, popularly called, "Russians," hate the Germans with the same ardor as their kinsmen, the French. They gloat over every humiliation of the Germans, and just because Greeley has been nominated to spite the Germans, they loudly acclaim him.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1872.

GERMAN

[Political Matters]

At last one of the "liberal" German papers in Illinois has found the courage to strongly endorse our candidate for the next gubernatorial election. It is the Illinois Freie Presse in Springfield.

Those German "liberals" who are not bound to the temperance-man, Palmer, should follow the example of the old, splendid, Fritz Hecker, who calls Korner in his latest letter to the Illinois Staats Zeitung, the "strongest and best candidate," an "honest, incorruptible man" and an "able jurist and statesman." We only add that, Korner is a dependable opponent of the Temperance Law.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 20, 1872.

OUR GERMAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The day before yesterday we proposed the "liberal" German, Gustav Körner of Belleville for governor and declared ourselves willing to support him. Naturally we expected the most enthusiastic indorsement of the "liberal" Germans. Our proposal opened to them an excellent way out of the predicament into which they were sure to fall through the candidacy of the signer of the Temperance Law, John M. Palmer. Of what quality the German scribblers are, who have been hitched before the cart of the new party, one can see from the fact that they have not even communicated our proposition to their readers.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 17, 1872.

[Political Matters]

From a dependable source we hear that on the "liberal" side the proposition has been made to nominate Gustav Körner for governor. The nomination of Körner would be much too smart a move than we would believe such fossils as Uncle Jesse K. Dubois, Hatcher, Miner, and "Long" John Wentworth, who have taken the lead in the liberal movement in Illinois would be capable.

But let us suppose that Körner would be nominated for the governorship - we would be quite satisfied. In him we would gladly support a man about whose attitude toward the Temperance Law we have no doubts. The majority in the legislature has been pleased to disregard party restrictions in respect to temperance legislation, it therefore must not be surprised that we, on our side, in fighting this law will



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 17, 1872.

recognize no party difference. Besides, Mr. Körner, up to now, has been a firm and faithful Republican and the fact that he is regarded by the "Liberals" as one of them will not make us doubt the honesty of his Republican convictions. Taking into regard his statesmanlike ability, his legal knowledge and thorough acquaintance with all public interests of the state of Illinois - there is no eminent man in the state who surpasses him in these respects.

Americans could regard it as proof of his Americanism that he is almost 40 years a citizen of the state, that is to say, longer than most of the native Americans living in Illinois. As to the Germans, they will support in him a man who has never been ashamed of his German birth...

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1871

[Political Matters]

Tomorrow the citizens of Cook County will be able to show if the misfortune that has come over Chicago shall not at least have the one good result that the bums and scoundrels who have remained on the property of the city like leeches are put into discard.

The ticket that has been presented to the public by the central committees of both parties consists of a series of names which belong to the best and most esteemed of the city. They are the names of men to whom every citizen could intrust his private fortune without anxiety. Men, who unlike C. C. P. Holder (candidate of the opposition) do not use up the charity funds intrusted to them to ride around in buggies, nor would they keep them in their own pockets, nor use them to enrich Irish schnaps-keepers, in order to buy votes through them. They are on the contrary, men whose names alone are sufficient to get for the city the credit which it so urgently needs.

Shall a fellow whom the whole German public for years has been pointing out as an incendiary - be elected as a representative of German intelligence and honesty? Shall our police and our fire department (the impotence and inefficiency of which four weeks ago has been so glaringly exposed) remain an Irish Democratic organization, worse than the disreputable New York municipal



Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 6, 1871.

police? If this should happen, it would be a terrible blow for the honor, the good name, and the credit of Chicago.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 31, 1871.

THE ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG PUBLISHES THE LIST OF CANDIDATES ON WHOM BOTH PARTIES HAVE AGREED, AND COMMENTS:

For the mayoralty, Joseph Medill has been proposed. He, not long ago, pressed in the Tribune the candidacy of Mr. Henry Greenebaum in the warmest and most emphatic terms. It has therefore certainly not been animosity against the Germans which gave Medill the nomination, but exclusively the desire to satisfy all classes of society. Medill is a man of honor whose highest ambition is to see his name connected with the reconstruction of Chicago, and just as he in good faith proposed the name of the German Henry Greenebaum, so Greenebaum and all good Germans will stand by him faithfully.

For the office of police commissioner, Jacob Rehm has been nominated in place of Fr. Gund. Not because any member of the committee doubted the honesty and the good will of Gund, but because Rehm's executive ability, practical experience, and knowledge of men seemed greater than Gund's. Everyone of those who voted against Mr. Gund is in sympathy with him and expects that he, who



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 31, 1871.

has lost so much in the fire, will find a proper position in the city administration. The same is true of Fritz Metzke who had to be passed by, in spite of the zealous boosting by his German friends, for Rumsey who happens to be better known in American circles.

Of the other Germans on the list nothing needs to be said. Everybody knows them as men of the highest integrity. J. H. Pahlmann, Christian Wahl, John Herting, and Joseph Roelle have been proposed as county commissioners, and better men than they, it would be hard to find. On the list of city offices stands the name of Georg von Hollen.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 27, 1871.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Today the final conference between the Central Committees of both parties, for the construction of a common list of candidates, will take place.

(Footnote: In the Central Committee of the Republican Party at this occasion, Raster, the editor of the Staats Zeitung, seems to have played a considerable role.)

To our German Republican friends who zealously protest against all concessions to the Democrats we only want to submit the question: Is the Republican Party at this moment still a majority in Chicago? It is so possibly, but it is not certain. The most dependable Republican wards lie in ashes. The Republican voters have been spread in all directions of the compass. How many can and will on election day wander miles and miles in order to vote? Hardly one among ten. And even if they do it, it would still be very questionable if they are legally entitled to vote in the wards in which they no longer live.

For these reasons, together with those evident from the whole situation of Chicago, the two parties have regarded it as just and proper to conclude



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 27, 1871.

an armistice. The election of 1871, so to say, shall not count in the party politics of Chicago.

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[POLITICAL MATTERS]



The German citizens of the western part of the 16th ward, the so-called Bavarian settlement, yesterday had their first meeting at 775 N. Halsted street, in order to consult and come to an agreement on who would be the best man to represent the common interests of this large and in part still "original" district of Chicago. The hall was filled to its capacity; about 100 prominent, long-time citizens, mostly German, discussed animatedly the selection of candidates.

Mr. Carl Haussner was elected permanent chairman, and Mr. George Menzel, secretary - both by acclamation. Mr. Snyder gave the main address. He proved that no city district was so neglected by the City Council from beginning on as the Bavarian settlement. This German district counts for nothing in the eyes of the honorable aldermen. The numerous population has to pay more than its share into the city treasury without getting anything in return. Because it is a German district, nobody had thought to connect it with the city sewers or the gas and water pipes. Never since the district was settled has an alderman come from there. They hail without exception from the aristocratic eastern part of the 16th ward; and so it has come about that in the east everything has been fixed up and the value of real estate has been multiplied.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, October 4, 1871.

While the western, German part, in many ways seem only a village, even though the people must pay the high city taxes.

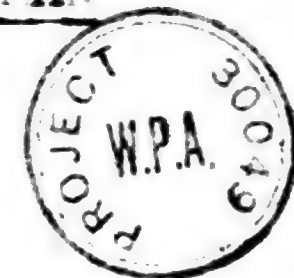
These conditions have engendered the determination to nominate this time a man from the Bavarian settlement as alderman; in the place of Tyler, Mr. B. Miller was recommended, and accepted the nomination. To report on other suitable candidates for alderman a committee of five was nominated, consisting of Messrs. Peter Regitz, Mathias Mathis, Edward Schmeisser, H. Russer, and J. H. Snyder.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 9, 1871.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]



In the last session of the City Council the conflict between the aldermen and the mayor has taken a turn that is to be deeply regretted. Last Saturday, those members who so long had held up the nomination of commissaries for the Bridewell, agreed to renounce the nomination of an Irishman and to insist on a German. The mayor named some thirty men, among them five or six Germans of unexceptional character. From this list the deputation of the City Council selected three (Sherman, S. S. Hayes, and John Hasting) whom they recommended to the mayor. Mr. Mason, thereupon seems to have thought he should not have shown himself too compliant and should not altogether renounce his right of initiative. So he sent in on Monday evening, three names (C. C. Hammond, Mancel Talcott, and Louis Wahl) who should have been perfectly acceptable to the City Council. However, these names too were voted down (by a divided vote of 17 to 17). With the exception of Glade, all German aldermen (Schnitz, Battermann, Puhler, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, and Busse) voted against the confirmation of the German Louis Wahl.

The demand that one of the three commissaries should be a citizen of German birth we have thought justified - not as the vulgar and libelous Times intimates - out of national hatred against the Anglo-Americans, but for the very simple reason that many Germans being unable to speak English, the appointment

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 9, 1971.

of a German speaking commissioner is the only way to deal with various complaints and abuses. However, when the mayor - yielding to this demand - nominates a highly respected German citizen, a gentleman of the most honorable character, of recognized business ability and splendid education, and then his name is voted down - then it is easy to conclude that the reasons for this resistance are such that must fear the light of day.

The Council can and shall refuse confirmation to unqualified candidates, but it shall not vote down excellently qualified men, because, if Mr. Schintz had been mayor, he would have named different persons. If this is being done, then the only result will be what a certain side aims at: Namely, that enmity is sown between the English and the German speaking Republicans.

The mayor, without doubt, will send in the three names again tomorrow. Until then, we hope, some of the seven Germans who voted Monday against the German Louis Wahl will have arrived at a better judgement.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 10, 1871.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Mr. Editor:-

The undersigned would like to ask you for supplementation of your report on the mass meeting of June 8th. After the motion of Mr. Kielholz had been adopted to send three men from each ward to an anti-Temperance Committee. Mr. Richard Michael is moved to reconsider this resolution, and to replace it by one according to which the Executive Committee should call meetings in each ward, in each of which three citizens should be elected to form together with the members of the Executive Committee an Anti-Temperance body. This motion was adopted. Signed: Max Eberhardt, President A. C. Lebell, Secretary.

To Our German Fellow Citizens!

In execution of the order that we received at the mass meeting on June 8th, we are inviting the German citizens of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th ward on Saturday June 10th at 8 P.M. to meet at the place of Mr. Karl Nibbe, Larrabee and Willow Street, respectively that of Mr. Muller, Sedgwick and Sigel, respectively that



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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG? June 10th, 1871.

of Mr. Theadore Willems, Larrabee and Elm, respectively that of Mr. Almendinger, Oak and Rush, respectively that of Mr. Rodemeyer, Clark and Indiana Street, in order to elect three Committee members in each ward.

All friends of personal freedom and independence without regard to party are invited.

Signed: The Executive Committee.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 30, 1868.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

Election of delegates to the Republican County Convention which will meet tomorrow in the room of the Recorder's Court was held in yesterday's primary. Following is the result:

First Ward

Peter Regitz, Isaac Pflaum. [Translator's note: The names of eight men are omitted.]

Second Ward

Henry Schleuning, Joseph Sicher. [Translator's note: The names of six other men are omitted.]

Third Ward

Patrick Wagner, Louis Wahl, Joseph Doktor, Albert Reiners. [Translator's note:

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The names of four other men are omitted.]

Fourth Ward

O. A. Schultz, Otto Bluhm. [Translator's note: The names of eight other men are omitted.]

Fifth Ward

G. T. Kolbe, M. Schlumbrecht, O. Eigenmann. [Translator's note: The names of two other men are omitted.]

Sixth Ward

Alois Uher, Gustav Bausenbach, Andreas Enzenbacher. [Translator's note: The name of one other man is omitted.]

Seventh Ward

Charles Loeding. [Translator's note: The names of five other men are omitted.]

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Eighth Ward

Julius Miller, George Martin. [Translator's note: The name of one other man is omitted.]

Ninth Ward

[Translator's note: No names of Americans of German descent are listed.]

Tenth Ward

J. Hayden, Ino Hoffmann, Joseph Wilde, T. D. Fitch. [Translator's note: The names of six other men are omitted.]

Eleventh Ward

Joseph Witte, Henry Gade, Otto Dehling, E. S. Solomon. [Translator's note: The names of five other men are omitted.]

Twelfth Ward

John Bartels. [Translator's note: The names of two other men are omitted.]

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Thirteenth Ward

Conrad Folz, Gustavus Fischer, K. George Schmitt. [Translator's note: The names of three other men are omitted.]

Fourteenth Ward

Adam Grimmel, Fritz Beinhof, William Kleber, P. Steinmueller, John Loeber. [Translator's note: The name of one other man is omitted.]

Fifteenth Ward

A. C. Hesing, John Herting, Peter Hand. [Translator's note: The names of five other men are listed.]

Sixteenth Ward

A. Baierle, G. Oertel. [Translator's note: The names of five other men are listed.]

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 14, 1868.

INSPECTORS AND PLACES OF REGISTRATION

Following is a list of places of registration and supervising inspectors of election.

First Ward--First District

Inspectors--Simon W. King, B. B. Tuttle, S. S. Benjamin. Place of registration
--49 Wabash Avenue.

First Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Charles F. Chilson, Peter Regitz, A. Banyon. Place of registration
--98 South Wells Street.

Second Ward--First District

Inspectors--W. T. Hancock, Isaac Howland, C. C. Garber. Place of registration
--Southwest corner of State and Van Buren Streets.

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Second Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Joseph Butler, William H. Young, Anton Berg. Place of registration--Northwest corner of Van Buren and Sherman Streets.

Third Ward--First District

Inspectors--John D. Jennings, Joseph Pollock, George A. Meech. Place of registration--Taylor Street, in the rear of 504 State Street.

Third Ward--Second District

Inspectors--N. S. Bouton, E. R. Fowler, Dr. Hahn.

Fourth Ward--First District

Inspectors--George C. Morton, W. R. Schroeder, R. A. B. Mills. Place of registration--Buell House, southeast corner of State and 22nd Streets.

Fourth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--W. P. Comstock, Morgan, L. Keith, Samuel Boerger. Place of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 14, 1868.

registration--Old Engine Number Nine, corner Cottage Grove Avenue and 26th Street.

Fifth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Henry Schmitz, Henry Morris, John Bannon. Place of registration --680 Archer Avenue.

Fifth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--James Clary, Thomas McMahon, Christian Freund. Place of registration--131 Archer Avenue.

Sixth Ward--First District

Inspectors--B. G. Gill, Nicholas Linden, William Jauncey. Place of registration --Maxwell Street Engine House.

Sixth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--W. W. Washburne, B. Weichselbaum, Anton Schaefer. Place of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 14, 1868.

registration--Home of Michal Fitzgerald, northwest corner of Polk and Canal Streets.

Seventh Ward--First District

Inspectors--George Heart, Christian Tegtmeyer, Gotthard Schaaf. Place of registration--Corner of Mitchell and Union Streets.

Seventh Ward--Second District

Inspectors--A. Bruening, William Frazier, Edward Murphy. Place of registration--Blue Island Avenue Engine House.

Eighth Ward--First District

Inspectors--R. P. Deerickson, Michael Reddinger, Theodore Clowry. Place of registration--Corner of Blue Island Avenue and Sampson Street.

Eighth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--R. M. Guilford, William Boehmer, W. I. Onahan. Place of registration

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--Home of James Bridgeman, Polk Street near Centre Avenue.

Ninth Ward--First District

Inspectors--H. Weinkopp, Samuel McColter, Daniel Worthington. Place of registration--Washingtonian Home.

Ninth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--A. St. John Campbell, Thomas McNamara, J. Pike. Place of registration--West Lake Street Engine House.

Tenth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Pleasant Amick, A. G. Loewe, Hiram M. Chase. Place of registration--West Jackson Street Engine House, between Clinton and Jefferson Streets.

Tenth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Alvin Salisbury, George W. Bohannon, A. L. Amberg. Place of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 14, 1868.

registration--Engine House, corner Washington and Clinton Streets.

Eleventh Ward--First District

Inspectors--William Weimann, George Morey, Henry Grace. Place of registration
--Corner of Carroll and Desplaines Streets.

Eleventh Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Peter McGinnis, A. L. Bennett, A. W. Klein. Place of registration
--Corner of Halsted and West Indiana Streets.

Twelfth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Charles H. Duensing, Louis Schultz, A. O. Bryan. Place of registration--336 Milwaukee Avenue.

Twelfth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--James McGrath, W. G. Sturtevant, H. Thies. Place of registration--

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421 Elston Road.

Thirteenth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Fred Bensinger, Eben Woodruff, Henry Rose. Place of registration
--Engine House on Larrabee Street near North Avenue.

Thirteenth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Thomas Shirely, Peter Mahr, James Curry. Place of registration--
(not given).

Fourteenth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Robert Engel, Louis Berger, John McHughn. Place of registration--
Corner of Larrabee Street and Clybourne Avenue.

Fourteenth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Henry Jahns, Philipp Steinmueller, John Ries. Place of registration
--Fritz Frillmann's Saloon, corner of Division and Wells Streets.

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Fifteenth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Henry Wendt, J. C. Grant, Dr. Boyer. Place of registration--North-west corner of Chicago Avenue and Wells Street.

Fifteenth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--William McClark, W. S. Golsen, Lorenz Baer. Place of registration --Corner of Rush Street and Chicago Avenue.

Sixteenth Ward--First District

Inspectors--Joseph Briggs, Elihu Granger, Andrew Nelson. Place of registration --Corner of Franklin and Indiana Streets.

Sixteenth Ward--Second District

Inspectors--Fred Heintze, Martin Green, Patrick Smith. Place of registration --North Market Hall.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 14, 1867.

CAPTAIN E. F. C. KLOKKE

(Editorial)

Captain E. F. C. Klokke, a soldier who served in the old Hecker Regiment (Twenty-fourth Illinois) has agreed to accede to the wishes of his friends and become a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

Captain Klokke was a brave soldier, according to the unanimous opinion of his comrades in arms and superior officers. He is a loyal Republican, and a sworn enemy of all fanatics and advocates of temperance. He is able and ambitious, respected as a citizen and soldier, and deserves the support of all true Republicans. We heartily recommend him to our voters.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1864.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN

(Editorial)

Never before have the Republican citizens of the city of Chicago nominated better aldermanic candidates than those whose names appear above this article. Most of the candidates who were nominated in the recent primaries are widely known as patriotic, honest, and able men. Among the eighteen aspirants there are five Germans, to whom their countrymen may justly point with great pride, and who will undoubtedly do their full duty if elected.

Peter Shimp has been a member of the City Council for two years. Originally he was not elected as a party man, both parties the Republican as well as the Democratic, having voted for Shimp, who at that time was a Douglas Democrat. When the Copperheads came into control of the city administration, they believed that Peter Shimp could be "persuaded" by the party whip to vote for their

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measures; but Mr. Shimp was too good a patriot and Union man to betray his country. He abided faithfully by the last statement which Stephen A. Douglas made: "Now (during the war) there can be only traitors and patriots"; and Peter Shimp turned his back upon the former and took his rightful place among the latter.

John Raber is known to the Republicans of Chicago as an old and faithful friend of the Union and of the cause of liberty. He served the city as collector for two years, and his final accounting proved that in him the Germans had furnished an official who administered the financial affairs of the city conscientiously and ably. He will perform the duties of an alderman equally well.

Anton Hottinger has served the people of his ward as alderman since the last municipal election. Had Mr. Hottinger been a member of the party that had a majority in the City Council, or, rather, had Mr. Hottinger's party been in the majority, he would have succeeded in doing much good for the city and for

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his ward, for there is hardly a Republican alderman in the City Council who is more respected and has more influence than Mr. Hottinger. We hope that during his next term he will have the pleasure and opportunity of fighting on the side of a Republican majority.

Gustav Fischer was elected to the Board of Supervisors last fall, and the fact that he was nominated without opposition is proof that the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward are entirely satisfied with his services. Mr. Fischer has been a Deputy Sheriff for a long time, and likewise in this office he has proved to be an able, reliable, and willing servant, thus winning the respect of his fellow citizens.

C. B. Lindemann is not known to the voters, since he has not yet held public office. We cannot, therefore, cite his public record to prove that he is able and trustworthy. However, we have known Mr. Lindemann well for a long time, and can predict that he will be an excellent alderman; in fact, we congratulate the Republican party upon its choice of a candidate. Mr. Lindemann has always

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been identified with the great party of liberty and has been active in the promulgation of its principles. He deserves the honor which has been bestowed upon him and should be given a seat among the City Fathers. We are confident that the citizens who nominated him will do everything in their power to elect him by a great majority.

The Sixteenth Ward is a ward in which it will require great effort to elect a Republican; however, nothing but this effort is required, and the victory will be won if our citizens do their duty. We refer all those who have any doubts on this score to the results of last fall, when the Republicans in the Sixteenth Ward succeeded in electing Charles Drandorff to the Board of Supervisors. What was possible then, is not only possible again, but can be accomplished with much less difficulty, since a great many people who voted the Democratic ticket at that time have left the Democratic party, because it is controlled by the Chicago Times. So let us take courage and work diligently, and C. B. Lindemann will represent the Sixteenth Ward in the City Council.

Christian Techtmeier won the nomination in the Seventh Ward. He is one of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1864.

the oldest settlers of Chicago, a man of the people, a worker in the true sense of the word. We are happy that the voters of the Seventh Ward have shown by their choice of a candidate that they want to be represented only by men who have the welfare of the country and their community at heart. The fact that Mr. Techtmeier enjoys the respect of his neighbors, and of the residents of his ward in general, is a strong indication that he will be elected.

MP2 (11.1) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

THE CANDIDACY OF CASPAR BUTZ

(Editorial)

We have called the attention of the Germans of the State to the fact that they now have a very good opportunity to send a German Representative to the United States Congress. The citizens of the State of Illinois are entitled to elect a fourteenth Representative, a Representative at large, besides the regular Representatives of the thirteen districts.

The Germans of Illinois constitute an important part of the population of the State, and nobody could justly accuse them of being immodest if they ask that one of the fourteen men chosen to represent the people of Illinois in Congress be a German.

The German citizens of this State, as well as those of the other states of the Union, have always been known as staunch advocates and defenders of

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BOHEMIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

liberty, and it was due chiefly to their willing co-operation and strong support that the standard-bearer of the Chicago Platform was elected President of the United States. In the present war for freedom they not only have proved that they are loyal patriots and brave soldiers, but they have also provided a number of military leaders who have won the admiration of the whole country.

Far be it from us to demand that Germans in general, or any individual German, should receive a reward for the deeds of our German heroes; we shall merely say that a people who, collectively and individually, have done so much for the cause of this country should also have a voice in the national assembly of the nation, especially when they have in their ranks men who are capable of representing the people as a whole.

Had Mr. Gustav Koerner not left recently for the court of the King of Spain to serve as ambassador of our country, the Germans of the State certainly

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

would not have missed the opportunity of doing everything possible to elect this man to Congress, since he has brought honor upon the German name by his record as judge of the Supreme Court and also as lieutenant governor. However, since Mr. Gustav Koerner, the man of our choice, is abroad in the service of our country, we heartily recommend Mr. Caspar Butz. We know of no other German in the State of Illinois who is better qualified to represent the State in the Congress, and many German citizens have urged him to be a candidate.

As Representative to the State Legislature from the northern and western District of Cook County, Mr. Butz has often demonstrated that he is an able parliamentarian, and he has proved that the interests of his constituents have been entrusted to a faithful and honest man. Mr. Butz is a very good speaker; he is a master of the English language. He has the necessary knowledge of statesmanship, and he is a zealous advocate and champion of absolute freedom. Being a liberal-minded man, Mr. Butz would be in favor of prosecuting the war more vigorously, and, in general he would recommend only

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

such measures by which the Rebellion would be suppressed now and for all time.

If the Germans want a German Representative in Congress, and if they have chosen Mr. Butz as their candidate, they will have to make their wishes known in unmistakable terms at the mass meeting which will be held next Monday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1861.

TOWN CLERK OF SOUTH CHICAGO

(Editorial)

We consider it to be our duty to call the attention of German voters who live on the South Side to the fact that Mr. Leonhardt Lamperts, one of our ablest German fellow citizens, is a candidate for the office of Town Clerk. Mr. Lamperts served as gauger for several years. Although that public office pays but a very small salary, Lamperts' work was very satisfactory to our businessmen as well as to the public. In gratitude for these faithful labors, and in recognition of his many efforts in behalf of the cause of the Union, Mr. Lamperts was driven from office by the present Mayor to make room for a man who was willing to be the tool of the Court-House clique. Mr. Lamperts was nominated for the office of Town Clerk at the convention which was held at Bryan's Hall, and he is well fitted to perform the duties of this office, the income from which is also exceedingly small. We hope that Mr. Lamperts will be elected.

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I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies**



Abendpost, February 19, 1937

POLITICAL

The German Republican Club of the 25th Ward has held its annual election with the following result: Emil Limmer; President, Hermann Michel, Vice President; Charles Suhr, Secretary: Fred Follett, Treasurer; Geoge Kieke, Guard. Representants of the German-American Central Club of Cook County: Dr. E. Markrbreiter, Hermann Michel, Karl Mueller, Fred Follett, Emil Limmer, R. Wernicke, John H. Logeman, Charles Sanger, B. Baer, G. Kieke, Louis O. Kohlz, John Schnell, R. H. Hansner, Otto Kramschulte.

- Member of the Republican County Executive Committee Hermann Michel.
- Under the leadership of Robert Burke, 112 members of the County Democrats started last night on a pleasure trip to Florida for the next two weeks.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1934.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION OF COOK COUNTY

The management of the German Democratic organization herewith expresses its thanks to all its members and friends who contributed to the great success of the Democratic landslide.

Our thanks go also to the singing organizations "Harmonie", "Orpheus", "Senefelder" and the leadership of Karl Rekzel as to the singing club of the Hermann Sisters under Tegtmeyer for their co-operation in the last German mass meeting at the Lincoln Turn Hall. Without the co-operation of the German press and the radio such a great treat would hardly have been possible.

For this, the gentlemen of the German press and the radio deserve special thanks as does the management of the Bismarck Hotel where we had our headquarters. The German Democratic organization has, in the last few weeks,

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 8, 1934.

grown into a strong organization. It proves that the idea of political participation has gained more and more ground among the Germans of Chicago and Cook County, and that purposeful efforts will not be short of success in this respect.

For this reason, we ask all German men and women of Chicago and vicinity to support us in our endeavors to give Germans the political respect and recognition due them.

To all who have contributed to the great success we again give our heartiest thanks.

Those, however, who are still at a distance we call and tell them: Get into the German Democratic organization! Fortify our ranks! Unity makes us all strong.

S. Neumann, organizer.

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IV

IV (Bohemian)

IV (Jewish)

GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1934.

MEETING OF GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATS
IN LINCOLN TURNER HALL

Last evening the organization known officially as the German-American Democratic organization of Cook County, Inc., held an election meeting at the Lincoln Turner Hall. Among those present were a large number of men and women who are well-known in German societies, in the singing and turner societies, the great fraternal organizations, the Schwabenverein (Swabian Society), and so forth.

The chairman, Ernst Buhler, who is an attorney and a member of the School Board, introduced the various speakers during the course of the evening. First on the list was Mayor Kelly who, like many other candidates, had to attend another large meeting and therefore arrived in the Hall only a few minutes after 8 P.M. He was followed by various candidates in next Tuesday's election, among them Alderman John Toman, candidate for sheriff; Michael J. Flynn,



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Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1934.

candidate for county clerk; George Seif, candidate for

membership on the board of the Sanitary District; and

John Traeger, who is a candidate for county commissioner.

The Municipal court candidates, Joseph J. Drucker, George Weiss, and Joseph B. Hermes, were also present, and--the last of a long list--Fred W. Brummel, for whose candidacy Mr. Gustave A. Brand had already spoken. Other candidates, who could not be present in person, because they had to speak at other mass meetings, found friends and party members to speak for them, and explain the excellence, etc., of the candidates.

The fundamental idea in all the speeches can be summed up in these words: "Vote for the entire Democratic ticket to prove that you support President Roosevelt's program." This thought was also expressed by Congressmen A.J. Sabath and Leonard W. Schuetz, of the Fifth and Seventh Congressional Districts, respectively, who also urged the election of former Congressman James McAndrews of the Ninth District. A pleasant interlude in the long program of speeches was provided by the excellent and well-received offerings



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Director Taegtmeyer.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 31, 1934.

of the singing societies Harmonie, Orpheus, and Geusfelder
Liederkranz, under Director [Karl] Reckzeh, and the songs
of the singing society of the Hermanneschwester, under



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1934.

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE DEMOKRATISCHE ORGANISATION
VON COOK COUNTY, INC.

At Bismarck Hotel, Tuesday, September 18, there will be a big meeting to recruit members, to which all German-speaking Democrats are cordially invited.

It is in the interest of citizens of German descent that we secure as many members as possible for our organization. All nationality groups of Chicago are already hard at work for the fall campaign. They have large organizations. The German element must first create such an organization. Because of the large number of voters of German descent, the Germans of Chicago should be the strongest national group.

We appeal to the German element to join the Deutsch-Amerikanische Demokratische Organisation (German-American Democratic Organization), so that we may finally have some influence in the political field. The biggest hall in Chicago should prove too small for a mass meeting, if all our German fellow citizens would wake up and join together into one great body.



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Abendpost, Sept. 14, 1934.

To the next meeting for recruiting members, every member should bring five to ten sympathetic friends and neighbors of German extraction, including Austrians, Swiss, Luxemburgers, Sudeten-Germans, German-Hungarians, German-Russians, etc.--in one word, all German-speaking people. Also, married women and girls entitled to vote are heartily welcomed by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Organization, and invited to co-operate with us actively. At the meeting next Tuesday, the following candidates, well known to Chicago's Germans, will be the speakers: Robert M. Sweitzer, candidate for County Treasurer; Clayton F. Smith, candidate for president and member of the County Board; Fred Brummel, candidate for member of the Board of Tax Appeals; John Toman, candidate for the office of Sheriff; John Traeger, Jr., candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

All the candidates mentioned above will set forth their programs, and will be very glad to meet fellow Democrats of German descent.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1932.

A GAY MEETING

Prosaic Contribution of a Poetic Journalist

The last meeting of delegates of the German-American Citizens' Bund contained so much unintentional humor that it would be unfair to withhold it from our people in these times which are so devoid of humor.

At the chairman's table sat the president, a man of giant stature. There is something about his physical make-up that makes him appear as if molded of iron--and his determination seems as firm.

According to the report of the last meeting, our beloved vice-president resigned before elections because, being a Republican, he could not approve of all endorsements made by the German-American Bund. This honorable attitude was acknowledged with loud and sincere applause. The same gentleman also happens to be the president of the German Day celebration. On the other hand, it was necessary to warn a director who, without consideration for the others, was

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Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1932.

propagandizing against the candidate endorsed by the Bund, that according to the bylaws he would have to be "fired," unless he resigned of his free will. He did that, in the end, but not until after the election. He sent a letter written in longhand and in moving words, but it was received with silence. And now he compares his actions to those of the vice-president. The man has a sense of humor--hasn't he?

We intend to mention no names here, and shall call him merely the "candidate," because he, not unlike the late William Jennings, is going to carry this title for quite some time.

Today he was in a pinkish mood, and distributed propaganda leaflets along with the reprint of a letter from the newly elected Democratic Governor. In this letter he is praised for his protest against a Republican speaker who attacked the Governor for his religion. Undoubtedly a noble action which, as some might see it, deserves a little job. But less noble was the publication of a statement given before the elections that he, if seated in Congress, would break with his

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adversaries.

This is why he was so soulful and democratic today. He, together with other delegates, gave his support to the candidacy of a well-recommended Democrat for the position of director of education and registration; he suggested as postmaster the Democratic leader, Ernst Kruetgen, whom he had previously so bitterly attacked, and he regretted being a day too late with this suggestion, since it had been made three weeks ago by the German daily press. Finally he nominated the president of the Bund for the cabinet of his friend, the Democratic Governor; i.e., he mentioned his name for such a position. It is amazing how some politicians are always skillful in their adjustment to conditions and are forever seeking to curry favor with the victorious party.

Later he announced that he had already opened his campaign for the elections two years hence. This provoked the "giant" at the chairman's table to ask innocently whether he would then run on the Democratic ticket. It brought an understanding smile to many a face.

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One gentleman attempted to sound off, but his remarks proved merely a dud. Being rather bellicose, he was getting considerable pleasure out of his own "original" joke about "a man with long hair and short brains....." but he got no further than that, because he was interrupted, being called "out of order". All the same, the incident was treated by the "candidate" as a good joke--an insult to the intelligence of the delegates, who find no delight in antiquated jokes. But there was real laughter when the "man with long hair" imparted the news to the no less hairy attacker that tomorrow he was going to have a hair cut, and that he hoped that his brains would then begin to grow and enable him to make such wonderfully intelligent speeches as the great sounder-off.

The next topic concerned German Day, 1933. It was unanimously agreed that all affiliated organizations should participate in the celebration in large numbers. The "adjutant"--we intend to name no names and find no better appellation for the delegate--leaped to his feet and proposed the "candidate" as delegate for

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German Day; but--oh misery--the president nominated two others!

Then someone else sounded off. A delegate was boasting that he had been working against the endorsements of the Bund and would have been proud to speak over the radio at the request of the Republican National Committee with other friends of the "candidate" in behalf of Small. But he was dealing with the clever, eloquent, and faithful Ekkehart of the Bund, who with untiring devotion and the eyes of Argus watches over its principles. He received a rebuke such as he had never experienced before. To consent tacitly to an endorsement and then to combat it is dishonest. Had he declared his position from the beginning no one would have had any reason to reproach him.

Then a satirically minded delegate took the floor for a long speech which was beautifully styled and interesting for context and which brought bitter accusations against those persons who sowed discontent, lack of discipline

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Abendpost, Dec. 8, 1932.

and moral dissolution in the organization. This takes us back to the time when a certain candidate sought to further his personal interests through the medium of the Bund. He harmed the city organization, the state and national Bund.

According to the candidate's adherents the result of the meeting is said to have been successful for him and his few cronies--and this is the joke of it.

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Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 9, 1932.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC
ORGANIZATION OF COOK COUNTY

Under the auspices of the German-American Organization of Cook County the following mass meetings are scheduled to take place:

Sunday, October 9. Meeting and festival of the Suedseite (South Side) Saengerbund at the South Side Ballroom, 302 West 47th Street. Speeches will be made at 7 P. M. Speakers for the German-American Democratic Organization are ex-Sheriff John Traeger Sr. and Lorenz Schlegel.

Sunday, October 23, 3-5 P. M., South Side Ballroom, 302 West 47th Street. The German-Austrian and the German-Hungarian organizations of the South Side will participate in the meeting. Messrs. Joseph Graf, Daniel Jaeger and Ignate Oswald, members of the executive committee of the German-American



Sonntagpost (Sunday Edition of Abendpost), Oct. 9, 1932.

Democratic Organization of Cook County, in conjunction with other members of organizations whose names have not yet been published, have charge of the arrangements.

Friday, October 28. Mass meeting, 1 P. M., at Wicker Park Hall, under the auspices of the women's branch of the German-American Democratic Organization of Cook County. All German women's organizations of the North Side and Northwest Side are cordially invited to attend. Chief speakers: Congressman William H. Dietrich, candidate for senator; Judge Henry Horner, candidate for governor of the state of Illinois.

Tuesday, November 1. Mass meeting in the Social Turner Hall, Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street. Chief speakers: Judge Henry Horner, candidate for governor of the state of Illinois; Congressman William H. Dietrich, candidate for senator.

Further details of the program will be announced later.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1932.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION OF COOK COUNTY

In the so-called West Room of the Sherman Hotel a meeting of the executive committee of the German-American Democratic Organization of Cook County took place yesterday afternoon in which very many participated. The meeting was presided over by the president, Ernst J. Kruetgen.



Leopold Neumann reported that a mass meeting of women is planned for October 28, at 1 P. M., in the Wicker Park Hall. Congressman William H. Dietrich has promised to address the meeting.

There will also be a large German meeting on November 1, at 8 P. M., in the Social Turner Hall on the corner of Belmont Avenue and Paulina Street. Congressman Dietrich will also be the speaker of the evening at this meeting, with Judge Henry Horner, the candidate for governor of the State of Illinois.

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Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1932.

An address which aroused enthusiasm was made by Joe Grein, the city inspector of weights and measures, who is in favor of making the German-American Democratic Organization a permanent institution in Cook County, and of extending it over the entire state, in order to unite all Americans of German extraction in a permanent organization which will suit them, and also in order to insure that the Germans find recognition after the elections.



Other addresses were given by Judge John Charles Lewe, Miss Charlotte Slavitt, Walter W. L. Meyer, William Rothman, Dr. John Kercher, Lorenz Schlegel, John Traeger Sr., and Mrs. Marie Eidler.

The members are requested to persuade their clubs to obtain campaign literature for distributional purposes from the headquarters at Hotel Sherman, room 604. So-called pledge cards for Congressman Dietrich will be obtainable at headquarters beginning tomorrow.

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Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1932.

The members of the executive committee, which consists of eighty men and women, are actively at work in the clubs.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1931.

THE CASE OF DR. GOTTFRIED A KOEHLER

(Editorial)



The Civil Service Commission will meet in session Thursday to discuss the case against Dr. Gottfried A. Koehler, who for many years has held the position of the first assistant in the Department of Health, in the city of Chicago. Because Doctor Koehler was regarded as a proficient official, executing his duties to the utmost satisfaction, the interest exhibited in this case by the Germans of this city, is of course, more than ordinary. The Department of Health has had many chief executives for many years. Doctor Koehler never did seek political influence in order to be retained as first assistant of that department. He is well known as a man who seeks no popularity, and as a man who always fulfilled his duty, thereby has become an important member of that institution. However, an announcement was made which followed closely this year's Mayoral election, that in the

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"interest of service" it became imperative to dispense with the services of Doctor Koehler. Since no indictment was forthcoming within the legal thirty day period, following his suspension, he has been re-installed, but dismissed again. After a lapse of three months, he was finally indicted on grounds of statistical falsification. Furthermore, he is accused of misleading other employees of the department in the pursuance of their duties. And lastly, he is accused of being the author of the supposed reports coming from the Department of Health, designed and sold for political purposes.



Mystery is surrounding this case thus far. Therefore, we sincerely hope that a thorough investigation will soon be conducted by the Civil Service Commission. The German people wish to know the truth, and only the truth. They do not look forward to a modification of guilt, if Doctor Koehler should be found guilty. Nevertheless, the German people do expect an unprejudiced examination of the collected evidence, which must be free

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Abendpost, Aug. 11, 1931.

from political influence. Moreover, that in case of conviction, a just sentence should be imposed upon the transgressor of the law. This case has evoked the interest of the Abendpost, which will print the reports of the trial in detail.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 26, 1931.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE

To the Editor of the Sonntagpost:

Fighting spirit prevailed among members of the German element who met in the cozy peasant room at the Bismarck Hotel on the evening of July 22. This spirit was introduced into the meeting by a certain society. Personal attacks, silly jealousies, and defamatory exclamations, were given free expression throughout the evening. However, as reconciliatory as the attitude of some were, especially since optimism prevailed, harmony will finally be achieved in that German controversy. There were also those who were caught by the antagonistic atmosphere which prevailed. Criticisms were numerous. The fact that invitations to the meeting reached the interested parties through the medium of the local press, was strongly attacked. However, this was done in good faith, and to assure the meeting the honor of the presence of the representatives of those great German groups, whose connections with the



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Abendpost, July 26, 1931.

Citizens Alliance was as yet not strengthened. For instance, the Turn Societies, the Singers, the Steuben Club, the Relief Alliance, the German Club, Lodges, and Churches, may have a chance to participate in the conference of the founding of a German-American National Alliance. Doubt has been expressed by the singing societies and others whether or not an organization designed chiefly upon the plan of taking stand in questions of local politics could be an important factor in strengthening the German-American solidarity. It would be incomprehensible indeed, if a prospective National Alliance, planning to participate in every important question for the benefit of the entire German element of this country, namely, the vital question of immigration, prohibition, etc., would not receive the unanimous approval of the German-American population.

The organization to be founded would be practically a political one, with decided political functions as planned by the Citizens Alliance. However, according to the opinion of a group of friends of mine, as well



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as myself, an organization founded on principles as those mentioned, is not justified to be put into operation, since no intelligent citizen wishes to be deprived of his personal right of expressing his political views, neither in this respect will he submit to the dictates of a National Alliance.

As the representative of the United Singers of Chicago, and as representative of the Singers Alliance of Northwest, I shall be glad for the opportunity to consult with any person interested in the facts stated, upon request. I am certain that only through friendly discussion of this subject can we finally decide upon the right procedure in this matter.

A. C. Wehrwein,
6129 Prairie Avenue.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1930.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LIBERTY LEAGUE SOLICITS SUPPORT FOR J. HAMILTON LEWIS

The German-American Liberty League, which was organized only last week, and of which leading German-Americans of Chicago have become members, can already look back to the successful results of their solicitation, because in the course of the last few days, a number of German societies and clubs with their entire membership have again joined the League.

Several hundred thousand solicitation cards are today in the hands of German-Americans, requesting them to join the League; the cards contain the following: "Whenever the most vital interests of the country were at stake, the Americans of German extraction took up a position to prevent many unfortunate happenings. Again it is our duty as citizens of this country, to prevent the oppression of our freedom as citizens, to prevent a further plundering of our Constitutional rights as citizens, and to preserve the liberty and welfare of our people. To reach this goal, the League has indorsed a candidate for United States Senator of Illinois, who is a champion of our principles, and who has obligated



Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1930.

himself to do this also in the future. This candidate is James Hamilton Lewis.
Therefore come and join us.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1930.

DR. O. L. SCHMIDT LEADER NEW DENEEN GROUP OF GERMAN-
AMERICANS

Great County Organization Will Be Built

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, former member of the school board and president of the Chicago Historical Society, accepted the presidency of the newly organized German-American branch of the National Republican party. This group was organized by the followers of United States Senator Deneen. The majority of the thirty-eight candidates are German-Americans, who are on the Deneen ticket.

It is intended to build up this group to a great organization with the help of some more German-Americans. It has also been intimated that the representatives of German societies and clubs will be asked for their co-operation.

Besides Dr. Schmidt, the following gentlemen belong to the Executive Committee: E. J. Schliep as deputy chairman, William M. Stutte as executive secretary, and Max Baum as assistant secretary.





Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1930.

At a luncheon in the Morrison Hotel during which course Dr. Schmidt accepted the position offered him, the following gentlemen also participated: Alderman Arthur F. Albert, candidate for the position of president of the County-board and George A. Schwebel, candidate for County school superintendent.

Other German-American candidates on the Deneen ticket are: County Commissioner Busse; Paul Schulze, the president of the well-known bakery concern; Contractor Max Hensel; Judge William Helander; Attorney Albert Blumenfeldt; and assistant city treasurer, George F. Lohman.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1928.

"BACK TO PERSONAL LIBERTY!" IS THE WATCHWORD.

On the occasion of the opening of the headquarters of the German-American National Organization for Al. Smith, a political meeting was held yesterday in the Atlantic Hotel, which far exceeded the limits of what was expected of local activity.

Not only the leaders of the German-American organization were speakers, but also almost all the political leaders of the Democratic Party in Illinois. The tenor of all the speeches proclaimed fealty to Al. Smith. About 100 prominent Germans of Chicago promised him their support. The establishment of this German-American organization reveals



Abendpost, Oct. 7, 1928.

that most of the German-Americans are surely going to vote for Al. Smith on election day, Nov. 6th.

President Ernst J. Kruetgen confessed that until today at the age of sixty, he had not had anything to do with politics. If he is taking a political stand today it is in order to help his country in one of its most important hours.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1928.

HOOVER-CLUB OF GERMAN-AMERICANS ORGANIZED

A meeting of members of the "German-American National Republican Campaign Committee" which was held yesterday evening at the Morrison Hotel, lead to the forming of a new political club, which has as its aim to support the election of Herbert Hoover as president, and to insure as well the election of the whole Republican ticket in city, county and State. The name of the new club is "German-American National Republican Club."

The following were elected officers of the Club: August F. Siebel, 1st president; Mrs. Anna M. Schadler, 2nd president; Wm. F. Struckmann, 3rd president; William F. Behrens, secretary, and Louis Reinecker, treasurer. An executive committee was also appointed which consisted of five officers of the club, and the following three ladies and three gentlemen: Mrs. Frieda Koch, Mrs. Myrtle Tanner Blacklidge, Mrs. John Wenzlaff, H. Hinzpeter, Wm. Reeda and Edw. Lubeck.

Abendpost, Sept. 19, 1928.

A resolution was unanimously accepted which says that the questions with which the election is concerned are of greater importance economically and politically than the prohibition question. Those present will do their utmost to induce the German-Americans to give their votes on election day to the Republican presidential candidate, Herbert Hoover, as well as to all the Republican candidates in city, county and State.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Mar. 16, 1927.

GERMANS ORGANIZE FOR THOMPSON AND DEVER.

Stirring activities in Democratic as well as in Republican circles, in the interests of one or the other candidate for mayor, are noticeable. At the Hotel Sherman, headquarters of both parties, a central office of German-American organization asks the voters, to weigh the facts well before they decide. They recommend Mayor Dever and appeal to the public to re-elect him by reason of his unselfishness in the service of the city of Chicago.

The German-American Dever Club is led by the following officials: John E. Traeger, president; Henry G. Zander, vice-president; Charles Wurster, secretary; Oscar F. Meyer, treasurer.

The recently organized German-American Thompson Club will hold a mass meeting at the Lincoln Turner hall, in the interest of William Hale Thompson's election. George K. Schmidt is the president of this organization and the following are vice-presidents: Bruno Knecht, Fred Rixman, Leopold Saltiel, Capt. George Weideling and Lawrence Schlegel; H. Wollenberger is treasurer, Carl J. Richter, secretary. Already 59 societies have joined the organization.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1927.



LITSINGER POINTS TO GERMAN-AMERICA'S PRIDE.

Edward R. Litsinger, Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago, in the Deneen-Brundage faction, spoke yesterday before 500 members of the German Lutheran Welfare Society. He declared that the time has arrived when the German element will finally wield the influence in Chicago which it deserves.

Mr. Litsinger states that in all industrial and commercial enterprises the German spirit is prominent, but never before, with but one exception - has an American of German descent thought of becoming a candidate for mayor of Chicago. Litsinger himself is of German descent, but not for this reason alone is he seeking the support of the German-Americans. He is aware of the fact that if he were not qualified otherwise, it would be impossible for him to get the votes of the German-American element for this high position.

In case he should be elected not only German-Americans would benefit, but all Chicagoans. His principal task would be to find a solution to the traffic problems, and he is convinced that he would be successful. Then, indeed German-Americans could be proud of the fact that it was one of their own race who had put an end to an intolerable evil in this rapidly growing cosmopolitan city.



Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1927.

Since 30% of the population of Chicago consists of Germans, then the promotion of a candidate of German descent for the highest position in the city can be justified on this ground alone. The Evangelical-Lutheran associations of Chicago will now also start a campaign for Edward Litsinger.

Litsinger will speak Wednesday at a luncheon at the Hotel Morrison before a number of prominent Americans of German descent. At this meeting Arthur F. Albert, Alderman of the 43rd Ward, who supports Litsinger as a candidate, will also speak.

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Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1926.

GERMAN-AMERICANS USHER IN CAMPAIGN OF "BIG BILL" THOMPSON AS CHICAGO'S
NEXT MAYOR.

Three thousand German-Americans assembled yesterday in the Rainbow Garden, to usher in the campaign of William Hale Thompson, who is seeking the office of mayor. The arrangements were in the form of a banquet; it was a political meeting with a love-feast, followed by a ballet.

The president of the German-American William Hale Thompson for Mayor Boosters, George K. Schmidt, introduced Frank P. Vande Westelaken, president of the Germania Club, as toastmaster. Mr. Vande Westelaken, explained in a few words, the purpose of the meeting, spoke of Thompson's demeanor towards the Germans during the war, and then presented "Big Bill."



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1926.

The presentation was followed by a demonstration which lasted several minutes. Thompson then spoke about wartimes when they called him a traitor and "Emperor Bill." He emphasized, that he and the other opponents of the war, were only libeled, because they believed in the ideas of George Washington, and held fast to the principles of the Constitution. He holds fast even today to those principles, and consequently does not stand so much alone as in those days.

After a summary of the fight against the United States' joining the League of Nations and the World Court, the speaker turned to local affairs. He made a violent attack on the school superintendent, McAndrews, whom he described as a subject of King George of England, anda pro-British propagandist. He concluded this part of his speech with the words: "If I am elected mayor, McAndrews will fly."



Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1926.

In the same sharp way, Thompson criticized the present police administration. He declared that 90 per cent of the policemen are used to carry out the prohibition laws, and that in the meantime the criminals can carry on their profession, and terrorize the citizens of the city. The speaker laid emphatic stress on the fact that the police should be employed to suppress crimes, and not in carrying out prohibition laws; and he promised his audience, that if elected, he would introduce such policies.

Stormy applause greeted by Thompson's declaration in favor of repealing the state laws for search and seizure and also the Volstead law. He added that, if under his administration, a policeman should enter the home of a citizen to search for spirituous drinks, he would discharge him on the spot.

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Abendpost, Dec. 7, 1926.

Thompson criticized the administration of Mayor Dever, and explained his own views about the local transportation question, also about navigation from Chicago to the Gulf.

Finally Thompson made the announcement, that he would officially declare his candidacy Friday, December 10th, in the large ballroom of the Hotel Sherman. He intends to become a candidate for mayor only if he receives the written agreement of 300,000 voters, to give him their votes. It is already certain that by Friday more than 300,000 promises will have been received.

"Big Bill" was in good form. He spiced his speech with sharp sarcasm and witty antitheses, and with force and pathos. No wonder, that his speech was continuously interrupted with stormy applause. The meeting came to an end with a patriotic tableau.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1926.

NEW BRENNAN CLUB.

The first steps to organize a new German-American George E. Brennan Club were undertaken at the meeting yesterday afternoon of prominent German-Americans at the Bismarck Hotel. Mr. E. Krueger, who acted as chairman, introduced Mr. Brennan, a candidate for United States senator, to the audience, who heartily welcomed him.

After speeches by Paul F. Muller, William Legner and Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, a committee was named to elect officials, to work out programs and to agree upon an official name for the club. The first meeting of the committee will be next Tuesday afternoon at the Bismarck Hotel. All German-Americans who are interested in the organization of this club are cordially invited....

Abendpost, July 3, 1926.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS UNION.

At the annual meeting of the German-American Citizens Union, all officials were re-elected. After the election, an animated debate about the general conditions of the society was held.

Of special interest was the yearly report of President Lorenz Schlegel, who pointed to the necessity of an independent participation in the election battle, to protect the personal liberty and lives of individual families, as well as of societies, and also to re-conquer the lost rights which were taken away by the Volstead law. He was greatly applauded.

The president then demanded that all members of the union participate in this great cause, with all their ability and place themselves upon the right side of the combat.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30735

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Aug. 22, 1924.

LA FOLLETTE'S SUPPORTERS
German Campaign Committee Arranges Meeting
For This Evening

The German-American La Follette Campaign Committee will hold its second meeting tonight at the Northside Turnhalle. As it was impossible to notify all German clubs promptly, these organizations could not elect delegates for the occasion, and therefore, the second meeting has been announced.

More than sixty Club delegates belong to the Finance committee. The chairman of the National finance committee of the La Follette campaign, Hermann R. Ekern, Attorney-General of Wisconsin, will be present this evening to consider plans for a successful campaign.



Sonntagpost, Aug. 17, 1924.

THE SUPPORTERS OF LA FOLLETTE
German Campaign Committee Announces Additional
Meeting

The German-American La Follette Campaign Committee will hold its second meeting on Friday, August 22, at the Northside Turnhalle.

As it was impossible to notify all German associations promptly, they were not enabled to select delegates, and the second meeting became imperative. The Committee expects every German, and German-Austro-Hungarian club will be represented. More than sixty delegates of various associations already belong to the finance committee of the La Follette campaign movement.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 12, 1916.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE SPECIAL SESSION OF
DIRECTORATE ANNOUNCED FOR NEXT MONDAY

The directorate of the Chicago Branch held its regular monthly meeting at the Bismarck Hotel. President Walter thanked the departing directors, Dr. Rudolf Wagner, Max Wild, and W. Fischer and greeted their successors, the newly elected staff, Emil G. Brill, Dr. H. Gerhard, and Charles Heckl. Several clubs and a number of individuals became affiliated with the Alliance. A protest against an impending prohibition law in the District of Columbia was sent to the Senators and Representatives in Washington. A special session has been arranged for next Monday evening in order to discuss questions still pending and to make the necessary preparations for a practical, energetic, and effective political campaign.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

POLITICAL NEWS

A German-American organization sponsoring the candidacy of Robert M. Sweitzer for the office of Mayor, was founded last night in the Sherman Hotel. Significant indication of a change of sentiment on the part of the Chicago German element is the fact that among the founders of the new organization are a number of prominent Germans who four years ago were pulling strongly for Carter H. Harrison, helping him to get the nomination and later on to win the election. Among these men are Mr. Charles H. Kellermann, president of the new organization; Mr. Henry W. Huttman, first vice-president, and former member of the Board of Education; Mr. William Rothmann, present member of the Board of Education, and Alderman John H. Bauler of the Twenty-second Ward.

The new organization intends to establish branch associations in all the wards of the city. It is also planned to establish a women's organization to sponsor Robert M. Sweitzer. A request by well-known German ladies of this city regarding this matter was submitted at yesterday's initial session.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 14, 1915.

The new organization elected the following officers: Charles H. Kellermann, president; Henry W. Huttman, first vice-president; Henry P. Runkel, treasurer; John Budinger, clerk; and H. Friedl, financial secretary.

Joseph Hopp was appointed chairman of the finance committee; and the committee for organization was composed of Chairman Joseph Meyer and the following members: John S. Dehnen, Alderman John Haderlein, Martin Emrich, Nikolaus Fisher, A. J. Weinsheimer, Alderman John H. Bauler, A. J. Engel, and Valentin Schmidt-Schmidt.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY
German-American National Bund will Not Dabble in
Politics

The German-American National Bund of Chicago and Illinois is going to stay out of politics, but will endorse candidates for the board of directors of the Illinois state university, and actively campaign for their election. Endorsed are Henry W. Huttman, because, as member of the Board of Education and otherwise, he has always worked for the promotion of German interests; also, Dr. T. J. Montgomery, of Charleston, and Robert R. Ward, of Benton, of whom the German element in the state can expect support of their interests. Circulars will be sent to members of the Bund, asking for active support of these candidates.

The resolution not to go into politics was adopted last night by the Chicago branch at a meeting of delegates, held on the North Side, and by the Illinois

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

branch this noon at a session of the officers of the executive committee of the Staatsverband [State Association]. The reason for this resolution was a communication received by the Zentral Verband (Central Association), asking the branch associations to become politically active for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of men upon whom the German element could rely.

At the meeting of delegates of the Chicago **branch** association, sharp **contro-**
versies arose. There was a long and heated debate about the letter of the Zentral Verband. Some delegates, led by D. B. Brillows and August Lueders, advocated participation in state and national politics, contending that this was the only way to have men elected who looked with favor upon the activities of the National Bund; other delegates strongly opposed the suggestion to drag the Bund into politics. Advocates of the opposition, among them Ernst Brosius, E. G. Kusswurm, and Dr. Karl Kabell, pointed out that the associated clubs,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

pursuing a liberal policy, favored local self-administration, and the election of liberal-minded men. The Bund, therefore, need not interfere in this matter, because once it became mixed up with politics, it would soon mean the end of all its idealistic efforts, and concepts. Politicians would try to muscle in.

Ernst Brosius especially was very outspoken in his condemnation. He declared that, if the Bund were to go into politics, hundreds of cheap politicians would soon become members, and try to gain control. The Bund would degenerate into a racket. President Ferdinand Walther intimated that he would resign from the chairmanship if the association went in for political experiments. D.B. Brillow, on the other hand, pointed out that the National Bund, with its many **dues-paying** branch associations, did not have to "play second fiddle " to other associations, which recruited their members from "Little Italy" and "Little Hell". A participation in state and national politics, in conformity with the policy of the Zentral Verband, was indicated. After a lengthy debate, the proposal for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 20, 1914.

participation in politics was rejected by a comfortable majority.

Unanimously adopted, however, was a proposal by the secretary, Charles Christmanns, to indorse and support [certain] candidates for the board of directors of the state university. Opponents of the Bund's participation in politics were in favor of this proposal, too, since interests of the German element and the promotion of the German language and cultivation of German ideals were involved in this case.

WPA (11.1.1) 11001-3275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1914.

UNITED SOCIETIES FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

At yesterday's annual meeting of the United Societies for self government, the majority of the German speaking clubs of Chicago, were represented by delegates. It looked like a united assembly for the defense of personal liberty. It was their 9th convention and the most successful of all.

The principles of the union have been again approved and Secretary Anton J. Cermak read the annual report. The sensation of the day, without doubt, was the marvelous speech of that workmen's lawyer, Clarence S. Darrow. He succeeded in explaining to the delegates of the various assembled nationalities, why individual liberty in this free country is being suppressed. The speech of Congressman James S. Burns of the 7th senatorial district on the activities of the Legislature, was welcomed with much applause.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 1, 1914.

"Years ago, bosses could not find enough workmen," Darrow began, "and now they will stop immigration. Let the American people spend their hard earned money abroad. That is not our business and it means personal liberty but I prefer the immigration of well behaved persons; they are an asset to the country." Mr. Bergmann proposed a resolution, that no member of the Executive Committee of the United States should have a political office. The proposal was voted down. From the yearly report it was stated, that the membership of the union had steadily increased. Honorable tribute was paid to those who had died during the year. After several anti-prohibitionists had made speeches, the meeting was adjourned.

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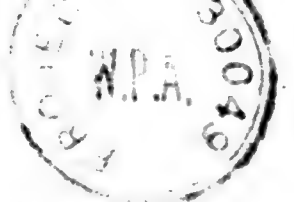
Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1914.

GERMAN-DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

A new German-Democratic League has been formed and incorporated in the State with Joseph Happ, Pres., Herman Fieldl, Sec., Eugen Niederegger, Treas. Mr. Niederegger is the well-known President of the Schwaben Club.

The organization will have branches in all counties of the State. "The object is to maintain Germanmanners and morals and to see that German interests in public life are not neglected. There will be no job-hunting but we want recognition of German activities in the Middle West in culture, science and industry."

Mr. Niederegger announced yesterday.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 17, 1914.

THE UNITED SOCIETIES IN THE EYES OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

With unwavering consistenoy the English newspapers try to put the activity of the United Societies into a false light, and to create an impression that its members, as a whole, are directly interested in the brewing industry.

The name, "~~Wet~~," with which the United Societies is continually designated, raises in the American citizen the impression that the main task of the United Societies consists of being "~~Wet~~".

In our opinion a protest should be made against this in the interest of the societies. The English papers should be advised that these are not the beer-brewers that have taken upon themselves the fight against the always broadening bigotry in our city. The English newspapers should learn that it is neither just nor wise to Christen more than 200,000 inhabitants with a collective name, and make them appear, a certain degree ridiculous.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 17, 1914.

Stress should be laid on the shocking partiality of the English press. But the English papers should also become enlightened about the true and manifold endeavors of the United Societies.

The designation "Wet" undermines the importance of the United Societies, and against such an undermining of earnest efforts there cannot be taken too energetic a stand. And because we are at it, we believe it also necessary to submit that, in our opinion, the United Societies exceeded their sphere of activity at their last executive meeting. As far as we know, it was not only a custom, but also a resolution, that the United Societies do not step into the public light during the primary elections, so that it may be able to develop a greater political activity during the regular elections.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 17, 1914.

Why now this sudden departure from the resolution? And why the indorsement of certain candidates as, "Friends of our Affair"? Why not say then, clearly and straight forwardly, "our affair" is, and in what the glorious activity of those candidates consists, that they can count upon the votes of the naturalized citizens of this city? "Friends of our Affairs" creates the belief that the indorsed candidates have no other merit other than that they march along with the Germans in the drinking question. And the political endeavors certainly do not gain, when their Sphinx-like expressions give room for the perception that they were led inclusively by the drinking question when they selected their candidates.

It is indeed not necessary for the United Societies to hide, but they should on the other hand not be placed in a false light.

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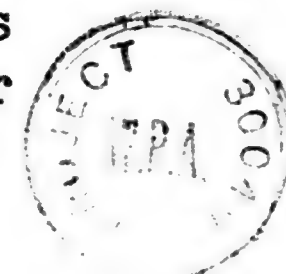
GERMAN

Abendpost, May 18, 1911.

THE GERMANS AND THE IRISH
Protest Against the Treaty with England

The Germans and Irish combined their forces in a protest meeting held at the North Side Turn Hall yesterday. The protest was directed against the planned treaty between England and the United States. The plan will be submitted to the United States Senate, in the disguise of an arbitrary court agreement, which in reality is the beginning of the laying of the foundation for an alliance, between England and the United States.

Seven speakers addressed the intensely spirited meeting, which was conducted by Mr. Emil Hoechster. The chairman first explained the reason for this meeting, and then added that a friendly policy with all nations is unquestionably the right thing, but the United States must not sign any pact which is not based upon sound policy, least of all with England. It is no secret that the British Government is apprehensive of Germany and Ireland, therefore, she seeks the alliance with the United States. It is also true that the Germans and the Irish have been largely responsible for the grand development of our



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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 18, 1911.

country, for the defense of which they would always cooperate....Mr. Huss then explained that an arbitrary court agreement is usually nothing else than a forerunner of an alliance, not intended for the preservation of peace. An alliance is in other words a planned treaty. The history of England shows that it never had a friendly attitude toward our country, moreover, that she is mistrusted by other nations, as a consequence of her unethical policy. As an example, the speaker illustrated the attitude of the British Government toward the United States during the years of the Civil War....Selfishness is the real factor in the analysis of its present love for peace. Two so powerful national elements as the Germans and the Irish, cooperating since March 1898, must be able to enlighten the American nation and acquaint it with the dangers lurking from a treaty with Great Britain....The following resolutions were then passed:

"According to an announcement from Washington, D. C., the Department of State will submit to the Senate for approval, the so-called Arbitrary Court Agreement bill, between the United States Government and the government of Great Britain, in the near future.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 18, 1911.

This, however, under the pretext that the alliance of the two greatest English speaking nations will further the world peace. Other nations consider this act as an announcement of a treaty between these two nations, especially since England, in a statement to its subjects, referred to it as the chief means by which to get protection from the Kingdom of Great Britain. Every true American must realize, therefore, that England alone would reap the benefits from the treaty, while the United States would thus create an ill feeling among the rest of nations, and thus would intensify the possibility of an armed conflict rather than achieve the contrary....

In the interest of our own national peace and for the safety of our adopted country, the German and Irish citizens of Chicago propose that the President of the United States, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, reject the planned treaty, or pact with Great Britain and we, strongly united Germans and Irish, promise solemnly to fight any candidate at the ballot box, who, running as the Representative of the nation is in favor or would vote for the proposed treaty. This in itself discloses traitorous intentions, to throw us and our adopted country into a bloody conflict with other nations....



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GERMAN

Abendpost, May 18, 1911.

Furthermore, we are fully in accord with Speaker Champ Clark's recent declaration to ask the commercial treaty with Canada and later, for Canada itself, including all the country up to the North Pole....

It has been decided to send a copy of these resolutions to the President, the Secretary of State, and a copy to each of the two Senators from Illinois.



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GERMAN



Abendpost, May 13, 1911.

RESTRICTIONS OF THE CENTRAL TURN SOCIETY

The Central Turn Society decided in its last meeting to instruct all its representatives to the Alliance Societies for local home rule to exercise their influence and induce these organizations to refrain from taking part in practical politics, even though such action does not attack the principles upon which the society was founded. Moreover, it is expected that the constitution, as well as the by-laws of the United Societies will be submitted to a change at the next annual convention, according to which, any official or member of the "Political Action Committee" would have to withdraw from the Society's service, provided that such a person holds or accepts a political position. This is unavoidable, if the principle upon which the society was built should be preserved.

Chas. Bleich, First Speaker.
Emil Neuhaus, Ger. Secretary

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ABENDPOST



Regardless of the fact that most of the leaders and progressively-minded German citizens, as well as the turners, the United Societies, and others, indorse Mr. Merriam, the present City Counsellor, as a true advocate of personal liberty, there are still a great number who are dubious about the sincerity of this candidate. And that, despite his repeated announcements of no interference in the present Sunday ruling on taverns and other places of entertainment! Neither does he show any inclination to revise the antiquated blue laws. What are the underlying causes which are detrimental to him? Here is the interpretation, namely; his unforgiven carelessness to live in a district where beer has no place in the life of its citizens. This is the principal objection. Of course, an offense of this character can never be overlooked. In addition, he lives in a dry district, which in itself was cause enough for the sounded alarm. And last, but not least, he is a member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, financially supported by

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I B 1 Rockefeller.....Is it surprising then that the professional and graft-
ing politicians do not let an opportunity like this escape, labelling
the Germans as void of any other interest but that of the beer glass. Any of
their scheming politicians who are clever enough to throw sand into the eyes
of the German voters, can win their utmost confidence by insisting that the
least popular candidate is the one opposed to liquor.

Merriam is no Prohibitionist, neither is he interested in that movement. When
plans for Chicago's charter were under way, Merriam vigorously defended self-
government for every district. It is this regulation against which the prohi-
bition advocates have fought unsuccessfully ever since, but they still carry
on the fight. Although Merriam's name appeared on the list of the Hyde Park
Protective Association, he was never a member of this organization. Neither
did he work in the interest of the principle the Association had stood for,
but only as a representative of Hyde Park, of which he happened to be Alder-
man.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 30, 1911.

The candidate in question has studied in Germany and speaks the language fluently, being intensely interested in the honest and business-like manner of their city administration of which he made a thorough study. Furthermore, he is well aware of the fact that in this respect Chicago is twenty years behind the times, and he will, with all the forces at his command, try to reform our city administration....This is his aim, and in the interest of tax-payers his election is the big issue.

B. B.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 16, 1911.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS

The persistent rumor that the great majority of German Democrats of Chicago support the former Mayor C. H. Harrison, is merely a political maneuver. Consequently, the meeting held by prominent German citizens at La Salle Hotel last night, which culminated in the founding of a German club identified as the Andrew J. Graham Club, could be interpreted as a protest of Chicago's Democrats of German origin. The gathering was a large one, since close to 400 persons were present, who emphatically declared to support the candidates of the Democratic party in the primary. They are Andrew J. Graham, for the office of Mayor; Henry Stuckart, for Treasurer; and Francis D. Connery, for City Clerk. Furthermore, to make success for the party certain, a society for the furtherance of their ideals was organized, and well-known German businessmen elected to responsible offices. An energetic campaign is being planned among the German voting population, If the Germans of Chicago insist upon their rightful place within the Democratic party, according to their numerical strength, they must show more interest and activity in the primaries. This was the opinion of each speaker of the evening.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 9, 1911.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE

The meeting of the Branch Association of the German-American National Alliance was held in the Schiller building yesterday. The steps undertaken by the president and the secretary of the association to invite the congressmen from Illinois to vote in favor of the appropriation of \$25,000 for the proposed Pastorius Memorial in Germantown, was approved by the meeting. A recital is being arranged by the Branch Association in conjunction with the Turn community at the North Side Turn Hall, March 8, at which Professor Kammann of Peoria, president of the State's Association, will deliver a lecture on the subject "German instruction in Public Schools." Mr. Kusswurm, a member of the State's Association, threw some light upon its functions. He also called the attention of Branch Associations to a bill now before Congress, which appears to be designed to regulate Interstate Commerce, and in that disguise benefit prohibition. The chairman also urged the Branch Associations to keep close watch over developments in Congress, and if necessary to get in touch with their congressman.



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GERMAN



Abendpost, July 22, 1908.

UNITED SOCIETIES

Under the presidency of Mr. Emil Hochster, a meeting was held yesterday evening in the Northside Turner Hall of the delegates to the "United Societies for Local Self-government," at which Mr. Mathias Huss acted as secretary.

A permanent Organization will be effected at the same hall on August 4th. The secretary of the United Societies will be requested, to ask the Northside societies, to send their delegates to the next meeting.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 12th, 1910.

Associated Clubs.

The delegates of the "German" Clubs of the Northside, which belong to the Associated Clubs for local self-government, elected at their meeting last night the following officers for the coming year:-

Chairman of the Swabian Club Ad. Traub; Chairman of the Glee-Club Forward, L. Arnstein; Secretary of the Saxonia Club, W. Fischer.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, April 28th, 1906.

Primary Election.

The German American Democratic Club of the 32nd ward elected at its last general meeting the Lawyer Walther F. Heinemann as President. It was resolved to be very active in the coming elections.

A meeting has been called for tomorrow at 2 o'clock at 827 W. 69th Street to make all arrangements for the primary election, to take place next Monday.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

BLUTHARDT AND GUNTHER

An extremely just and commendable article appeared in the Chicago Tribune regarding the two candidates who are competing for the post of the city treasurer. The Tribune has displayed its non-partisanship all during the present election campaign, and the article to which we referred and which we subsequently reprint, is a proof of it.

The two opposing candidates for the office of the city treasurer are prominent citizens and who have taken an active part in the political and economic life of Chicago for a considerable time. The Republican candidate, Doctor Theodor J. Bluthardt has distinguished himself with a thoroughly satisfactory record as a public servant, holding highly important offices at various times. The other candidate, Mr. Gunther, was Alderman of Chicago through a period of several years, and enjoys an enviable record. The treasury department would, therefore, be safe in the hands of either of the two candidates. However, Doctor Bluthardt is, in one instance, superior to his competitor, although not in the opinion of one Democratic newspaper, which gives a sketch of the life

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

of Mr. Gunther. It says: "He has given three years of distinguished patriotic service to his country during the Civil War." This would imply to the one not acquainted with the real facts that Mr. Gunther fought in the Army on the Union side, which fact alone would justify him to the votes of the old Union soldiers. But Mr. Gunther did not defend the Union, moreover, he offered his services to the Confederate States. Doctor Bluthardt, on the other hand, also departed for the South, on a different mission however, to fight against the Confederates. Doctor Bluthardt gave his services for the good of the country, while Mr. Gunther was engaged to do just the opposite. No doubt the old Union soldiers will vote for their old comrade.

The fact that Mr. Gunther fought on the side of the rebels has been explained in the Daily News, a newspaper warmly supporting his election.

Enmities which had its roots in the Civil War, should not be revived. Both of our candidates are men of irreproachable character. Nevertheless, the one who defended the cause of the Union should be given preference to the candidate who gave his support to the enemy forces.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

Doctor Bluthardt's services to the country can not be emphasized sufficiently. As a physician in the Union Army, he won for himself the distinction of being zealous, able, and sacrificial. Furthermore, he also gave his blood for the Union in the battle of Lexington and Chattanooga. Not veterans of that great War only, but every patriot, young or old, should consider seriously the election of Doctor Bluthardt, the candidate for city treasurer.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1901.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS OF THE 26TH WARD

(Condensed)

The recently founded German-American Republican Club of the 26th Ward met yesterday at Galle's Hall, corner Southport and Waveland Avenues. A large number of Germans appeared. According to indications, it will have 450 members at its next session.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 21, 1900.

[~~DEMONSTRATION~~ ARRANGED BY GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CLUB]

p. 5.. The Republican campaign of German-Americans was opened yesterday. Judging by the enthusiasm of the large assembly, the German-Americans of Cook County trust McKinley despite imperialistic propaganda. The demonstration was arranged by the German-American Republican Central Club of Cook County and was held at the Central Music Hall.

Due to the fact that the spacious hall was packed long before the appointed hour, several hundred persons congregated outside holding an overflow meeting. Their enthusiasm equalled the demonstration inside the hall.

Mr. John H. Logeman, chairman of the campaign committee, introduced Mr. Franz Ambert as chairman of the evening. The octet sang the campaign song. The main address was given by Dr. Friedrich W. Holls of New York. He said in German:

"... There never was a greater necessity to take a stand on political questions than at the present time. All of us are familiar with the exultant shouts of the Democratic Populistic Party: 'There is no question but that we have the good will of the German voters.'...

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 21, 1900.

"Regardless of the many political errors made during the last few years, we enjoy prosperity as never before in the history of our nation. Our export is heavier than England's during the last two years. But best of all is the fact, that that well-being is not confined to a certain class of citizens, but is shared to some extent by every one....

"It seems most appropriate to analyze our opponents' accusations, especially in regard to the foreign policy of our present administration.... Mr. Andrew D. White, the American Ambassador in Berlin, tells us that the friendly intercourse between these two nations was never more intimate than at the present time. This is true as far as diplomatic relations are concerned.

"The attitude of the German people and of the press is of a different character. When it became evident that a war between the United States and Spain was unavoidable, hatred and jealousy for America seized a certain class of the German people. Some of the yellow press of Berlin and Hamburg competed in the misinterpretation of our motives in every way and manner.

"But we had the approval of the German government and of all the Liberals. Among those was a large majority of scientists and others whose opinion was

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 21, 1900.

of great value to us.... It is plain that our present administration pursues a policy of friendly relations with the German government. For this I have the assurance of Count von Buelow, the foreign minister of Germany. Furthermore, our present government was the only government to undertake diplomatic steps to end the Boer war.

"Could any patriotic American have expected our government to declare war, in order to aid the Boer Republic?... Despite the lies of our enemies, it was humanitarianism that led us into war. It was a credit to the Democratic party which wanted action. The war with Spain was not due to material motives, our objective was purely idealistic....

"In my opinion, not even the most fanatic anti-imperialist would maintain that we have absolutely no right to the Philippine Islands. Any high principled observer has to admit that we are justified in being there. And this being the case, we have to perform our duty until the Philippines demonstrate their ability for self government; and decide in favor of independence in preference to the American protectorate....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3-27-75

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 21, 1900.

"Is it possible that there are individuals who are helping the election of Bryan just by their indifference? Only recently an Irish politician in the East exclaimed: 'We are going to win, we have got the western Dutchmen!' If victory at the coming elections would come to our political opponents, a lasting stigma would mar the history of the Germans in America.

"Every German-American should consider it his duty to engage in propaganda for the cause. Thus he would serve the country and deserve a well-earned share of the victory."...



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 24, 1900.

THEY ARE ON THE JOB.

p. 8.. Lively propaganda disseminated by the German Republicans of Chicago is the outstanding feature of the present campaign. The German-American Central Clubs of Cook County held a meeting yesterday which was exceptionally well attended. Mr. Franz Amberg presided. Mr. Joseph Brucker reported on the excellent success the society has had in establishing new German-American Clubs and reorganizing a number of the old ones throughout the State of Illinois.

To Dr. Markbreiter credit is due for this splendid work. The second report was read by Emil Willwerth, who was active in the reorganization of the German-Republican Club of the 13th Ward. Mr. Amberg suggested that a Propaganda Committee, composed of the younger set, be organized.

Its aim would be to recruit the younger German element of Chicago for the Republican Party. The committee elected consisted of Messrs. John H. Logeman, Ward 25; Otto Follett, Ward 22; Emil Willwerth, Ward 2; David Schachtel, Ward 19; and Chris. Righeimer, Ward 7.

The club has received letters of appreciation from Richard Yates; William

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 24, 1900.



Mc Kinley and Theodore Roosevelt, as well as Graeme Stewart, member of the National Assembly of Illinois. Messrs. Yates, Stewart, E. G. Halle, and Judge Theodore Brentano were elected honorary members of the club....

Joseph Brucker's proposal to organize German-American Glee Clubs was received with much enthusiasm. The Executive Board was then instructed to begin organization of the previously mentioned clubs. Mr. Herrmann, candidate for the office of supervisor, was introduced to the assembly as a member of the club.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 15, 1900.

POLITICS.

p. 6 - The central committee of the German-American Democrats of Cook County, indorsed the following candidates at its last meeting: Alderman Goldzier, for attorney-general; John E. Traeger, for coroner; and F. W. Tegtmeyer for County Commissioner.

Those members of German-American clubs, who wish to accompany the delegates to Springfield for the convention, must register at the secretary's office.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 9, 1900.

FOURTEENTH WARD DEMOCRATS HOLD MEETING

Last night the general annual meeting of the German-American Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward drew an exceptionally large crowd. The following officers were elected for the current year: president, Robert Zoffke; vice-president, Charles Toelcke; secretary, Theodor Lassin; treasurer, Ernst Keppler; delegates to the central committee, Louis E. Legner, Hugo S. Grosser, and Albie Birkner.

The crowd was enthusiastic over the adoption of the following decision:

"We, the members of the German-American Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward, rejoiced at the news that our fellow citizen, Mr. Adam Ortseifen, has decided to run as a candidate for the office of Governor of Illinois. His reputation is that of a capable businessman, an outstanding character, and a very loyal Democrat.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 9, 1900.

"It will give us great happiness to support Mr. Ortseifen's candidacy. We also promise to use every possible means to bring about his nomination, and, finally, his election, as Governor of Illinois."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 29, 1900.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

p. 6 - German democrats of the 8th Ward have called a meeting at Kleemann's Hall tomorrow. The purpose is to organize a German-American Democratic Club of the 8th Ward.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1900.

DEMOCRATS OF THE SEVENTH WARD.

P. 6. - The last agitation meeting of the German Democratic club from the seventh ward resulted in the unanimous indorsement of Frank Wenter as drainage trustee. Thirty five German Democrats have joined the association.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 18, 1900.

INDORSEMENT OF FRANK WENTER.

P. 3 - The Central Committee of the German-American Democrats, composed of representatives from every German-American club of Cook County, resolved at its last meeting, to indorse Frank Wenter for re-nomination. His ability as a public servant, in his present capacity as president of the drainage department, is so well known, that we recommend his re-nomination. The Central Committee of the Democratic party of Cook county, urges the nomination and election of this deserving public servant.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 7, 1900.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN STATE ORGANIZATION.

P. 5 The German Republican Central Organization of Cook County, held its meeting yesterday, at which the delegates from Will County were also present. The committee to whom was assigned the task of working out a constitution plan for the German Republican state organization of Illinois, submitted its report to the meeting. The same was read by Joseph Brucker, Chairman of the committee, and found full approval. This was followed by a short speech by Mr. Brucker in which he said, that a German Republican delegation was sent to Peoria, to be present at the state convention. It is the job of these delegates to interest more people in this organization so that at the end of June, a German Republican state convention can be planned.

MPA (111) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 4, 1900.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The German-American Democrats of Cook County, at their recent meeting indorsed Mr. Frank Wenter for re-nomination as Drainage Trustee. The delegates from Ward 24 will indorse Mr. Moses Sabath for the office of County Commissioner.

The Central Committee has been doing splendid work, through their executives. They have been organizing and reorganizing the German Democratic clubs, in their respective wards. It is a question of time only, when this organization will have branches throughout Cook County.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1900.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We are living in an age when organizations and associations have become everyday occurrences. That which is beyond the reach of the individual man, is sought to be reached by joining forces. This is the basic principle of every company of shareholders as well as of every trust company. Political, social and art societies, have been founded upon the same principle, and so have church organizations. In turn, each of these organizations is run by the so-called "machine" which works toward reaching the goal, for its respective association.

The German Democrats of Chicago have also joined forces, to do their share of agitation, toward the forthcoming election campaign. They united for the purpose of indorsing Bryan and "free silver" and to agitate against the trusts, and expansion. These German Democrats have done the best thing possible, in their effort for final success. The Germans can only, when strengthened by unity, exercise their influence upon the political parties of their choice.

The German Republicans have found their political adversaries' action so

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 3, 1900.

praiseworthy, that they decided to follow their example. They will organize, not only in Cook County, but throughout the State of Illinois, to form a close phalanx..... The citizens of a Republic are the makers of their own political structures. **The** Germans could not boast of much, if they could not be thoroughly convinced, that they, as a politically organized group, could exercise influence upon the party with which they are associated.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 24, 1900.



GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

The German-American Republican Central Club of Cook County met at Schiller Hall last night. German Republican delegates from Will County attended the very animated meeting in large numbers. The purpose was explained by the chairman, Mr. Franz Amberg. He said, that the formation of a State Association of German Republicans of Illinois, is the present plan of the Central Club. Speeches enlightened the meeting as to the necessity of a German State's organization. Thereafter, Mr. Joseph Brucker proposed the nomination of a special committee, to whom the task of the preparations for an agitation program shall be assigned.

At the meeting called for May 6th, this committee will submit its plan, for the proposed organization, to the assembly for acceptance. According to the report of the delegates from Will County, the German-Republican Club of Will County has already more than 600 members.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1900.

DEMOCRATS OF THE 7TH WARD.

The German Democrats of the 7th Ward elected the following officials at their meeting, held at Lang's hall, Jefferson and 18th Streets: John Haderlein, president; John C. Peters, vice-president; H. F. Wilke, secretary; George Koerber, secretary of finances; and Albert Weil, treasurer. Alderman Henry Fick's candidacy as well as the entire Democratic ticket received hearty support from the large audience.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1900.

WFA (ILL) 1501 30275

WHO ARE THEY?

The Milwaukee paper, Germania, printed the following editorial paragraph: "It would perhaps be much wiser of Mr. David S. Rose, not to bring the Chicago Marcher's Club to Milwaukee. Any clear thinking person can reason it out for himself, that when a candidate resorts to calling in advisors from other cities, he can not have any confidence in the voters. And there is another thing which has to be borne in mind, that Chicago has a reputation of being a most miserably managed city, a fact known the world over. What a farce it would be, to have the mayor of that ill-managed city, with his co-workers and body guard, tell us how to manage our public affairs."

107A (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1900.

As a matter of fact, Chicago is a very badly managed city. What right do our "tax-eaters" have, to show another city government, how to run its affairs. It is quite a mystery to us, how the gentlemen from the Democratic Marcher's Club, procure money and time, to be everlastingly on the traveler's list. They have taken trips to New York and Kentucky and, only recently have returned from New Orleans, the city at which the carnival was held. Now these gentlemen contemplate a trip to Milwaukee to pay a visit to Mr. Rose, the Democratic mayor of that city, who proved himself a warm friend of the surface lines companies. Who are these gentlemen? No men, engaged in any other line of business, can afford to take more than one week's vacation annually, and even then not many of us are fortunate enough to take a short pleasure trip during that time. But these gentlemen of the Marcher's Club of Cook County, are well able to take several trips during the year, always equipped with new top hats, Prince Albert suits, white gloves and highly polished boots. They travel.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 19, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

in special trains, which also carry musicians, to be at hand for the amusement of these gentlemen. They are also in the habit of throw away money as fast as they possibly can.

Who are these gentlemen? How do they make their living? Who supplies them with the money? They all live, with hardly any exceptions, on the taxpayers money. They are professional politicians, "workers" in the vineyard of the party. They are tale bearers, these close-mouthed "walking delegates" of the Democratic Party, for which they do the dirty work. Every one of this clique, is opposed to civil service reform. Each one is an admirer of Tammany in New York, and each one is an advocate of the plunder policy. They are well clothed and not in want of anything, because the citizens supply them with all their comfort. But is there anything clean about them? Hardly so, except perhaps the white shirts and the white gloves they wear.

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DIE ABENDPOST, January 26th, 1899.

Politics And Administration.

A Delegation of "German-American Democrats, of Cook County, requested that Fred E. Eldered, City Weightmaster, use his influence, that the dissension between Harrison and Altgeld may be peacefully settled; so that the party will not suffer because of it. This unpleasant row can readily be eliminated, if the Democrats would select a compromise candidate for the mayor's office, someone who would be acceptable to both, Mr. Harrison and Altgeld. The weighmaster shrugged his shoulders about this proposition, as if he meant to say: "Gentlemen, you do not know our bunch. Altgeld is determined 'to run' as an independent Democrat, but Harrison will be given the regular party nomination and he will be obliged to accept it, even if he has no desire for it.

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GERMAN

The Abendpost, January 21st, 1899.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

In the thirtieth ward the regular meeting of the German-Americans of that ward will be held at Oswald's Hall, 52nd and Halsted Streets, tomorrow, Sunday, 2 P. M. Among other business, the following activities are announced: membership cards will be distributed, also the various committees and precinct Captains etc. will be appointed. The organization has achieved notable success during its short existence, and every German-American of the 30th ward, should be affiliated with it.

The regular meeting of the German-American Democratic Club of the 21st ward, at Schmitt's Hall, no. 576 Larrabee Street, was well attended. Mr. Chas. Werno gave a lengthy treatise on the short-comings and the undesirable features of our municipal regulations and customs, in an exceptionally eloquent manner. He concluded his subject with the admonition, that in the future, only such candidates should be nominated, who fully enjoy the confidence of the people and, in conformity to the "true" meaning of that word.

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Die Abendpost, Jan. 17, 1899.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]



The report, according to which the "Independent Order of Honor" officially declared itself for Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, as candidate for mayor, is denied positively by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand-officials, Emil W. Galle and Louis W. Reebe declare in their letter to the Abendpost, that the above mentioned order, is not concerned with politics, so that all such similar reports, are entirely unfounded.



Abendpost, September 24th, 1898.

German-American Republican Club.

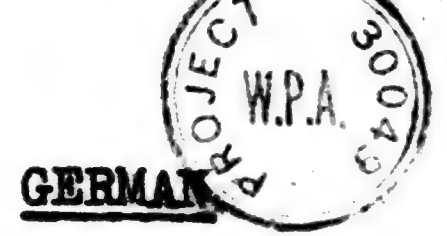
The German-American Republican Club of the 24th ward, now having more than 300 members, is working hard to arouse the interest of the voters in the ward for the coming election. The president of the club, Mr. Louis Hebel, was elected as the executive-delegate to the Central organization of the German Republicans.

Abendpost, September 24th, 1898.

GERMAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The Central Organization of the German Democrats in Cook County held a meeting last night at the Jung's Hall, which was well attended. Present were also the delegates of the different German Democratic ward clubs. The meeting indorsed all candidates on their party ticket.

The secretary of the organization resigned and the first vice-president was elected to be secretary. As the leader of the election campaign of this organization Mr. H. S. Grosser was elected.



Abendpost, September 12th, 1898.

German Democratic Central Union of the Northside.

During the past few days a political organization has been founded under the name, "German Democratic Central Union of the Northside."

This organization will be active for the German Democratic candidates, G. Kersten, E. Hoechster, and H. Frey.

The headquarters are located at 362 North Avenue. The election campaign will start Wednesday, September 14th. All candidates of the Democratic Party will be present to make speeches. There are seven vice-presidents elected, one for each of seven wards.

The headquarters will be open daily, and the secretary will be glad to give information.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 3rd, 1898.

ALTGELD AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The State Central Committee of the Democratic Party assembled at the "Tremont House." Quite a number of eminent Democrats from all parts of the State were present. The reports of the different congressional districts sounded very hopeful. The Chicago representatives asserted that they will easily carry their candidates in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th districts to victory at the coming election.

A resolution passed to start the election campaign in Chicago, beginning with a mass-meeting at the auditorium. Ex-Governor Altgeld, Mayor Harrison and Colonel W. J. Bryan are appointed as the chief speakers of the campaign. Finally, the committee decided to send a strong protest against holding before election the planned peace celebration, in order to prevent political exploitation of the same.

Ex-Governor Altgeld is chiefly responsible for this attitude toward the peace

Abendpost, September 3rd, 1898.

celebration before election. He seemed to play again the leading role at the committee meeting. In speaking before the assembly he exposed the Altgeld selfish plans of the opposing party, and also fiercely attacked the Federal Government, because they acted heartlessly and incompetently toward their own soldiers in the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Altgeld also stated that the "silver-question" is still the primary issue of the Democratic Party and could not be ignored.

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Abendpost, Apr. 1, 1897.

GERMAN



[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Next Sunday, April 3rd, at 8 o'clock in the evening, there will be held a mass-meeting of the German-American Democracy of Cook County in the Central Music Hall, for which the following program has been arranged by the Campaign Committee: Opening address by the president of the German-American Democracy, Dr. George Leininger; German address by Hugo G. Grosser, Prolog "The Stars" recited by Miss Mitchell; Speech by former Governor John P. Altgeld; German address by Richard Michaelis, also speeches by Messrs. Carter H. Harrison, Ernest Himmel, Miles J. Devine and William Loffler. The program will be opened with an organ-concert by Professor Falk. One hundred Vice Presidents were elected for this occasion, whose names will be published to-morrow.

It is expected, that there will be a large crowd present at the meeting and therefore the committee resolved, to issue tickets for this occasion. Same can be had from members of the Organization in the different wards, also at the German Headquarters, 75 Randolph Street.

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Abendpost, Feb. 26, 1897.

GERMAN



[A POLITICAL ORGANIZATION FORMED]

In the "Great Northern Hotel", a number of prominent business men, met yesterday, for the purpose of forming a political Central Organization in the interest of Mayor's candidate Washington Hesing. The new Organization will be named: "Central Organization of the Washington Hesing Club" and has the following officers: L. C. Wachsmuth, President, I. Phillips, Vice President, W. H. George, Secretary, Paul O. Steusland, Treasurer. It was resolved, to appoint 34 members as Executive Committee, in which therefore each ward will be represented by one member, and besides, there should be, a Committee of 500 members entrusted with the campaign work for Mr. Washington Hesing.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, January 22nd, 1897.

The Altgeld Reception.

Tomorrow, Saturday evening there will be held a public Reception in Honor of Ex-Governor Altgeld at the Tremont House, corner Lake & Dearborn Streets.

The invitation to participate is signed by the officers of the Silver-Democratic State and County Organizations and some Union leaders. Before the public celebration, there will be presented by several German citizens to the Ex-Governor a Gift of Honor, consisting of a beautiful writing desk with a silver-inkstand and a gold pen.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, January 13th, 1897.

RECEPTION FOR JOHN P. ALTGELD

Friends of the Ex-Governor are preparing a reception for him, which will take place on the 23rd of this month at the Tremont House. Whether such an honor would have been thought of, if the Gentlemen of the festival board for the Inauguration of Governor Tanner, had not cut Mr. Altgeld in such a petty way, must be questioned.

To the reception, besides the leaders of the Silver-Democrats, also the Peoples Party and the Republican Silver Crowd, further many representatives of Workers organizations will be present. Mr. Altgeld is going to live on the Northside and is having his house, corner Maple Street and La Salle Avenue refurnished for this purpose. In several German circles they intend to arrange a kind of declaration of confidence for Mr. Altgeld. They choose, for this purpose a form of honorary gift and Mr. Richard Michaelis took up collections for this purpose.

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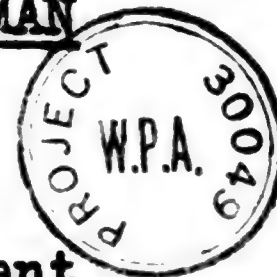
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Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1896.

GUT HEIL !

GERMAN



The convention of the Turn District, Chicago, passed yesterday two very important resolutions: First, to make an attempt to induce the three Chicago Turner Clubs: Chicago Turngemeinde, South Side Turngemeinde, and Central Turner Club - which belong to the Turn District, Indiana, to re-enter the District "Chicago." Second, to send a section of District Turners to the great Turner festival at Frankfort on the Main in the summer of 1908.

The discussions were taken up at 10 A.M. yesterday under the Chairmanship of Dr. Hartung and came late in the evening to a conclusion. Present were 81 delegates. Not represented were Turner Clubs, Hammond, and LaSalle, Illinois.

The question, who shall be recommended to the Mayor as representative on the School Board, was submitted to the Local Board.

Delegate Paul Pause of the Social Turner Club made the following motion: "The convocation shall ascertain what party does come closest to the principles of the Turner League in the coming elections, for instance, in the feminist-movement - and shall ask the members to support this party."

Immediately the addition was recommended that Turner Pause himself make these investigations and report at the next convention. But the joke is, that the election

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GERMAN



is held tomorrow, and the next convocation in spring.

After a short discussion, the motion was laid on the table.

Turner Dr. Backhusen mentioned that a new school on Belmont Ave. shall be named after the father of Turning, "Friedrich Ludwig Jahn" and that it may be proper that a bust of Jahn be offered to this school by the Chicago Turners. It was resolved to order the Local Board to find ways and means for the acquisition of such a bust, probably by making collections in the clubs.



Abendpost, Oct. 15, 1896

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

In the German Department of the Silver Democratic States's Committee, they are working, with great zeal, on the preparations for the German Mass Meeting, which will be held Tuesday evening at the Auditorium in Altgeld's honor, "independently of the currency question."

With reference to the proofs of his manliness and administrative talents, which the Governor demonstrated during the occupancy of his high post, almost all German societies and a large number of private individuals of the city, were invited by Messrs. Philip Henrici, Harry Rubens and others, to attend, this meeting.

The Governor will not in his address, touch the currency question.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 14th, 1896.

A number of German Societies, who as a rule keep themselves aloof from party politics, are making an exception this year, and agitate for the re-election of Governor Altgeld.

For this purpose, they are going to hold a number of massmeetings, in different parts of the city. The first will be held next Sunday in the social TurnerHall, corner Paulina and Belmont Streets, near Lincoln Avenue. Speakers will be Messrs. Eugene Debs, Clarence Darrow, Julius Goldzier, Adolph Strum and Julius Vahlteich. As Honorary presidents of the meeting, Dr. Ernest Schmidt, Philip Henrici and Hans Jensen are selected.

The meeting will be preceded by a parade through the main streets of Lake View.

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GERMAN

I F 4 (Polish)

I F 5 (Polish)

IV (Polish)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1896.

PETER KIOLBASSA ENDORSED BY THE GERMANS ALSO

A great political meeting was held by the German Democratic Club of the Sixteenth Ward yesterday, in the hall at 440 Noble Street. Mr. Joseph Klein presided and Mr. John Hauber acted as secretary.

The speakers told the crowd of the necessity of electing an alderman who is just, who has an unblemished character, and who is respected by all nationalities, and after announcing that Mr. Peter Kiolbassa is a candidate for alderman of the Sixteenth Ward, they praised his high character and also the disinterestedness shown by him when, as city treasurer, he turned over all the fees of that office--which he could rightfully have claimed as his own--to the city for the use of its citizens.

The news of his candidacy was received with wild enthusiasm, and it was unanimously decided that the club should support the candidacy of Mr. Kiolbassa with all its strength.

MPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

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GERMAN

I F 4 (Polish)

I F 5 (Polish)

IV (Polish)

Dziennik Chicagoski, Mar. 10, 1896.

A committee was immediately selected to notify Mr. Kiolbassa of this decision, and Mr. Rudolph and Mr. Kirstein, among others, were chosen for this committee.

WPA 0110 PROJ 20275

ABENDPOST? May 25th, 1895.

Local Politics.

In the 2nd Ward an auxiliary Club of the "Honest Money League" has been organized, showing already 125 members. Officers of the Club are: A. F. Seeberge, President; John E. Schubert, Vice President, William Kelly, Secretary, Dr. T. T. Todd, Treasurer. The Club will completely ignore the Silver Convention in Springfield.

In the 21st Ward the German Republicans have formed a club for the purpose to hold speeches on political events and to fight corrupt practices with primary elections. As President of the Club, Mr. Peter Hand and as Secretary G. F. Oest, have been elected.



Abendpost, February 4th, 1895.

Local Politics.

The German-American Republican Central Club of Cook County completed its organization at a meeting held last Saturday evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel, by electing the following officers: President John C. W. Rhode, Vice President, Northside: Felix Buschick, Westside: Ernest Wiedel, F. Sahlar, John Muchle. Southside: T. A. Moll, recording secretary: C. F. Hermann, Corresponding Secretary, Emil Willwerth, Ass't. Corresponding Secretary L. Kollilzki, Finance Secretary, Robert Busse, Treasurer: L. Hebel: Sergeant at Arms: Otto Levi. A committee of five has been instructed with the preparations of a declaration of principles (platform) which should be read in the meeting next Friday. For the purpose of holding the Primary according to the Crawford laws, the Republican party leaders decided to adjourn the City Convention until the last week of February or the first week in March instead of the middle of this month, as was intended earlier.

In the spring the offices of 20 Republicans and 14 Democrats of the City Council will expire. The Civic Federation will nominate candidates for the Town Council in all such wards, where the political parties have nominated objectionable candidates.

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Die Abendpost, October 12, 1894.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

The German Democrats of Chicago had last Saturday afternoon a lively mass-meeting at Jung's Hall, Belmont and Lincoln Avenue. The main speakers were A. S. Trude, S. Goldzier and H. Rubens.

Several German Singing Societies were also represented at this meeting and gave intermittedly very fine Chorus-song recitations. Mr. Trude closed the meeting with the announcement, that Democrats would be victorious in every part of the State during the coming election.



GERMAN

Die Abendpost, September 26, 1894.

LIVELY ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

All German immigrants, who have been long enough in this country and who have not yet become United States citizens, may obtain the citizen-papers through the services of the Headquarters of the American-American Democratic Association of Cook County, Teutonia Building, 5th Avenue and Washington Street, room 615.

At this occasion, we must remind all Germans that only those with citizen papers can register to vote.

The German-Democratic clubs have been organized already in 17 wards, and other ward-Organizations will follow soon. There will be German-Democratic mass-meetings coming Sunday afternoon at Mueller's Hall, Sedgwick and North Avenue, Jung's Hall, Randolph and Halsted Streets, Apollo Hall, Blue Island Avenue and Milwaukee Avenue, furthermore from now on, the Democratic Ward Clubs will have meetings every week according to their own announcements.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 4, 1893.

GRAND LODGE MEETING OF THE ORDER OF HARUGARI.

p. 8 - The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge of the German Order yesterday: The Grand Lodge at its general session resolved to express its thanks and recognition to Gov. John P. Altgeld for his courageous action, the executive clemency towards the labor leaders Neebe, Schwab and Fielden. (Haymarket riot). The Association will send a copy of its resolution to the Governor as well as the Press.

During the past year the Order's membership showed an increase of 200, and its gains were \$2,500; to the heirs of deceased members more than \$35,000 has been paid, and sick-benefits amounted to \$20,000. The Grand Lodge was represented by 74 delegates from all parts of Illinois.

The next session will also be held in Chicago; it is scheduled for the first Tuesday in August 1894.

GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 12, 1893.

THE AMNESTY ASSOCIATION.

p. 6.. The Executive Committee of the Amnesty Association of Illinois held its meeting yesterday, at 225 Dearborn Street, to make the necessary arrangements for its dissolution which has been scheduled for next Thursday, at the behest of the members. On this day also, steps will be taken to publish a pamphlet, giving the story of Altgeld's executive clemency for the anarchists and the society's participation in securing their liberation.

The booklet will be printed in English and German. The proceeds from the sale of about 50,000 copies will accrue to the families of the liberated men. (Explanation: Neebe, Schwab and Fielden. Translator.)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1893.

IRISH-AMERICANS WORK WITH GERMANS FOR HESING'S NOMINATION.

A large meeting of the 30th ward citizenry, mostly people of Irish and German descent, met at Scheidt's Hall, 116 W. 51st Street yesterday evening to start a Washington Hesing Club. A list of prominent ward citizens is published. (19 names listed.)

After Mr. Lorenz Scheidt opened the meeting, Mr. Carl Bechstein, president of the 18th Ward German-American Branch Club, spoke most enthusiastically for the Hesing's candidacy. He had made the long trip to the 30th ward in order to present during the organizational proceedings and to help the cause on general principles. He expressed his heartfelt satisfaction that the Irish and German inhabitants work hand in hand for a common cause. He stressed



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1893.

the great importance of the coming election and designated Mr. Hesing as the most suitable aspirant to that office. In his closing remarks he was very emphatic that no one should fail to vote during the primary, as the fate of the candidate depends on that more than anything else.

The assembly then resolved to be known henceforth as the Washington Hesing 30th Ward Club. Election of officers followed. M. J. Keegan was chosen as president. (Elsewhere Keegan's initials have been printed as F. J. in the same article and mentioning the same person. M. J. is probably correct as this appears oftener - Transl.) J. J. Costello became secretary and L. Scheidt, treasurer.

It was indeed a most fortunate choice, as Mr. Keegan is one of the best known, respected and energetic men of the 30th ward. In speaking to his



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1893.

audience, he proclaimed himself to be a Democrat from head to toe as his friends and neighbors well know. He has no aspirations to seek any public office but he has made it his business to work for Mr. Hesing's election. Mr. Hesing has many friends among the Irish inhabitants of the 30th ward as was shown by the large number who were present here. The time for action is at hand; we must not be satisfied to give Mr. Hesing our assurance of support only, that is not enough, we must endeavor to achieve something, on our own accord, individually. Everyone should work among his friends in a most energetic manner to obtain the proper results on election day.

A long resolution, listing all the favorable attributes of the candidate, followed and was accepted with much enthusiasm. The 3rd ward: An enthusiastic meeting of more than 400 bona fide voters declared themselves for Hesing.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1893.

All seats in the spacious Arlington Hall, 31st Street and Indiana Avenue, were taken, and after 8 o'clock the hallways and contiguous spaces were filled, so that one may well claim that the Democracy of that district was fully represented. After Lawyer Braham submitted Carter H. Harrison's register of sins to a thorough perusal and expounded it unmercifully, W. C. O'Neill appeared and analyzed the recent Democratic victories. That mighty problem, the tariff-reform, which Grover Cleveland regarded as the life and death question of the Democratic party in 1884; the continuance of our personal liberty, and the rights of parents in regard to educational matters concerning their children; all these and kindred subjects underwent his scrutiny, and finally, he proclaimed Washington Hising as the principal crusader who brought these questions to an issue and gave the Democratic party its present greatness.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 21, 1893.

Amidst jubilant acclaim Washington Hesing obtained the endorsement of the 3rd ward Democrats. (A list of prominent citizens and businessmen who were at this meeting is appended in the publication. Transl.)

The young Democrats of the 15th ward and the German-American Club of the 31st ward hold meetings tonight.

Mr. C. S. Darrow and other eminent American and German speakers will be on the rostrum at the 5th ward meeting, Liberty Hall, Union Avenue and 30th Street.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.

THE SITUATION....

Delegates of the German-Democratic Association met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters, 167 Washington Street. A roll call revealed that 20 out of 23 branch clubs were represented. Mr. Leo Austrian opened the meeting in which he urged the necessity of energetic participation at the primaries. It is the duty of the Germans to do their share in nominating candidates for the various city offices but it can only be accomplished, if the separate ward clubs insist upon proper representation before the regular Democratic clubs; they must be placed on the delegate tickets. When that is achieved, then every member must be at the ballot box and vote for his delegate without being swayed by any attempts at intimidation..... According to the delegate reports, the independent German voters are prone to end the work of the "ticket fixers," which is very gratifying....

A detailed report of all German-Democratic clubs whose delegates were present, follows:...(19 Wards are listed).... The activities and prospects for each district are given.... A tabulation shows nine-tenths of the German-Democratic Central club members favor Hesing....

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



GERMAN



"Abendpost", February 13th, 1893.

FROM THE FIELD OF POLITICS

Under the auspices of the "German-American Democratic Central Society" a meeting was held in Orpheus Hall, 49 La Salle Street, yesterday evening, at which 150 persons participated. Every ward was represented. Max Stern presided and Adolph Sturm acted as secretary. The latter read a declaration of principles in which the fight against Gas and other Monopolies was recommended; also an honest city administration, based on business principles; also a more just equalization of taxes and maintaining of special branches of instruction in the public schools.

Several speeches were made and in conclusion the nomination of Washington Hering to the office of Mayor, was unanimously proposed. The regular meeting of the delegates will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Headquarters of the "German American Central Society," 167 Washington Street. Next Saturday, before primary elections, there will be held in the Central Music Hall a meeting, at which Washington Hering is going to speak.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS SHOW ACTIVITY.

23rd Ward: The German Democratic Club of the 23rd Ward held its meeting yesterday at John A. Stierlin's Hall, 105 Wells St., which was attended by more than 100 persons.

Mr. G. Meyer was the chairman and Mr. John A. Herzog the recording secretary. The latter, in speaking to his audience, gave a lucid explanation of the legal requirements for the voters during the primaries and asked the assembly to take an active interest in the election.

More speeches followed, notably by Messrs. G. Meyer, L. W. Herdrich and others, after which the preliminary work for the primaries absorbed the attention of the gathering. The reports of the precinct captains are very favorable in regard to the election of Hering delegates.

15th Ward: The German Democratic Club of the 15th Ward had a crowded meeting at Wendell's Hall yesterday evening, at which Messrs. L. A. Rademacher, August Koenig and Gustav Rosenberger were appointed delegates for the county

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

convention. The club will hold another session next Saturday, at the same location.

German Democrats of the 24th Ward: The German Democratic Club of the 24th Ward will hold a meeting today, Wednesday, 8 P. M., at its headquarters, Saxonia Hall, 120 Wells St., to consider preparations for the next primaries. All members are requested to bring friends and acquaintances to the hall, as a membership drive is in progress. The officials are: Joseph Schlenker, pres. (four names follow.) The five delegates from each of the North Side German Democratic clubs, will meet at the office in the German-American Bldg., 55 N. Clark St. Room 2.

North Avenue Meeting: All Germans who live in the vicinity of North Ave., will meet today at Fred Kühlen's Hall, 254 E. North Ave.

Since Chicago's origin, no election has been of such intrinsic interest to the German population as the approaching one and, commensurate with its importance, the Germans recognize the high goal and are gathering their forces.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

Tried and true men will speak tonight and probe the political questions we must solve.

21st Ward: A "Washington Hesing Headquarters" for the 21st Ward has been organized at Garfield Hall, at Garfield and Lincoln Aves. It will be under the leadership of Mr. J. H. Faymonville.

1st Ward: The German Democratic Club of the 1st Ward will hold an important meeting on Feb. 15th, at Jacob Zimmermann's Hall.

Germans of the 12th Ward: In the 12th Ward, where no German Democratic Club has existed before, an attempt will be made to organize one. All German Democrats of the Ward are invited to be at 1436 Harrison St., Thursday, 8 P. M. Good speakers from the Central Association will be there.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

5TH WARD GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB ENDORSES HESING.

The German Democratic Club of the 5th Ward held its meeting yesterday at Germania Hall, Wentworth Ave. About 200 qualified voters, among them many Anglo-Americans, were present and all endorsed Washington Hesing most enthusiastically, as the new Democratic candidate for mayor.

Senator Thiele, president of the Club, came especially from Springfield for this occasion, in order to preside at the meeting. His brother, Theodore B. Thiele, was secretary. Many prominent Germans were present, among them: John Krebs, vice president of the Club, and..... 14 others are listed. Senator Thiele gave the opening address in which he expressed his satisfaction about the interest which the 5th Ward has shown in this coming election. "Such a large attendance is definite proof in itself." His closing remarks were a hearty recommendation to nominate Mr. Hesing for the mayoralty.

He was followed by Mr. Carl Haerting who made a torrid speech in the interests of Hesing's candidacy. He said:

"The Democratic party cannot find a better banner-bearer than this energetic



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

and capable young man, whose personal influence in conjunction with the Illinois Staats Zeitung has been the principle force that brought a glorious Democratic victory to the city and state.

"It was Mr. Hesing who, on the strength of his profound knowledge of the political situation throughout the city and state, predicted this victory; he it was, who induced Grover Cleveland to consider the question of our personal liberty, the rights of parents in matters pertaining to their children's education, and to incorporate these matters into his platform. He also declared with true prophetic vision, that strict attention to these points would produce a 25,000 to 30,000 majority in our state. How this prophecy materialized is still within the scope of recent memory.

"Washington Hesing, who enjoyed the full confidence of a man like Cleveland, is therefore qualified in all respects to become the leader of our city administration.

"Must we always have a Carter H. Harrison forever into eternity?" demanded



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

the speaker, and with thunderous reverberations the public's answer rolled back: "No, no! Hurrah for Hesing!"

Mr. Haerting then reverted to the weaknesses, party-treason and egotism of Carter Harrison, finally adding, that he must be permanently defeated, and this assertion was accepted with boisterous acclaim.

Former Assemblyman August Mette was next on the program. He also took up the cudgels for Mr. Hesing and did it magnificently. He admonished his compatriots to take an active interest in the impending election, since we are concerned in "putting one of our men across." Mr. Hesing, he averred, will be a better mayor than any our city has had heretofore.

Ex-assemblyman Rohrbach made the declaration, that Hesing enjoys great prestige among organized labor of our city because of his desirable qualities, and the candidate will find ardent support there. Carter however, he pointed out, has always misled and betrayed the working class and obviously, labor cannot expect anything else from him in the future.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.



Mr. Joseph Schaefer reached heights of enthusiastic eloquence while extolling the virtues of Hesing, and his splendid testimony was rewarded with stormy approval.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the impassioned assembly:

"Whereas we, citizens of the 5th Ward, consider it timely to express our choice for the mayoral candidacy, we hereby publicly declare:

"That we recognize Mr. Washington Hesing as a man who is capable in all respects and better able to unite the various factions within the party's ranks than any other.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we pledge ourselves to the task of furthering the interests of Mr. Hesing in every conceivable manner during this election and we hereby appeal to all citizens of the 5th Ward to take an active part in the primaries on February, the 27th."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 15, 1893.

Another meeting was announced for next Tuesday evening, at Schaefer's Hall, 2501 Hanover St. It will combine the Washington Hesing Fifth Ward Club with the German Democratic Club and a whole-hearted co-operation is requested. After the general meeting 35 gentlemen registered as new bona-fide members which raises the club's total to 150 active participants.

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GERMAN

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 10, 1893.

The German waiters and bartenders of Chicago have organized a club under the name of the German Waiters and Bartenders' Political Reform Club for the purpose of promoting political education.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



GERMAN

Abendpost, January 27th, 1893.

German-American Democratic Club of the 1st Ward.

At the meeting held in Jacob Zimmermann's locality night before last, by the German-American Club of the 1st Ward, which was well attended, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months:-

Jacob Zimmermann-President

John Bandholz-Vice President

Julius Mader-Treasurer

Louis Baron-Secretary

Fritz Buhler-Financial secretary

As delegates to the Central Club the following gentlemen were elected: Jacob Zimmermann and Rudolf Albrecht. After business matters had been dispatched, the meeting was adjourned till Wednesday, February 8th.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 26, 1893.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY OWNERS' MASS MEETING.



The Improvement Club of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd Wards, under the leadership of Pres. A. C. Baumann, has called the North Side property owners to a mass meeting at Folz Hall, North Ave. and Larrabee St. in order to obtain greater membership. The club has achievements to its credit; it represented the interests of the property owners from the northern district in an energetic manner and did its share in objecting against May's tunnel system. The club has hundreds of members, all property owners; it now resorts to a membership drive in order to become more effective and make its influence felt throughout the entire North Side.

Several speakers have been obtained and subjects of interest to tax payers will be discussed. General Hermann Lieb will speak about organizations, Alderman Tripp will give his views about the extension of the electric lighting system, Mr. Ernst Hermann has chosen the topic of "Street Cleaning in the Various Wards", and Mr. Washington Hesing has been requested to lecture on "General Taxation."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1893.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS CONDEMN UNCONSCIENTIOUS OFFICE HOLDERS.

The published names of the recently appointed officials, whose jobs have been doled out by the newly elected office holders, brought about a protest meeting at Jung's Hall, at the behest of the German Democrats. The meeting was called by the executives of the German Democratic Central Association, and a large number of German Club delegates as well as German Democrats in general.

We append the resolutions, which a committee, consisting of H. Lieb, M. Stern, Wm. Reisenegger, F. Demmler, K. Bechstein and M. N. Simon, has drafted in conformity with the wishes of the assembly.

"The German-American Democrats of Chicago protest against the shameful disregard for the German speaking citizens by those, who were elected with the united help of the German element, and also against the leaders in the last campaign, who promised to consider the German contingent, but broke their pledges in favor of a greedy, office seeking horde. The German-American Club considers the deliberate procedure by which its recommendations were nullified and shelved, to be an absolute disregard of the German people which comprises exactly one third of the voting strength of Cook County, but it also sees therein a definite proof, that

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1893.



a more drastic organization and greater aggressiveness by the voters becomes imperative, since their representatives are chosen by non-Germans who have no sympathy or consideration whatsoever for us, and this realization prompts us to admonish all German voters- 'Do your work early in order to attain the achievements to which our Germanity is entitled: equal duties and equal rights!'

"The German-American Democratic Association, also herewith expresses its gratitude to those, whose mental and financial contributions help to improve the political conditions for the German-Americans and who energetically defend these rights.

"If anyone deserves considerations, then it should be given to the German organizations, who had the hardest and most thankless job in the campaign. They ought to decide who the German representatives shall be in the various administrations and they should not be at the mercy of some Irish alderman who dictates which particular German is eligible. And, is it a disgrace to acquire any public position, important or unimportant?.... General Lieb, (probably spelt Lieb, Transl.) made a very poignant speech about the 'Gang'. 'What we must do in the future', he exclaimed, amidst vociferous approval, 'is to be



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 7, 1893.

prudent and circumspect at the very beginning. If one of those mayoral or aldermanic candidates comes around, whining for our votes, let us ask him, who is behind you? Who nominated you? If it's the gang - then, rauss mit ihm! (Throw him out.)".....

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1892.

YESTERDAY'S GERMAN MASS MEETING IN LAKE VIEW.

If Governor Fifer entertained the idea that those Germans, who voted for him four years ago, will again support him in his battle against Altgeld, then the unusual German anti-Fifer demonstrations, and the anti-Edward law sentiments of recent weeks and days must have opened his eyes, unless he is totally blind.

Although there remain a few German Republicans, who apparently find it consistent with their sense of honor to support a man who has allied himself, obviously, with the worst enemies of the German element..., yet these will not be able to rescue Fifer from his ignominious defeat on November 8th.

... Again we are happy to report of another large anti-Fifer demonstration by German voters in the Lincoln Turner Hall in Lake View. The four independent German-American Citizens Clubs released the following appeal a few days ago:

"Every citizen who appreciates liberty and justice and is ready to defend them is urgently invited to attend a mass-meeting to be held on November 3rd in the Lincoln Turner Hall. This is the last appeal before the decisive battle on

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1892.



November 8th. Do not miss it! Step into line for action!"

So many responded to this appeal last night that it exceeded by far the most extravagant expectations. The large hall could not hold half of the thousands of Germans who came to prove their loyalty to the Democratic banner in this struggle for justice and liberty, no matter to what party they previously belonged. It is regrettable that thousands were unable to hear the speakers that evening.

The Democratic Club of the 26th Ward, the J. P. Altgeld Club of the 25th Ward..., and the regular Democratic Club of the 26th Ward marched into the hall with music and banners... The following Evangelical Lutheran churches of the 6th senatorial district were likewise represented by a large group of members: St. Paul's, St. Jaboci, St. Lucas, and Bethlehem church.

After H. W. Schlacke, the chairman, had opened the meeting with some fitting remarks, he introduced Judge Altgeld, who was greeted with boundless shouts of joy. The issues of the present campaign he touched upon in succession, but

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the school question he expounded more elaborately. Referring to the Republican candidate for governor, he said that Fifer is, undoubtedly, secretly allied with nativistic societies, with whose help he hopes to win; however, the German Michel will completely upset his clever calculations.

When Altgeld left the hall at about 9 o'clock to attend the meeting in the Auditorium, he was requested from the audience to say something about the prison labor problem. This he did and left the hall under a tremendous applause.

The school superintendent of the state, H. Raab, who was elected three years ago by a majority of 35,000 votes - two-thirds of these from German voters - now spoke to the audience in German.

"Fellow-citizens and friends: ... You all know what this campaign means to us. Every voter, who does not fight for the party which protects our interests most adequately, is not worthy to be a free American citizen.

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"My ancestors and my family have been in this beautiful country over a hundred years, and they have always defended the rights of the people, not only here, but also in the old country. I trust my descendants shall do the same. We are approaching the day of election very rapidly. The issues involved are clear and important.

"Every one of you knows what results we may expect, if J. P. Altgeld is elected, and a liberal state legislature, to back him up. You are also aware what the consequences will be, if Fifer is reelected and supported by a legislature composed of narrow-minded men.

"What is true Democracy? Is it not equal rights and equal liberty for all? I am not attempting to force the German Republicans to become Democrats, but if they do not find the Democratic candidates upon the state and national ballot better than the Republicans, I have lifted my voice in vain."

Mr. Raab then discussed the tariff question with great skill. Again he

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1892.



touched the anti-liberal tendencies of the Republican party and asserted that they have nothing more to offer to the liberal element, and that their task is done. If they would remain in power, we soon would have a prohibition law, besides the Edward law, to enslave us. We can never forgive the Republican Party, in whose ranks our best Germans have stood, especially during the Civil War, for having sold out, soul and body, during recent decades, to the Know-Nothings.

"To me," he stated, "this campaign is a matter of life and death to the German-Americans. The Germans of all parties should unite in order to fight the nativistic prohibition-fanatics and the bigoted Sunday-closer more effectively.

"Referring to the school question, I can only say that I esteem the system of public schools very highly. Thirty-six years of my life I have devoted to it, but I am not blind to the advantages of private and parochial schools. No parent should be dictated to as to the school to which he must send his children."

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Mr. Raab concluded his speech with the words: "Do as Moltke did, 'Look before yea leap.' Examine the candidates of both parties, and then make your decision. If you join the Democrats in this campaign, you will not be in bad company. Men like Cleveland and Altgeld are worthy of your support."

The next speaker was Professor W. Herzberger, whose address was received with much enthusiasm.

"I am an American," he said, "although I am of German descent. He who is ashamed of his mother tongue and of being of German descent, is a contemptible creature.... The law does not recognize Lutherans, Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Democrats or Republicans, but only Americans. We are all equal before the law. The constitution of this country declares every one a citizen, who obeys the laws, pays his taxes, and stays out of prison...."

Professor Bock addressed the audience in Low-German. Emil Hoechster concluded the meeting with a very enthusiastic appeal to the German voters, urging them to defend justice and liberty, and to vote for Grover Cleveland

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 4, 1892.



and J. P. Altgeld.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1892.

VICTORY IS CERTAIN!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Enthusiasm of German Voters in Democratic
Mass Meeting at Mueller's Hall.

Never before in the history of Chicago has such a grand and enthusiastic meeting taken place among the Germans on the North Side, as the one last night, which was held under the auspices of the German Democratic Central Union.

Great enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting, because a glorious victory is very definitely expected. The Germans of Chicago are found again in the front lines in this battle for justice and liberty. On the evening of Nov. 8th the banners of victory will wave lustily, wherever Germans are living.

Several thousand German voters assembled last night in Mueller's Hall. The German Democratic Clubs of the 22nd, and the 24th Wards and the regular

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Democratic Club of the 24th Ward - all these, many hundreds of men, marched into the hall with drums and music. Upon the platform were a number of very prominent citizens... Mr. W. Hesing was elected chairman by acclamation. He was received very sympathetically, and delivered the following speech:

"Honorable Citizens:

"Although it was my intention for several reasons to stay in the background in this campaign, yet I could not refuse the high honor extended to me, namely to make the opening speech at this brilliant assemblage of my German fellow-citizens. You are proving your sincerity and zeal in regard to public affairs by being present in large numbers. You are striving to get more and more information about those problems which vitally concern state and nation in this campaign. Permit me to state briefly my own position, and the attitude of the newspaper I represent, in reference to these important questions:

"As you all know, the Illinois Staats Zeitung was a strictly Republican party paper for decades, under the leadership of G. Schneider, L. Brentano, A. C. Hesing, and H. Raster, as long as this party adhered to its original

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principles, including freedom for all, and a reasonable protective tariff for the encouragement of our industries. The Staats-Zeitung successfully fought within the ranks of the Republican party, the puritanic element which was striving for predominance and abhorred free enjoyment of life. But finally, it severed all connections with the Republican party when personal liberty was attacked by it, when it favored prohibition more and more, when it fought against a free Sunday in Chicago, and when it enforced prohibition in Kansas and Iowa. The Illinois Staats Zeitung then became, and is now, an independent paper, persistently defending personal liberty, and fighting any party anywhere, which endangers freedom. But it also fights for a moderate tariff, protecting all industries alike. This alone will, in her opinion, make decent wages possible for our workers. She is still standing upon these principles today...

"The Illinois Staats Zeitung supports the candidates of the Democratic party because the Republican party proved itself unliberal and intolerant toward prohibition and the Sunday questions; and because it forsook its glorious past, denied its true principles, and is increasingly inclined to support the alien-haters. On the other hand, the Democratic party and its candidates have promised, freely and honestly, to defend personal liberty, and to fight for the rights of parents in matters of education. Besides, G. Cleveland stands upon

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MS (ILL) PROC 30275

the same ground, as far as the tariff is concerned, as the Republican party formerly did, and the principles he defends are the same as those supported by the Staats-Zeitung."

Hesing then discussed the school problem, receiving a thundering applause.

"The Germans", he asserted, "know the reasons for this campaign battle. Two years ago the liberals won a brilliant victory over the bigots by electing our esteemed fellow citizen, H. Raab, with a majority of 35,000 votes... We have no time to rest upon our laurels. Again a serious battle is before us, but we are not afraid of the outcome. We shall again be victorious, for, whenever justice and liberty are at stake, the Germans stand united as a nation of brethren. Down with the Edward Law! Freedom is our highest possession! Under the banner of Cleveland and Altgeld we shall win!"...

The next speaker, J. Goldzier, was then introduced by Hesing... Goldzier said: "I am touched very deeply by the praise I received from Mr. Hesing. I trust that you will have the same opinion of me, after my term as your representative is over, provided, of course, I am elected to Congress.

"We are at the end of this important election campaign. The time for speeches

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1892.

VITA (ILL) PFO 10275

is almost past, but the time for action is at hand. The moment is approaching when you shall use the weapon which will make you masters of the situation. This weapon is the ballot.

"The Germans have a very specific interest in the present struggle. Wherever the problem of personal liberty is involved, we find the Germans always in front ranks.

"On the one hand we have the Republicans, serving certain elements, which are trying to enslave us with medieval conditions; and, on the other hand, we have the Democrats who are bravely fighting for personal liberty and religious tolerance. We have noticed from year to year, and from day to day, how the elements separated. Those who see in people, born on German soil, only second rate citizens, have all become a compact mass under the Republican banner.

"How long shall we tolerate such crude and unkind treatment? Are we Germans inferior to citizens born in this country? Are the Germans filling the poor houses and jails? Have the Germans not always been advanced in culture? Or is the German-American culture of more recent date than the Anglo-American? Did the Germans neglect to contribute their share in throwing off the English yoke, and in establishing a republic here? Was not General von Steuben one

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1892.

of the most dependable advisers, and one of the ablest and bravest generals of George Washington? When the shackles of slavery were destined to fall from the colored people, were not the Germans among the first to enlist as volunteers? Many a hill in the South covers the son of German parents.

"But what is our reward? During the Civil War, German regiments with German commanders were highly welcome, but now the Republicans dare to forbid us our German schools. The basic principles of the Republican party are absolutely wrong. There is a tendency toward aristocracy among them, attempting to create a favored, governing class, and an inferior class to be governed. The Republicans do not adhere any more to the constitution, which was drawn up by the founders of this great republic. According to the constitution, all power is in the hands of the citizens, and no other power exists than that conveyed by the people to their representatives. According to Republican principles it is permissible for the state to interfere with strictly personal matters of private citizens; but the Democrats hold that all encroachments ought to be repelled."...

The speaker concluded with the assertion that the Democratic party would do justice to the German-Americans in the future, as it always did in the past,

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1892.

WPA (ILL) 4470 30275

and that it is, therefore, the duty of all Germans to vote for Grover Cleveland, and J. P. Altgeld, as well as for all candidates on the Democratic ticket.... The enthusiasm of the German Democratic citizens was great.

Hoffmann urgently exhorted the audience to come and vote on the day of election, and to prove to the people what the Germans can accomplish, if united...

Ph. Stein was next introduced to the meeting by Mr. Hesing. He is a candidate for the judgeship of the Superior Court... Candidate Bartling and Strum addressed the audience likewise. The Germans can be proud, indeed, about what they did last night.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 29, 1892.

GERMAN VOTERS...FOR ALTGELD AND CLEVELAND
A POWERFUL DEMONSTRATION



The candidate of the Democratic party, J. P. Altgeld, celebrated a brilliant triumph last night, attributable almost exclusively to the German element. At the central point of the 31st ward, under the auspices of the German Cleveland-Stevenson-Altgeld club of Washington Heights, a grand demonstration was given yesterday, in honor of the Democratic candidate for Governor, J. P. Altgeld. About 2,000 voters, almost all of them Germans, participated. From the neighboring towns, Pullman, Kensington, Fernwood, Dalton, Riverdale, Gano, Blue Island, etc., Democratic farmers, workers, and businessmen came to welcome Altgeld....

Shortly after 7 P.M. the Democratic Club from Blue Island arrived with its president, J. Burke, as leader. These 400 men were dressed in white and blue uniforms, carried attractive flags, and made a good impression. Soon afterwards, the German-American Democratic Club of Washington Heights arrived to the sound of music.... The attractively decorated hall could not hold all of the people. The members of both Lutheran churches, under the leadership of their pastors, P. Budach and J. H. Patzer, constituted a considerable contingent....

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 29, 1892.

Professor Clark called the meeting to order. A. Weigel was elected chairman. He deserves chief credit for the arrangement and splendid success of this mass-meeting.... Weigel then introduced Altgeld, who was greeted with much enthusiasm. The candidate spoke about problems of the nation and the state, and dwelt in particular upon the school question, stating that the repeal of the hated Edward Law could not be expected from the Republican party.... His speech made, obviously, a deep impression upon his audience... Mr. Altgeld can be certain to receive the votes of these German voters....



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I A 2 b

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III D

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1892.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS AND LUTHERANS
FOR ALTGELD AND CLEVELAND.

The meeting held last night in Yondorf's Hall furnished convincing proof that the Republicans have been seriously mistaken, when they have assumed and told everywhere, that the Germans had changed their minds again, and had returned to their "first love".

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Independent Citizens League of the 6th and 13th Senatorial Districts, and was attended by Germans from the North Side, as well as from the West Side. The large hall was filled.

Although the majority of those present, perhaps 90% of them, have been, until now, loyal Republicans, who have always voted Republican, they have definitely changed, for every time the names Altgeld and Cleveland were mentioned, an enthusiastic applause roared through the hall. The good Republicans undoubtedly are determined to vote Democratic. The leaders of the Republicans are very badly mistaken if they are of the opinion that the Germans have returned to their fold again....

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1892.

The first one, F. A. Hoffmann, as well as the following speaker, expounded the school question primarily. He declared emphatically that it does not only concern the Lutherans, but all Germans, who wish to remain German-Americans, and retain their mother tongue for their children. The speaker pointed out again that the Germans must defeat their opponent more severely than in 1890. in order to have peace finally.

Hoffmann depicted the candidate, J. P. Altgeld, in a very characteristic manner, saying that he was an immigrant, and had experienced the joys and sorrows as such in his youth. At the age of sixteen he joined the army and took part in the Civil War... The speaker closed with the urgent request to agitate, until the election, everywhere, for the "German ticket", and to vote for the Democratic Party, being the progressive party now, unitedly.

Oscar H. Kraft, from the Editorial Staff of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, explained the problems, which had been forced upon the Germans, and aroused them from their passivity, because the honor and the rights of Germanity was being attacked. When the speaker asserted that prohibition did not concern the Germans from the standpoint of the use of beverages, but from the standpoint

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 15, 1892.

of personal liberty, he received a thundering applause.

Another speaker was J. Goldzier, the candidate for Congress of the fourth district. He explained the historic development of the Edward Law, and its embarrassing consequences for many Germans. This law, he stated, is directed against the liberty of citizens.... No German is so stupid as not to have his children learn the English language. This election battle involves the German school and the German language, and it is up to the Germans to vote for Cleveland and Altgeld. "This will secure the enjoyment of your rights and privileges", the speaker concluded....

ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 11, 1892.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS

Under the auspices of the German Republican Central Union a meeting was held last night at the North Side Turner Hall.

Not quite as many people were present as had been expected and were previously announced. Nevertheless, quite a large crowd assembled, listening to the different speeches, and enjoying the musical entertainment....

Dr. Bluthardt introduced the first speaker, Daniel Wardwood, candidate for 'Drainage Trustee'. This speaker complimented the German-Americans, praised the Republican Party for its work, and above all, for the protective tariff system. According to the speaker's opinion, B. Harrison's administration must have the approval of all true patriots, in view of his success within our own country and in its relationship to other countries. Consequently, the party should remain in power in the county, state, and in Washington....

The outstanding speaker of the evening was Wm. Vocke, who also spoke in English. He restricted himself almost exclusively to the tariff question, and explained its history from 1789 on.... If the Democrats blame the Republicans for robbing



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 11, 1892.

the poor workers of other countries of their bread through this tariff system, we must answer them that "Charity always begins at home" and that "self-preservation is the first law". All European nations protect themselves, and the Americans must, first of all, protect the good wages of their workers.....

Other speakers of the evening were C. B. Neely, candidate for States-Attorney, F. Struckmann, candidate for the Presidency of the Council, and F. G. Ball, candidate for judge of the Superior Court.

I F 2
I F 5
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Illinois Staats - Zeitung Oct. 10, 1892.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

The German Democratic Club of the 7th, 8th, and 9th Wards held a very well attended meeting last Saturday. Resolutions were accepted in which Cleveland, Altgeld and the whole Democratic State and County ticket was approved. Several German Republicans were present, who declared publicly that they would vote for Cleveland, Stevenson and Altgeld, although they had always voted Republican. There were also preparations made to hold a German mass-meeting on October 17th at West 12th Street and Blue Island Avenue.....

The first large mass-meeting of the Democrats of the 6th Senatorial District will be held next Friday evening at 8 o'clock at Yondorf's Hall. H. Bartling and others will speak.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III C

III A

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

HOW THEY SQUIRM! GERMAN DEMOCRATS PROTEST.

After the sorrowful experiences of the Republicans in Illinois and Wisconsin which the year 1890 recorded in the book of time, one would think, that they might desist in the future from resorting to Machiavellian machinations and divers trickery to bamboozle the German-Lutherans with the usual sprinkling of sand in their oculars - because they happen to be the apple of contention just now.

The interim was long enough for the Republicans to perceive, that the Lutherans are fully conversant with the salient features of this fight, can differentiate the kernel from the chaff in the school question.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

The shallowness, hypocrisy and utter unreliability of the Fiferians comes conspicuously to the surface when they apply their crass and inept methods to circumventing the main issue.....and the Germans only know the question too well, no smoke screen, (bluish haze, verbatim) no hocus-pocus will do; if it's tried, they will be offended, since it mounts to an underestimation of their intelligence.

This is about the tenor of the answer which a representative of our paper gave to the esteemed contemporary, "Doc" Jamison, Vice Mayor of Chicago, when the latter spoke of his brilliant discovery from which he endeavored to garner political capital. "We shall prove," said he, "that most of the prosecutions under the Edwards law are to be found in Democratic counties, under Democratic judges, at the instigation of Democratic officials."

MPA (111) 2111

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung at the time did give cognizance to that colossal discovery by "Doc" and incidentally quoted what William Tatge, the well-known attorney had to say about the persecuted Lutherans, whose legal representative he was, being a member of their school committee.

The lawyer said: "It is not quite clear to me just what effect this would have on the decisions regarding the school fight. It is well nigh insanity if the Republicans wish to shift responsibility on to court officials who by oath are obliged and compelled to enforce the law in conformity to its text and so.....Democratic officials must obey Republican laws. A law, if passed, must be followed; the judiciary which lives up to it is not to be censored but those who made it are culpable. The Republicans.....cannot use such an excuse."

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

It is an unwelcome question, an issue of some kind must be conceived to eliminate it, so superficiality is resorted to. School compulsion, yes or no? Fifer, the a acrobat gave the cue, and the chorus of Knights will soon chant the melody. While Fifer and associates ignore the question: "Whose fault was it that the law of 1891 was not superceded, as promised," Altgeld appears and defines the position of the Democrats in a concise manner which precludes all doubt and reproach.

German Democrats Protest.

The executives of the German Democratic Central Association voiced their protest yesterday morning against the unjust proceedings of the Republican Judge Hawes, (who also is a candidate for re-election), because of his rabid, nativistic conduct towards Germans who wish to be naturalized..

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

The protest:

"As the German-American-Democratic Association of Cook County has made it its duty to obtain the naturalization of the immigrated Germans, and intends to continue this work to the best of its ability, in order to enable the new arrivals to participate in the benefits which American citizenship offers, and in order to absorb this new element in the civic ranks of our newly adopted homeland with its manifold duties and privileges, and:

"As this Association is under the leadership of men who subscribe to the principle that thorough conscientiousness is the chief pillar of our liberal institutions and that only by adhering to it can the continuity of our American Republic be assured, and that therefore they will never resort to any circumvention of the law in order to enable immigrants to acquire admission to citizenship by illegal means and:

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

"As we require the highest civic virtue and conscience to its fullest extent in the German people in general as also in its migrating sons, characteristics which preclude legal infractions at the very time they endeavor to become affiliated with a new fatherland by resorting to perjury, (in connection with existing laws), therefore:

"Be it resolved that the German-American-Democratic Association of Cook County denounces the distrust which certain judges display towards German applicants who intend to become citizens and are being subjected to extensive and mostly useless questioning, often of an abusive nature, calculated to create confusion and difficulties, an ordeal which is intended to scare honest, irreproachable and honorable men, particularly those who are not conversant with the English language and legal phraseology, and therefore become enmeshed and ensnared by vague and ambiguous questions which are bound to produce discrepancies and thereby place the petitioners in a ridiculous, shameful position, causing injured feelings which prevent them from persisting in the attempt to secure the opportunities we offer them, the realization of the right to vote.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

"We emphasize 'voting' as we feel assured that it is strictly a political strategy, which certain parties inaugurated because of their intense fear over the strengthening of the German-American vote, and we condemn the aforementioned proceedings on the grounds that it is an abuse of the law and judicial powers in the interests of a political party for the furtherance of their nativistic purposes.

"We condemn it as illegal and improper, that representatives of a political organization are given an opportunity through court officials to ascertain the names and addresses of naturalized citizens for the undeniable purpose of utilizing this information for party expediencies.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

"We declare that it is incompatible with the high status of the law and the honor of judges, that political wire-pullers without legal or official authority, can dictate judicial functions and proceedings.

"We will use all our power to combat such usurpation which restricts the rights of immigrants, who are entitled to the opportunity to become citizens."

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III A

GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 2, 1892.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS

The German Democrats of the 24th Ward have organized and have elected the following officers: President, Joseph Schlenker, Vice President, Richard Von bach, Secretary, Frank Arndt, Financial Secretary, George Miltzer, Treasurer, O. L. Woback. Also an agitation Committee was chosen.

Everybody who wants to become a citizen or wishes political information, can call at the Saronia House, corner of Wells and Ohio.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 17, 1892.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE TO SUPPORT
FIFER

Under the lofty protectorate of Fifer's adjutant general, "Doc" Jamieson and the State Central Committee which he commands, the German American Republican Union of Illinois was organized yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. That this fight which the Germans wage against the promotion of the "Knownothings" who rule the Republican Party of Illinois at present, could not unite all the people of German origin under one banner was to be expected. We still have some Germans in Iowa, who did not vote for a Horace Boies, merely because he was a Democrat. And so, there will also be many Germans here, who fool themselves by believing that the leading minas, i. e., the Republican Party, is candid about the school question and having been faithful to the party before, as they or friends happened to derive benefits, public employment, etc., from them or expect it in the future, it is but natural that they should subscribe to the Republican principles, even in this German fight. But, that we should find men at that Pacific Hotel meeting who fought Fifer's nomination only a few weeks and months ago, on the pretext that "no German with a conscience could vote for him", is amazing. It is not a surprise, however, if a Party-press uses all its power to fight a man and resorts to the most serious charges but after the nomination, extolds him to the sky. The Irish, the



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 17, 1892.

professional politician, they do likewise, and execute such summersaults with great dexterity, the German prefers reasoning, he cannot favor one candidate today and tomorrow another, merely because he is the "party nominee".

We can see the probable reason for the installation of a German Bureau which functions as a branch of the German Republican Union, it is no doubt their intention to regain the Germans and particularly the Lutherans who left the ranks by the thousands. If the Lutherans look into the significance of some leading names, then they will recognize a certain handy-man of Gov. Hoard and Spooner of Wisconsin who did yeoman service for the Bennett Law and in token of their esteem for his valient assistance, is about to be re-nominated as Wisconsin's Governor.

Jamieson, Fifer, the nomination of ignoramuses, like Berry, Evans, Ferguson, Dorsey, Patton, a German Committee which boasts of such honorable gentlemen, and "played out" free booters with a Wisconsin past for a background, who may now doubt the sincerity of the Republicans?

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 6, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GERMAN BUREAU FOR THE REGISTRATION AND
NATURALIZATION OF GERMANS WILL BE INAUGURATED
BY THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The naturalization of immigrants who have been in the country for five years and are in possession of their first citizenship papers and the registration of qualified voters is one of the essential labors which the leaders of the various parties have to perform now. The Republicans and Democrats are working on this task and the German Democrats intend to do their share.

The executives of the German Democratic Central Organization held a meeting yesterday at Julius Goldzier's office under the leadership of its President, Mr. Austrian, and it was resolved to devote considerable effort in this direction. A report of the sub-committee, submitted by Messrs. Berblinger, Hoechster, and Goldzier, advocating the founding of a German Central Bureau, which shall control and direct the naturalization and registration proceedings in the separate wards, was unanimously adopted by the members of the Executive Board, consisting of Messrs. Austrian, Sigwald, Dr. Leininger, Haerting, Goldzier, Zernitz, Berbinger, Kueken, Demmlea, Kotzenberger, Thiele and Schmittschmitt.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 6, 1892.

VIPA (ILL) PROC. 30275

Text of the report:

"As a codex to its verbal report, your committee hereby respectfully appends its recommendations for your valued consideration.

That a Committee of three active Democrats be appointed in each ward, whose purpose shall be: 1. To organize a German Democratic Club in every ward, if possible and if conditions warrant it. 2. To select a reliable Democrat in each precinct, who shall compile a census of every German who is or who may be, a voter so that a systematic naturalization drive can be achieved.

A Central Bureau shall be organized immediately. It should be centrally located and should superintend the work of the separate wards. A permanent secretary should be employed, a man who can dedicate his time to the cause.

3. Cards, containing information about naturalization proceedings such as time, place, and rules should be printed. 4. A Finance Committee should be nominated forthwith, in order to obtain the necessary campaign funds."

The presiding official, Austrian, in accordance with the above enumerations

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 6, 1892.

nominated a Finance Committee.

The executives will be at the Democratic County Central Committee in corpore, in response to a special invitation, in order to assure the selection of such Germans for the County ticket as can be regarded as truly representative of the German cause.

The plan to call mass-meetings in the various city districts to arouse the German interest in the primaries has been abandoned. It has been decided instead, to call the officers of every German ward club to a meeting, where a "pep" talk to instill some enthusiasm among them which shall promote participation of German voters in the primaries will be made...

"Abendpost", July 21st, 1892.

Political

The German Democrats of the 26th Ward held a meeting yesterday at Post's Hall, which was presided by C. E. Zimmermann and the following resolution was passed:

The German Democratic Club of the 26th Ward, "expresses its disappointment, disapproval and contempt at its regular constitutional meeting on the action of the Congress and the Senate in the World's Fair question."

It is the wish of the German Democratic Club, that this resolution should be published in the whole German Press and that a Committee should translate same into the English language, and also have it published in the American press.



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I F 1
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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 1st, 1892.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS

The beginning of the regular campaign will start in about three months, but the German Democrats have already founded an organization and decided on the form of their campaign. The slogan is "Cleveland and Altgeld". The meeting at the Democratic Headquarters, 137 Monroe Street, brought a surprisingly large attendance; it was so crowded that the hall was too small for the occasion. The German Democratic Club of Cook County sponsored the affair. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Berblinger; Leo Austrian was elected chairman and Ervin Mack acted as secretary.

The chairman emphasized that the Germans should take a greater interest than they have shown heretofore in the preparations for the approaching campaign. The lively participation at today's assembly plainly showed that the German spirit has been aroused. Joe Gruenhut favored the plan to organize Cleveland and Altgeld clubs in the various wards. General Lieb dissented. He believed it to be preferable to base the coming fight on principles rather than to limit it to personalities. "The time is ripe for the Germans to obtain the rank and

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 2027

Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 1st, 1892.

position which they deserve, considering their numerical strength and intelligence. If Cleveland should be elected through the support of the North-western states and should Altgeld be swept into office in Illinois, then the Germans would share in this glory, since this attainment is only possible with German help. If the German vote decides the outcome of the next election, then all talk of compulsory school laws, Sunday blue laws, and prohibition will cease because all parties will then respect the power of the Germans and curry their favor. Only such an alliance can organize the storm troops, supply the proper speakers, and furnish material for propaganda. The German vote can only be won with arguments; brass-music and stentorian hurrah's are useless." Emiel Hoechster declared that the Democratic Party never had such an excellent opportunity as today. The National Convention has realized that the future of the party, as far as the Northwestern states are concerned, depends on the German element; therefore, the German principles have been incorporated in the platform. Considering these conditions, the time has never been more auspicious than now for the founding of a large German organization. He offered a resolution that such a league be brought to life by electing a chairman an executive, a finance and campaign committee, and also a press-committee. Messrs. Berblinger, Prager, Rummel, Skemper and Stern assented. A motion to postpone the election and have it acted upon at a general meeting was lost. Many of the speakers

Illinois Staats - Zeitung July 1st, 1892.

especially Messrs. Haerting, Lieb and Berblinger, asserted that the organization should not limit its activities to Cook County or the state of Illinois, but it should collaborate with the German clubs of the North-western states, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. Mr. Stern and Mr. Lange favored an organization of a more local character, something confined to Cook County only. Only later, as Mr. Haerting suggested, should organizations in the various congressional districts, patterned after the 1876 campaign, be formed.

The election of officials brought the following results. Leo Austrian, president; Wm. Kueoken, vice-president; Dr. Leininger, vice-president; Bernh. Niebling, vice-president; Val. Schmittschmitt, vice-president; Chas. Siegwalt, vice-president; T. B. Thiele, secretary; V. S. Berblinger, secretary correspondence; Eugene Prager, treasurer.

In the next session the Executive Committee will nominate the campaign committee which will not only have well-known Democrats for its members, but representatives of all classes and vocations are to be included. Its headquarters will be of a permanent nature and centrally located.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 1, 1892.

[POLITICS A LA GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB]

In the Democratic center, at 137 Monroe Street, last night, a meeting took place called by the German Democratic Club of Cook County. It was very well attended. Several of the principal Democtrats of the City made speeches and it was resolved to form a solid organization by electing a board.

The following officers have been elected, Leo Austrian, President; Wm. Kinken, Vice President; Dr. Luninger, Vice President; Bernah Niebling, Vice President; Chas. Siegwald, Vice President; T. B. Thule, Roto Secretary; B. S. Berbinger, Corr. Secretary; Eugen Prager, Treasurer; Executive Committee, Fritz Goelz, Heim Lieb, Franz Demmler, Tul Goldzier, John D. Zernitz for the North Side. Aug. Lenzen, H. Siegmund, Franl Wenter, F. Dvorak, Heim Hennig, for the West Side. John Ernest, Chas. Katzenberger, Adam Ortseifen for the South Side. The speeches made indicated, that for the coming campaign, the Germans should be especially well organized, as there will be a bitter fight with the Nativists, who always are against the Germans.



GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1892.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

About twenty-five Germans, members of the Democratic Party, gathered together last Saturday at Quincy Street No. 9. It is their intention to establish an organization of German Democrats, under the watch word: Cleveland, Stevenson and Altgeld. Leo Austrian is the chairman, and E. Mack, secretary.

A Special meeting will be held next Thursday by the German Democrats at their headquarters. According to reports received, there are already German Democratic clubs organized in sixteen wards.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1892.

A MOVEMENT IN FAVOR OF PARDONING THE ANARCHISTS.

The movement for the pardoning of the anarchists, Neebe, Fielden, and Schwab, who are in the penitentiary at Joliet, has been recently revived. A meeting was held in Ullrich's Hall, attended by delegates of 134 organizations - athletic clubs, labor unions, song clubs, and others - where a petition, addressed to the governor, was submitted. A committee of twenty-one members was appointed, and the petition turned over to them. Sub-committees will likewise be appointed and requested to carry on the agitation. The appeal which resulted in the previously mentioned meeting was signed by Dr. E. Schmidt, J. J. Altpeter, J. Gloy, M. M. Trumbull, Chr. Meier, S. A. Schilling, H. Linnemeyer, F. A. Stauber, and P. Peterson.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1892.

It is stated in the appeal that Governor Fifer has not given a definite answer to the petitions addressed to him relating to the release of Neebe, Fielden, and Schwab, but that a general intercession, originating from all classes of society, would definitely make a favorable impression, and, undoubtedly, succeed, because the public is recently more favorably inclined towards the pardoning of the men in question.

The meeting was attended by about 400 people. General M. M. Trumbull was elected chairman, and C. Meyer, secretary. The letter, which was addressed to Governor Oglesby on May 8, 1887, and signed by Judges Gary and Tuthin, and States Attorney Grinnel, in which they ask for mercy for Neebe, Fielden, and Schwab, was read by Trumbull to the audience.

Besides the Chicago organizations, others from Aurora and elsewhere were represented.

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I F 3
III B 2
I F 4
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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1892.

FROM THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.



Many Democratic clubs, from the principal cities of United States, accompanied their delegates to the National Convention in Chicago. Enthusiastic Democrats and members of various clubs from all parts of the country, have come at their own expense. The Germans in Chicago, should take this commendable action into consideration. Such clubs or forums, where public opinions are clarified and trustworthy and competent men, to whose judgment we can entrust the nomination of electors, without fear and terror, are elected. Politics is a regulation of political economy for the welfare of all concerned, and this includes each and every citizen.

It does not suffice to work and enjoy the profits. One ought to express his opinion about public affairs, which can be adjusted or regulated only by the will of the people. To ignore the duties of a citizen is not being loyal. Political questions of dispute can be understood by all, who are willing to listen.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1892.

Neighborhood clubs and central organizations are as necessary for the discussion of political questions, as are churches for religious congregations. The Germans in Chicago need not fear that a German Democratic club would benefit only job-hunters. There is no prospect for political propaganda through mass-meetings among the Germans, because the numerous clubs, lodges, and unions intirely ignore political affairs. It seems that the Germans need no political education; and that they can trust the Irish and Americans completely.

Political-social agitations are indispensable in arousing intellectual activities. This is especially true among the Germans, where Socialism, Anarchism and other strange theories are insuleated and advocated in their own publications. We have no political organization; although the German population is steadily increasing, advancing commercially; and maintains its own churches and schools. The candidate for governor, John P. Altgeld, deserves the full support of his German fellow-citizens. He has demonstrated the fact that he fully comprehends the problems of our time, and uses every effort to solve them.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1892.

The Germans ought to organize clubs in their wards and towns, and send delegates to the central office where speakers will be appointed to discourse at their meetings.

If the Germans wish to assert themselves politically, they must vote for German candidates. Altgeld is capable, indeed, of acting as governor of the State of Illinois.

His financial condition is such, that he can spare something for political purposes, and can decline all political sources of income. It is difficult indeed to persuade well-to-do Germans to accept nominations, and make the efforts to pay the expenses of an election campaign. Therefore, the Germans should be as active in this campaign, as they were two years ago, when Raab was nominated.





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 24, 1892.

The Republican party has become worthless to the Germans in the Northwest. It is dominated by the monopolist and the exploiters.

We request the Germans to agitate in their clubs and unions for the promotion of political meetings as they did two years ago, which resulted in the election of Raab, with a majority of 40,000 votes.

J. Gruenhut.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 30, 1892.

UNJUST ATTACKS UPON GERMAN LUTHERANS

Not only English-American, but also German-American Republican papers continue to attack the German Lutherans of Illinois with unjust accusations, instead of being glad that these respectable people have restricted their fight against the Republican Party of the state only and left the national organization unmolested. But irrespective of their moderation the German Lutherans are being accused of forcing a whole church into political partisanship. In view of the previously mentioned facts, this accusation is not only unjust, but also absurd.

The German Lutherans are also being charged with furnishing a bad and dangerous example by their interference as a church in the affairs of state, which must inevitably lead to very bad results. The masses of the Lutherans should protest vehemently against the unreasonable and impious activities of those men, who now promote party politics in the name of the Lutheran Church... These and similar newspapers try to create a wrong impression, as if the Lutheran manifesto for the Democratic ticket of the state election were the machination of only a few individuals, while in reality it was the unanimous opinion of the masses of Lutherans, and was only confirmed and expressed by their voluntarily chosen delegates.

In regard to the supposed meddling into the affairs of state by the Lutheran Church,

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 30, 1892.



it must be said that it is not an attack of the church against the state but rather a compulsory self-defense of the church against the unjustifiable encroachment of the state upon the rights of the church.

The German Lutherans of all religious denominations are the most zealous in defending the complete separation of church and state, and they have always been in favor of such separation even since their ritual dispute in Prussia... Since that time they have been opposed to every amalgamation of church and state. For this reason they have never participated in the activities of American sects to force upon the state certain laws in regard to the keeping of the sabbath or Sunday. The very small minority of German-American Lutherans, who take part in such matters, do not belong to the large German-American synods, but are affiliated with English-American churches.

The German Lutherans in the state of Illinois and Wisconsin organized a political front only after their religious liberty, and with it, their parental rights were infringed upon. They did so with considerable force in order to achieve a favorable decision for their cause as quickly as possible, as well as to remove the necessity of interfering with matters of state and state elections as a church. They have already succeeded in this in the state of Wisconsin and will succeed here



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 30, 1892.

shortly....

Since this battle of the Lutherans is not only for the purpose of keeping church and state separated, but also for the preservation of German, therefore, they deserve the hearty support and co-operation of all German-Americans.

German Republican newspapers should leave the provoking of these good citizens to the knownothings, and the haters of Germans....

Such and similar accusations are not only unjust, but also frightfully absurd from the standpoint of political utilization, because they can gradually serve the purpose of embittering the accused against the national politics of the Republican Party of Illinois, so that their fate will be just as well sealed as the state election is already sealed as far as the respective action of the German Lutherans is concerned.

Abendpost, Mar. 11, 1892.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

In a meeting held last night in Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph Street, of the German Democratic Central Association, a number of reports have been read showing that the organization work carried on has been very successful. German Democratic Clubs have been organized in the following wards 7, 12, 16, 20, 22, 23, 24. A meeting has been called for next Monday, in a hall located at 495 Lincoln Avenue, for the organization of a Club in the 25th Ward.

Speeches have been made by Ger. Lieb W. Legner, Chas. Kern, Kunz, Biegmund. In conclusion an organization committee was elected to be amended later on and consisting of B. Niebling, Emil Hoechster, Carl Haerting, Berblinger, Winter and Siegmund.

Frank Lawler has withdrawn his nomination as mayor and is making enthusiastic speeches in favor of Carter Harrison.

(111.) H.C. 1121

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 8, 1891.

WILL NOT ACT WITH THEM.

The Personal Rights League Not In
Favor Of The Citizens Movement.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Political Action of the Personal Rights' League met at the latter's rooms, Illinois Staats Zeitung Building. Nearly all of the members of the committee were present. The committee organized by electing Robert Lindblom President and Charles Bary as Secretary.

President Lindblom, W. H. Dyrenforth, Jesse Cox, and Charles Bary reported from the Citizens' movement, stating that they, as also others, were present at the meetings not as representing the Personal Rights League, but as individuals, and then only conferees, and not as identified with the movement until it should be known what would be done. From present indications the gentlemen said that they were not prepared to recommend to the league cooperation with that movement.

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted unanimously: Resolved, that the Personal Rights League do not cooperate with the citizens' movement, at least at present.

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 8, 1891.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted: Resolved, that the Personal Rights League employ all honorable means to secure the defeat of De Witt C. Cregier if he be nominated for mayor.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 28, 1891.

[6TH WARD GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB]

In the 6th Ward a month ago the German-American Citizen Club has been formed. The purpose is to protect the interests of German citizens and cultivate German life. Tomorrow, Sunday at 3 in the afternoon and on every 1st and 3rd Monday in the month, meetings will be held in Schoenwald Hall, corner of Lyman and Bonfield St.

Every German is heartily invited.

I F 2

GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1891.

SHORT AND NEW

The third meeting of the German-American Democratic Club took place February 13th, in Fuch's Hall, Kensington. It has been decided to hold the next meeting in Gono (Siegel's Grove) Friday, February 20th, at 8 P.M.

All Germans are requested to come to this meeting as the affairs to be discussed are very important.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1891.

FOR THE GERMANS' OF THE SOUTHSIDE & SUBURBS

To maintain the true German interest on the South Side, as well as in suburbs, a German American Democratic Club, has been organized. They held their first meeting on January 29th, in the Fuchs Hall. Although it was their first meeting it was unusually well attended. The club already has 150 actual members.

For Germans who have not their first or second papers, it is to their benefit, as well as interests, to join this organization, as they will receive undivided attention, should they require assistance with their papers.

The next meeting will be called on February 4th, at 8 o'clock.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Oct. 11, 1890.

ORGANIZE LOCAL NO. 1 OF DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE
BUERGERBUND

A new society, the Deutsch-Amerikanische Buergerbund (German-American Citizens' League), Local No. 1, was recently organized in the Sixth ward. The new club has been formed in accordance with the principles of the Personal Rights League, and is supposed to protect the interests of German-Americans. Regular meetings will be held at Wollschlager's Hall, 3739 Wood Street, on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. The following gentlemen are the officers of the Society: J. W. Pfeiffer, president; O. Siewert, secretary; J. Baumann, treasurer; J. Koch, A. Wernecki, and R. Kohn, delegates. All of these men are residents of Chicago.

W-5 (11-1) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 24, 1890.

TURNERS TO APPEAR IN POLITICS

A New Factor to Enter into the Calculations of Cook County Politicians.

A new factor will soon enter into the calculations of Cook County politicians if they would figure with any degree of reliability. For the first time since their organization, the German Turners' societies intend to take an active part in politics. They number five thousand, nearly all of whom are voters, as the societies do not receive men as members unless they are citizens or at least have their first papers.

But in their organized capacity, they have never before appeared in politics. The experiment is being watched with great interest by the Turners all over the country. If it is successful in Chicago, which is the strongest district in the North American Turnerbund, the Turners everywhere will follow suit.

At the last district convention at Grand Crossing, there was organized what was called the Vorort fur Geistige Bestrebungen, meaning a literary department, which, however, promises to lead the Turners directly into the political arena. This public affairs department consists of a committee to which each society in

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 24, 1890.

in the district sends one delegate, together with the second speaker of the district as ex-officio chairman.

The members of the first board are Robert Hirsch of the Fortschritt Turnverein, ex-officio chairman; Jens Christensen of the Vorwarts; Charles Heineke of Fortschritt; Charles Bary of the Swiss; F. Czolle of the Gut Heil; and Fred Engelhardt of the Fortschritt. Standing committees have been appointed to develop the plan of work.

It is intended to establish a school of oratory in order to promote public speaking. Public meetings will be held for the purpose of discussing subjects of general importance. Public demonstrations of the Turners for the expression of their views on the questions of the day, not avoiding political issues, will be arranged. The plan is to have every society put itself on record before next spring as to the exact scope of its demands in the political field. If it appears necessary, candidates of their own are to be nominated, campaign committees appointed, and eventually the polls will be manned by them in the interest of the desired political reforms.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, the Turnvereins Vorwarts and Einigkeit have appointed committees on political action and will enter the campaign.

The Chicago Tribune, Sept. 24, 1890.

The meeting to discuss public questions will be held regularly during the winter in all the turner-halls in the district. The list of speakers is being made up not merely of turners, but of prominent citizens outside of the organizations.

Lectures will be delivered in English and German, to be followed by debates. Their efforts will be chiefly devoted to devising means to bring about a clean government of municipal affairs.

In view of the closeness of the vote in Chicago and the well known independence of the turners as voters, the promoters of the plan think they will hold the balance of power and be in a position to exact reforms from the old parties.

The Executive Committee of the Committee on Political Action of the Personal Rights League met at the league headquarters last night and confirmed the action of the branch league in the Fifth Senatorial District in nominating an independent candidate. The league, together with other organizations in that district, will run independent candidates. The Executive Committee decided to appoint an Investigation Committee to ascertain the character of the various candidates.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 9, 1890.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

The executive committee of the German-American Democratic Club was in session yesterday evening. Three new ward clubs have been organized, according to reports. The committee for the consideration of resolutions in regard to the school question, which was approved at the last regular meeting, has been requested to complete its findings by Monday, May 19th, so that the resolutions of the club can be submitted to the next Democratic State Convention, which is scheduled to take place in Springfield, during the early part of June. The demands ask for a change in the present compulsory school law, namely, that reading and writing in English must be taught in all schools, but that instruction in private or parochial schools may be given in that language which the parents consider the most suitable.

The address of the temporary secretary is Mr. J. L. Berblinger, 70 Fifth Ave.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1890.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS PROTEST AGAINST THE
LAW OF COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.



The chief topic for discussion at the meeting last night of the German Democrats in Jung's Hall, 106 Randolph Street, was the school law for compulsory attendance, and the attitude which the Democrats should take in the coming election toward this law. After business matters were taken care of, L. Nettelhorst was requested to explain his views about this law to the audience. He briefly stated: "If one reads the English press, he may be inclined to believe that the Americans favor the law of compulsory attendance, but this is not the case. This idea is a foreign plant, and the Americans have little sympathy for it. A similar law has existed since 1872, but it was never executed. When, however, the Board of Education received many complaints that numerous children grew up without education, the proposal was made to enforce the old law. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and this law, which causes so much disturbance, was the result of its efforts. If I remember, correctly, the offensive clause was not in the original law." The speaker then refuted the assertions of the English newspapers, that the Germans protest against the instruction of English in public schools. He stated, that this is not true, and that every German desires that his children learn the English language, but he insists, that he be at liberty to have his children educated where he pleased. All favor compulsory



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1890.

attendance of school and no reasonable person could have any objections against the study of the English language. But all parents should assert their liberty to send their children to the schools which they prefer, and which offer the greatest advantages.

The next speaker, Max Stern, likewise commented upon the injustice of this law, because it would close all private and parochial schools. He expressed himself as in favor of compulsory attendance, but exhorted all to agitate against that law, and to demand an amendment, at least, so that parents can not be arrested for violating the law, if they send their children to private schools where they have sufficient opportunity to study English.

Emil Hoechster addressed the assembled Democrats, and pointed out that this law has been enacted in order to close all German private and parochial schools. "It is necessary," he said, "that the Democrats take a definite stand against this law, in order to frustrate the plans of the narrow-minded nativists."

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IV

GERMAN

Die Abendpost, Mar. 15, 1890.

POLITICAL MATTERS

The German Democrats of the 22nd Ward, organized a German Democratic Club, yesterday, at Meyer's Hall, corner of Sedgwick and Sigel Streets. Seventy members joined instantly. The presiding Chairman was General Lieb. Mr. Hoechster explained the reasons for the Club's existence; its purposes and aims.

A general meeting has been called for next Friday. In another meeting at the same locality, the Ward Democrats agreed that a committee, consisting of one representative from each of the Ward's 14 precincts of the regular Democratic organization, should select an Alderman as candidate for this Ward, and to propose this at the Wednesday "Meeting of Citizens" at Meyer's Hall.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 8, 1890.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS

The German-American Democratic Central Organization held another exceptionally well patronized meeting, yesterday evening, at Jung's Hall, where officers were elected and plans promulgated to create a strongly unified, capable association.

The following gentlemen were elected: Leo Austrian, president; and eleven other Germans, representing different sections of the city. After the election Messrs. Austrian, Haerting, Hoechster, and Hoffmann, addressed the assembly, stressing the necessity of a strong German-Democratic alliance, if anything was to be accomplished for the furtherance of the German language.



- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 8, 1890.

It was a very lucid explanation. Mr. Hoffmann emphasized the importance of the aldermanic office and added, very candidly, that the citizens alone were at fault, if the monopolies and powerful corporations skin them alive. The only protection against such might was the alderman, who votes at the City Hall sessions and decides as to the distribution of the valuable privileges and franchises. That men, who live only by politics are often sent to such an important post and, that thereby a fertile field for corruption will be created, is caused solely by that terrible indifference which is displayed during the election of the convention delegates.

At this time the Primary elections will be conducted in conformity with the stipulations of the Crawford law, therefore the citizens control the election in so far as it enables them to choose delegates for the convention who are not interested in political dickering, but who will support men of integrity only.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 8, 1890.

Every German Democrat should consult with his neighbor, as only through this activity of the individual, can the power of the multitude manifest itself.

The organization will hold another meeting at Jung's Hall, next Monday, in order to settle the question of the German Democratic Ward Clubs.

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IV



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, March 1, 1890.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS. THE BEGINNING OF A SOLID ORGANIZATION.

That task which has been in progress for some months, to unite all the German Democrats into a solid unit, so that they can acquire the political importance they deserve, continues and shows prospects of eventual realization. Yesterday the German-American Democratic Club of Chicago was organized. It represents a Central Alliance of the German-American Ward clubs which will be brought to life in the near future. Several....are already in existence. The Germans regardless of their party beliefs, cannot be admonished too severely that it behooves them to function as a unified political army, where questions of state are involved. Numerically they are strong enough to appear as a power whose just demands must be conceded when they present themselves as a united front.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 1, 1890.

The German-American Democratic Club proceeded slowly with its work only, since in this instance the object is to create an encompassing organization of a permanent character, which shall always be a protectorate for the German Democratic voter. A Central Club will act as an administration for each of the separate Branch-clubs which will be organized in every ward. Now, the German Democratic voters should align themselves with these ward clubs, for the purpose of bringing all the German Democrats into the ranks, so that they form a self-contained unit which can influence conventions, the primaries, and general elections.

At yesterday's meeting of the Central Club the paragraphs of the constitution were debated and accepted. Mr. Charles Kern presided as chairman pro-tem Carl Haerting was temporary secretary and C. H. Sigmund, treasurer. Mr. E. Hoechster addressed the assembly in which he stressed the club's objective, as previously elucidated.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, March 1, 1890.

The meeting was well attended and a large number enrolled as members. The contemplated election of officers was postponed yesterday, since it is desired to obtain leading German Democrats for the official positions. A committee of 5 has been appointed to indorse suitable candidates and next Friday it will present them at the scheduled meeting; during the interim however, it will interview the prospective leaders. The club asks for the hearty cooperation of every German Democrat, that he support this movement by his active membership, as only a united organization guarantees the realization of the German rights and demands.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 21, 1889.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZEN CLUB.

Under the auspices of the German-American Citizen's Club a meeting was held yesterday at the Oswald Hall, located at the corner of Halsted and 52nd streets, by German-American citizens. Due to excessive snow it was difficult to go anywhere, and this condition, undoubtedly, prevented many from attending the meeting, as very few, comparatively, assembled. Mr. Frank Dober presided, and announced that the purpose of the meeting was to unite the German citizens of the Town of Lake into a solid organization, thereby enabling them to have some authority at elections and to exert some influence corresponding with their numbers in local politics.

Mr. J. Pauly exhorted the German citizens most urgently to make united efforts, and also urged that all citizens should turn out to vote, as the Irish and other nationalities are doing. Likewise, the speaker stated it is necessary that the Germans elect a captain for each of the 39 precincts, in order to have a more solid organization. Mr. Pauly then pro-



- 2 -

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 21, 1889.

posed to arrange a general meeting on the first Sunday in February in Oswald's Hall, and that invitations be sent out by the secretary. It was also decided to ask Mr. Christ. Seybe for the lists of voters in the different precincts, in order to obtain names and addresses of German citizens. At the next meeting a committee of five shall be appointed, and it will be the duty of these members to organize the German voters. Then the meeting was adjourned.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 10, 1888.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

A number of German-American citizens of the Fifth Ward held a meeting yesterday at 2311 Wentworth Avenue, in order to establish a German-American Democratic Club.

Mr. S. Schrenk opened the meeting with a brief address, in which he emphasized that many German-Americans would be much more interested in politics, if political affairs could be discussed in German. It is the expressed purpose of this organization to attract such Germans as members to this club.

After this the officials of the club were elected, and then the meeting was concluded with the announcement that the next meeting will be held at the same place on the following Saturday.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 11, 1888.

THE LABOR PARTY

ATTITUDE TOWARD LABOR PARTIES

During the short time, in which the "United Labor Party" existed, she played a very sad part. As a special political party she was relegated long ago to the affairs of the past. Under the leadership of a Morgan, McLogan, etc., the Messrs. workers sailed upon the delusive ocean of politics. With their new vessel, the third political party, proudly called the "Party of the Future", the workers started out with high hopes only to be wrecked on the rocks of jealousy and discord in a short time. Now their vessel is gone and on the decayed wreckage are sailing factions under different flags, sending out their signals of distress and seeking refuge in the Democratic Party. In regard to the workers in Chicago one can readily predict that most of them will join the Democratic Party. Almost the only question, which is still discussed at meetings of workers, has reference to the tariff problem. Most workers speak in favor of the democratic ideas of "free trade".

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 11, 1888.

Briefly, the Labor Parties in Chicago, neither the "Union Labor Party" nor the "Radical Labor Party", manifest any intention to hurt the Democrats; on the contrary, it seems all radical factions will support the Democrats unitedly.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1882.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]



The Turn Society "Vorwarts" celebrated last night its fifteenth anniversary arranging an evening of festivities. Represented by their delegates were the following Turn-Societies: Aurora Turn-Society, the Turn-Gemeinde, Bohemian Turn-Society, Grand crossing Turn-Society, The SWISS Male Chorus, Liederkranz Eintracht, and many others. Mr. Simmen opened the evening with a short welcome, stressing the importance of the celebration and benefits derived from the activities of the Turn-Societies and their work in the cause of freedom. Then he introduced Mr. Wegemann as President of the meeting, who in turn gave a short but spirited speech. Mr. Rubens gave a toast to the American Fatherland. Mr. Eissner of the "Freidenker" (Free Thinker) replied to it saying: Although we are living under a republican form of government (A government by the People!) much is left to be fought for. Merely existing is not satisfying, we are desirous of higher ideals. We strive for a Socialist State, based on righteousness, truth and humanity. He was greatly applauded for his speech. Mr. Wegemann followed with a toast for the platform and principles of the American Turn-Societies saying: Despite the great progress of modern times in the field of various sciences, prejudices belonging to the Middle Ages, have still not been conquered. The rising sun on the firmament of Liberty is penetrating through dark clouds, but there is still much left to be done. Therefore Turners! Courage and onward with your work.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 23, 1882.

Mr. Huhn of Belleville replied to this with an excellent radical talk. He gave a short sketch of the history of the Turn-Societies. The revolutionary socialistic foundation is the origin of the Turn Societies. They differ from the Turners of Germany, in that they are always ready to take the stand against repression; they once adopted the abolitionist platform fighting for it with their own lives. One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Turners was their separation from political parties and their declaration of independance. Their motto at first was: Freedom, Equality and Brotherhood! This motto, should still be theirs! (Much applause). Mr. Rubens read then an address of welcome for Mayor Harrison. To the toast given by Mr. Goldzior to the city of Chicago, Mayor Harrison replied:- "I agree with you my friends, that there is much to be improved, in our much praised Republic. I am looking forward to the day when true freedom shall triumph. I am confident that this overpowering idea of a new freedom shall have its birth in our magnificent city". (Applause). A toast to our youth given by Mr. John Glog was replied to by Mr. Schuricht.

WPA 0110 PROJ. 30275

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IV

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1881.

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THE OLD RACE ELECTION IN WARD SIXTEEN

Alderman Christian Meier, may well be proud of his re-election. Mr. Meier succeeded, despite Grottkau and his miserable newspaper, which declared that only those Socialists suffering from softening of the brain could vote in favor of Meier. This **same** paper so unlike the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, never said a word in favor of Meier's re-election. This gentleman owes his re-election in the first place to the anti-Grottkau Socialists who were responsible for his nomination. In the second place, he has had the support of all the right thinking non-Socialists, who also appreciate a man of his caliber in the city council.

We have faith in him and know that he will prove himself worthy of his re-election to the city council.

The citizens of the sixteenth ward.



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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 23, 1880.

[POLITICAL APPEAL]

To the Socialist Labor Party, especially members of the "German Section," Friends:-
Often the call for serious action was sounded in our midst, where it was necessary to serve our cause. Now begins the election battle in which the young but approved Socialistic working man's Organization enters with all just means to break the influence of the corrupt political parties and to win the confidence of all honest elements of the Population. Our friends, the armed proletarian organizations, held a festival on September 26th at Colhoun's farm and the takings to be used for helping the Election Committee and to help manage the battle of the Socialist Labor Party. The festival which had been arranged two weeks ago for the same purpose did not produce any financial success on account of the bad weather. Members of the party from near and far said, "We need immense material support, our party only depends on its own support, therefore this festival next Sunday should become a real people's festival. Everybody should do his best and bring his friends and acquaintances, if this is done the Socialist Labor Party may look with increased confidence to the coming election battle.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, July 6, 1880.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION DISPLAYS ITS COLORS

The Military Organizations marched out this morning with weapons and with colors flying, as previously announced. The streets through which the parade moved, were richly decorated with flags and bunting, and the people appeared in great masses, to witness the march of the magnificent body of military men.

The procession moved to the place of the picnic "Oswald's Grove," corner 52nd and So. Halsted Streets, where the festival will take place to-day.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 15, 1880.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Greenback Labor Party declared themselves to-day as representing the members of the Central Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Cook County; We the undersigned have the pleasure of sending you, the Socialist Labor Party or any other Socialist Organization an invitation to the State Convention and hope you will send a few representatives and please notify us before April 15th how many delegates we may expect from you.

Respectfully,

L. P. Nelson)	
W. Opleage)	Committee-men
G. S. Gibson)	
Wm. Ponsonby)	

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GERMAN

WPA (111) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 16, 1880.

COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY.

The German, English, and French sections of the Communist-Labor party met yesterday afternoon at 54 W. Lake Street, and ratified the new platform and resolutions adopted by the late Congress at Allegheny City. The different sections met in different rooms and were in session all the afternoon.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1879.

THE SOCIALISTS

The New Ticket: Altpeter, Treasurer; Bowler, Clerk;
Rubens or Juergensen, Judge; Wedekind, Surveyor;
Eilert, Johnson, Meilbeck, and White,
County Commissioners

The Socialists held a meeting at 99 West Randolph Street yesterday afternoon, and many party members were present. The purpose of the meeting was to reconsider the list of candidates, since the original selections met with considerable objections in Socialist circles.

Mr. Stahl was named chairman, and Mr. Morgan acted as secretary.

The chairman called the meeting to order and explained its purpose. He said that the choice of candidates made two weeks ago had caused considerable dissatisfaction in many sections, and that requests had been received from various sources to provide a new ticket. The list of proposed candidates submitted by

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1879.

various local sections was read by the secretary.

After the reading of the names of candidates proposed by the several local bodies, the chairman suggested that the assembly proceed forthwith with the nominations. The suggestion was accepted, and the office of county treasurer was first considered. Mr. Altpeter and Mr. Juergensen were named: the former received 118 votes, while Juergensen polled only 14.

The chairman then announced that a candidate for county commissioner of the North Side was to be chosen, and, that, as several gentlemen had declined to accept, it would now be a question whether Alex Eilert should be nominated or Mr. Davoust, who was favored by the Scandinavian and French sections. According to the vote, 114 were in favor of Eilert, and 28 preferred Davoust.

Messrs. John Gimbel, C. Johnson, O. A. Bishop and Leo Meilbeck were proposed as candidates for county commissioner. However, before a vote was taken, Mr. Schilling declared that it was imprudent to select so many German

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1879.

candidates, because that would arouse antagonism among Americans--we would be ridiculed. The remark produced strong objections, particularly among the German constituents, and it appeared that a disturbance would result therefrom, but several members interceded in time and allayed the excitement by declaring that such assertions were entirely uncalled for, and that the nominations were not based on nationality but on the character of individuals. The debate became rather lively, and one of the members of the Lehr-Und Wehrverein [Education and Defence Association], who entirely ignored the chairman's insistence upon order, was asked to leave the assembly, and did so in a very spectacular manner and with loud protests. After this incident, the assembly proceeded with the nominations. Erich Johnson received 100 votes; Leo Meilbeck, 101. These gentlemen were declared nominated, since Gimbel was given only 60 votes, and O. A. Bishop had but 36 supporters.

James White was nominated for county commissioner of the South Side. He received 78 votes; John Ryan, 45; Henry Smith 10.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1879.

Mr. Bowler was slated as clerk of the superior court; his nomination was unanimous, as was that of Mr. Wedekind for surveyor.

After the new ticket was nearly completed, a collection was taken up to pay the hall rent, and then the assembly proceeded with the most important issue--selection of a candidate for judge of the superior court.

The nomination resulted in a lively debate, caused mainly by two differing opinions. It was emphasized by one contingent of the party that only a Socialist should be considered, and that the members should not, under any circumstances, vote for Democratic or Republican candidates. The other faction expressed the view that the Socialists should first ascertain who will be nominated by the other two political parties, and then support one of these candidates, since there is no one in the Socialist party who is sufficiently versed in legal matters to assume the responsibility of such a high judicial position.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1879.

According to the written requests sent by the various Socialist sections, Harry Rubens was highly recommended as a candidate for judge of the superior court, while a few local bodies suggested former Judge Booth, who has been known as a very liberal-minded man.

A lengthy debate ensued. Several people in the assembly declared that Mr. Rubens had declined the nomination at an earlier date, and so a resolution was passed that it would be detrimental to the party if it were admitted that no capable men could be found in the ranks, and that, even if Mr. Rubens had declined, a Socialist would have to be nominated--otherwise the Democratic and Republican "ticket peddlers" would pester the Socialist voters, and this would lead to dissention in our party, and might bring about serious difficulties. A candidate should be chosen forthwith--a man who would be willing to accept--if Harry Rubens again refuses the proffered nomination.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Juergensen was nominated. He received 50 votes; Mr. Buckleen, 35. The former will therefore be the party's candidate

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1879.

if Harry Rubens again declines.

The proceedings lasted until it became too dark to continue the deliberations, and so the chairman declared that an organizer and financial secretary for the Socialist Party would be selected on another day. The assembly adjourned at about six o'clock in the evening.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST COUNTY CONVENTION

The Socialist county convention was held at Greenebaum's Hall, Fifth Avenue, yesterday evening at eight o'clock. About 150 members of the German, Scandinavian, Bohemian, English, and French Sections were present. George Schilling opened the convention, and Alderman Christian Meier was elected president. Tim O'Mara, T. J. Morgan, and Captain Frank Bielefeld were secretaries.

Schilling made a motion that people who are interested, but are not members of the Socialist party, be admitted, but not be given the right to vote on questions arising in the convention.

Thorsmarck was definitely opposed. He said: "Whoever is not a member of the party should not be present at the convention. Anybody can join the party, and secure thereby the right to attend political meetings."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

Schilling's motion was defeated. Then the platform of the Socialists was read and adopted. The document, as usual, was steeped in vitriolic expressions, such as "merciless monopolists," "unfair distribution," and so forth.

A special county platform was proposed. We quote it herewith.

"We demand:

That the officials elected by the people fight any form of monopoly.

That all privileges given to certain taxpayers be abolished.

That all streets of the county be regarded as the property of the people, under the control of the people. Said streets shall not be sold or leased to individuals for the purpose of exploiting the people, as is done at present.

That eight hours be declared the time limit for a day's work whenever county labor is performed.

That the contract system be abolished whenever work is done for the county, and that all material necessary for construction be bought in the open market.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

That all public institutions be reorganized, and above all, that the county agent's office be so managed that it realizes the purpose for which this branch was intended.

That the available funds be used immediately to aid the poor and not for the benefit of the political party in charge of the fund--nor for the purpose of buying votes.

That the county jail not be used as a gold mine to enrich party politicians, but that this building be used only as a place of confinement for criminals.

That superintendents of insane asylums make life more pleasant for the inmates, instead of aggravating their condition as they do at present.

That the poorhouse be managed in such a manner as to become a respectable haven of refuge for the poor, the infirm, and the crippled, instead of a place of disgrace, as it is now."

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

Upon Morgan's motion the following additions were adopted:

- "1) The three adjoining towns [names not given] shall be incorporated with Chicago.
- 2) City bonds shall be issued, bearing a lower rate of interest than the present bonds, in order to save money."

After a prolonged argument, other additions were proposed, but not voted on. The county platform was adopted by a large majority vote.

The central committee then drafted an oath, which all candidates nominated by the Socialist party must sign.

The convention nominated the following candidates for county treasurer: Frank Stauber, Louis Lutz of the Sixteenth ward, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, D. F. Schultz, George Schilling, and N. Juergensen.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

O. F. Schultz's name was withdrawn [reasons not given], Frank Stauber declined, as did George Schilling and Dr. Ernst Schmidt. The last named made the following statement: "I cannot accept the candidacy under any circumstances. I do not intend to be looked upon as an office seeker. The party will understand my sentiments. I was a candidate during the Spring election, and do not intend to be a candidate now. Do not consider me. I prefer not to be a candidate, and my refusal will be in the best interests of the party. The people at last are forced to the conclusion that the Socialist party has so few capable men that the same persons must always be selected."

But the convention was insistent, and Dr. Schmidt had to decline three times before the assembly gave up. The votes for the other candidates were as follows: Louis Lutz, 37 votes; N. Juergensen, 113 votes. Juergensen was declared nominated.

For the county board, the following party members of the North Side were

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

nominated: Davoust, from the French section, Eilert and W. H. Neebe. The vote was as follows: Davoust, 80; Eilert, 43; Neebe 2. Davoust was declared nominated.

The two county commissioners to be nominated for the West Side were Johnson and Bishop. Because of the prevailing confusion, it was necessary to vote twice; the second ballot gave the following result: Eric Johnson, 81; John Gimbel, 39; Maurice Boler, 65 and O. A. Bishop, 70. Johnson and Bishop were then declared nominated.

John Paulson, harnessmaker, was nominated county commissioner for the South Side. He received 57 votes; Dusey, 46. For clerk of the superior court, the following candidates were considered: M. Bowler, and J. B. Behlohradsky. The former received 90, the latter 25 votes, whereupon Bowler received the nomination. For county surveyor, Gustav Wedekind was given the highest vote; he received 95, McNulty 41, and A. Hoseth 11 votes.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Oct. 5, 1879.

Morgan made a motion that the central committee nominate a candidate for the superior court, after the Democrats and Republicans make their selections, provided, of course, that the candidate shall not have been nominated by another party. This nomination shall then be submitted to the various sections for ratification. Peterson was opposed to the idea. Hirth suggested Harry Rubens as candidate for judge of the superior court. Harry Rubens declined, and said that it would be ridiculous for him to aspire to such a responsible post.

The meeting then proceeded with the agenda. Long after midnight, and after about two-thirds of the candidates had gone home, the assembly concluded not to make any nominations for judge of the superior court.

Adjournment followed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1879.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE FIFTEENTH WARD

The German Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting at 577 Larrabee Street yesterday. L. Schwuchow presided, and a large crowd was present.

The resignation of George Menzel, wherein he stated that business interests prevent him from continuing as financial secretary of the organization was read. E. H. Fischer was then elected financial secretary.

H. P. Metz offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"The German Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward hereby declares that the organization was founded to further the interests of the Democratic party, and to utilize to the fullest extent the power presented by the German-American vote. And we hereby emphasize that no special interests are to be considered, and that it is the duty of the club to oppose all attempts within the party to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1879.

cater to the few. We declare unequivocally that the organization desires to attain the realization of true Democratic principles, and that efforts in that direction will be the most effective propaganda for the party.

"And because of this, we expect the German-American Democratic voters to give us their support. The German Democratic Club of the Fifteenth Ward therefore appeals to all who share our view, to found ward clubs in all wards where none has yet been established, and to elect ~~three~~ delegates in every ward to the German Democratic Central Club.

"It is the object of the Central Club to provide uniform leadership in the ward clubs, and to function as the connecting link with the Democratic party."

After a general discussion about the prospects of the Democratic party, and acceptance of several new members, the meeting adjourned until the twenty-first day of August.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 2, 1879.

(TESTING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CARRYING AND BEARING MILITARY
ARMS BY PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS)

Praise goes to the "Lehr and Wehrverein" for their stand, by insisting that, before the 4th of July Festival, a judge has to decide upon the constitutionality of the Militia's law, which went into effect July 1st.

A company of ten men, under the leadership of Captain Bielefeld of the 12th Street Turnhalle left at 10 o'clock last night fully equipped with weapons and ammunition, to practise in the street. On his return to the Turnhalle he was arrested by Police-Lieutenant Callaghan.....

As Judge McAllister's ruling, in the case of the Bohemian Sharp-shooters was, that the, officer in charge is responsible for the action of his men, the rest of the Lehr and Wehrverein's men could go free.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 2, 1879.

Men, free of prejudice will agree that it is an insult to the constitution, which permits every man to carry weapons. No rightful judge, reaching the "Lehr and Wehrverein's" license, could decide on anything but, that it is the Society's right to carry weapons. Paragraph 2 of the license reads: "The Society's duty is, to develop mental and physical qualifications of their members, and thus enable them to exercise their duty as good citizens, that the member should get acquainted with the law and political economy, and practice military and gymnastic drilling.-

As long as the license has not been revoked, no state law can stop the Society from military drilling, furthermore, no rightful judge will decide against them.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 7, 1879.

(DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT)

The Executive Committee of the German Democratic Club of Chicago, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at 70 North Clark Street. The main purpose of this meeting to confer on the question whether another issue of a new Democratic Campaign Newspaper would be deemed expedient, and if so, should it be established as soon as the necessary funds would be at their disposal. The deliberations was concluded by naming a committee whose duty it would be to consider this plan, and if practical to work towards the fulfillment of such.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

LOCAL POLITICS

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The Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward held its meeting yesterday at 311 Larrabee Street. Fred. Karstens presided, and a fairly large crowd was present. Prior to the arrival of the speakers, various persons entered into a discussion of the aldermanic question and several protests were registered against Schweisthal because he always sided with the monopolies. The chairman declared such conversation to be out of order. Then Colonel Scribner gave a lengthy speech, highly recommending Schweisthal.....

General Schaffner then explained why the Republican Club had nominated a Democrat for alderman. He said no capable Republican was willing to accept the nomination and there was no alternative but to nominate Alderman Schweisthal again, since he had proved himself to be an excellent member of the City Council, and never had been influenced by party politics.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 27, 1879.

Alderman Schweisthal was present and spoke also. He regretted that his nomination caused dissention. He did not seek the nomination, but accepted upon insistence of the Republicans. Continuing, the gentleman expressed awareness of the fact that the nomination also met with objections in Democratic ranks, because of his [Schweisthal's] refusal to recommend a Democratic worker for the office of street inspector in place of the Republican, Imhoff, who is filling it very satisfactorily at present, and because he [Schweisthal] could not be induced to make campaign contributions to the Democrats last fall. Schweisthal did not make these donations because certain Democratic candidates did not appeal to him. Likewise, said the alderman, Mr. Washington Hesing had also spoken in a derogatory manner about the candidacy because of Schweisthal's strict adherence to policies of reform and economy, which had prompted him [Schweisthal] to give all of the city's printing work to the lowest bidder rather than to the Staats-Zeitung. The alderman said that he hopes to be elected, regardless of the opposition, and promised to prove to the citizens that the welfare of the ward as well as that of the entire city, is his sole interest. Adjournment followed.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 23, 1879.

THE SOCIALIST FESTIVAL
Tremendous Assembly

Last evening a crowd, the like of which Chicago probably never saw before, attended the festival of the Socialist Publishing Company in the Exposition Building. Long before eight o'clock (the opening hour) all streetcars leading to the central part of the city were overcrowded, and Monroe Street, as well as Adams Street, was choked with a surging multitude. Obviously, the planners of the festival have much to learn. Although ten thousand tickets were sold by noon, providing admission to that many men and as many ladies as each ticket holder cared to bring along--bringing the total attendance to about thirty thousand--the committee in charge provided only one entrance. Consequently, there was great congestion; moreover, many people who had no tickets--yet wanted to buy them--were carried along into the hall by the crowd without paying anything, the ushers being powerless to interfere.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3075

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 23, 1879.

Those in charge of the festival should be glad that no calamity came about; truly, ample opportunities presented themselves. How the many infants, some as young as six weeks, managed to survive this swarm of humanity and the dense tobacco smoke in the hall, is beyond our comprehension.

From the standpoint of mass attendance the festival was a success, but that is all. And, lest our declaration be regarded as prejudiced, let it be recorded that this statement emanated, at least in substance, from Mr. Paul Grottkau.

The mass was overly large, and the north half of the Exposition Building entirely inadequate. The people were pressed together so closely that the Socialist militia (sharpshooters, hunters, and members of the Instruction and Defence Association), about six hundred men, had to content themselves with marching through the hall; sufficient room for performing was simply not available.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 23, 1879.

The music appeared to be in the remote distance, even to those stationed but a few feet from the podium. The orchestral strains could not penetrate. A speech would have been out of the question, and Parsons, the speaker of the evening, did not appear.

However, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Socialist candidate for mayor, mounted the speakers' platform near the elevator, and would have left without making an address, if Grottkau had not come up to make an announcement. The latter said that, as there was apparently no room for the militia to exercise, that part of the program would be eliminated, and he proposed that the audience should hail the veterans of 1848 and 1871. At this opportune time he introduced Dr. Schmidt, the mayoral candidate. The latter declared, after being received with acclaim, that he greeted the multitude in the name of liberty, equality, and fraternity, and that the great crowd gave him definite proof that the Socialists support, staunchly and faithfully, the principles of their party.

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IV Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Mar. 23, 1879.

This, then, constituted the entire official proceedings, which will be continued today, according to Mr. Grottkau. Even after ten o'clock, people sought admittance, but the city architect prohibited any further influx, as the overcrowded galleries sagged several inches.

About fifty tables, usually used to support steins of beer, served as platforms, and broke under the strain. The racket caused by the splintering wood was the only audible music; it coincided with the militia's entrance, and the sound was not unlike that of rifle fire. At least two thirds of the crowd were Germans, the remainder being Bohemians and Poles. Their conduct was very orderly, though somewhat lifeless. Too many were present; it was difficult even to procure suitable drinks. Probably after midnight, and after the ranks were thinned out, a more animated spirit may have prevailed.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 22, 1877

POLITICAL MEETINGS



The German-American Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting last night at which Mr. Lorenz Brentano acted as President. He made it known to the meeting that the advertisement in connection with the last meeting was donated by the Illinois-Staats-Zeitung, but that a small charge was made by the Freie Presse. Today's meeting was announced by both of these papers free of charge. Because the Freie Presse called the meeting as - "The meeting of the Hesing jail-guard", - this resolution was proposed and decided upon, considering that the Freie Presse in its issue of the 16th of this month announced the present meeting as the "Hesing Jail guard meeting", the members of the German-American Republican Club of the Eighteenth Ward, repel this infamous insult upon the members of this Society, all of whom are respectable German citizens and businessmen, and furthermore; that a newspaper pretending to be the organ of the Republican Party publishes insults against the party, is unworthy of the confidence and support of the party. This is to be made known to all Republican organizations of the city through our corresponding secretary. The resolution was accepted without any debate.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 22, 1877



Mr. Hesing who was urged to give a speech, advocated joining the Republican Party, and warned against the so-called Independent reform organizations... The Republican Party is in a far better position, according to history, to solve the burning questions satisfactorily; especially is this true of the labor question. The rights which the worker enjoys today he owes to our party. The homestead law and the law against attachment of worker's tools, and other protecting labor laws were the work of the Republicans....Harmonious work between the Germans and Republican Americans would make honesty the victor.

Mr. William Floto the next speaker, urged also the cooperation with the English-speaking Republicans. These two nationalities in accord, could guard against a revival of the temperance and Sunday fanaticism....



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1877

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A number of Chicago's taxapyers met with the purpose of establishing a German-American Republican Club. Mr. Lorenz Brentano, the appointed president of the meeting, gave a short illustration of the German-American relationship to the Republican party. The tie which bound the Germans to the Republican Party since its existence, has during the last few years steadily grown weaker. This was especially noticed at the last election when his fellow-countrymen deserted in big numbers the Republican Party. But he believes that the excellent success of the reformed Republican Federal Government and of President Hayes will have power enough to bring back the Germans who turned their back on the Republican Party, and help her with the reforms which they desire so much; first of all the election of honest officials. A committee then proposed to nominate Mr. Lorenz Brentano as President, Mr. C. M. Staiger and Mr. C. M. Petrie as first and second secretaries respectively, and Mr. H.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1877



Rheinhardt as Treasurer. This proposal was accepted.

Mr. A. C. Hesing complied with the general request to address the meeting. He said: he did not come here with the intention of making a speech, but came to join a movement which he holds to be of great importance, although he would have preferred to remain in quiet activity....It is a well known fact that since the year 1873 he hardly could have been looked upon as a Republican or at all interested in the party. Puritanism has swept through the Republican Party, threatening German rights. Thus they had to show their power. With what result, is well known. It was not easy to take a stand against a party with which he was associated since its establishment, and for whose development he had done so much. He had to do it to protect the personal freedom of his countrymen and does not regret it. He is not ashamed to acknowledge that he took a big part in the creation of the "People's Party", which came to such an infamous end. The "reform movement" of the



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1877

year 1869 against which he fought, gave Chicago the most corrupt city administration which it ever had. Colvin, whom he supported, plunged the city into debts, but the Republicans were coming to its rescue and he is happy to say that the Germans have again gathered under the Republican banner, adding to the glory of the party in its reform work. The fact that the Germans deserted the Republican Party some time ago was a good lesson. They learned that reform was imperative and this was shown in the attitude of President Hayes who displayed manliness and courage in freeing the American people once again. As in the case of the Federal Government, so will local conditions be helped by the reforms, which the Republican Party is trying to introduce. There are parties which hope for success, for instance, the Labor Party, but this newly organized party can not last. The Republican Party which solved the slave question, although the process was slow, will find a way to solve the social question also... He has come to the conclusion that a strong party organization is the utmost importance, therefore he will devote



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1877

the rest of his life to the service of the party and thereby serve the people of this country....

Mr. Lorenz Brentano then spoke of the importance of the coming election. The citizens are almost more interested in local than in state and national elections, although their negligence is sometimes inexcusable. Much thought should be given to the election of county officials for they have the power over the citizens' money. The election of judges should not be taken lightly either; they can display a strong influence upon the welfare of society. It is hardly necessary to mention the importance of the County Clerk's office which has gone from bad hands into worse, revoltingly loathsome at the present. The profit of former years has changed into deficit now. At this point Mr. Hesing made known that the cost of the clerk's office exceeded \$100,000 last year and according to information he had received, this sum will be exceeded by \$10,000 this year. Mr. Brentano then asked the Germans to have faith in the Republican party to aid her in introducing reforms and in the election of

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, September 8, 1877



GERMAN

honest officials. If the Germans do their part at the coming election, they will earn the gratitude of the people.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THAT LOOKS BAD!

Are the local Republican Germans so few in number or so poor, that in order to listen to an outside German speaker, they have first to reach an agreement with the Anglo-American Central Committee concerning money matters? The funds needed by a party should be provided by the free contributions of its members. If the German Republicans do not want to be considered as mere auxiliary troops in the pay of the American Republicans, they must learn to open their own purses. Two years ago, Hecker received for his speech against the Republicans \$300. Since then, prices have gone down. Thus, if a speech can be secured for a few hundred dollars, the German Republicans, having Mr. George Schneider as their leader, should be able to arrange matters without having to run to the American committee to beg for financial assistance.

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Illinois Sports Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1976.

[NEW HALL DEDICATED]



of the newly erected hall of the Chicago Labor Society, 11 Desplaines Street was celebrated last night with all the dignity and air of distinction appropriate to such occasions.

A large audience was present, the majority of which was composed of the old German citizens, amongst them the old Locken and Erbe, who's president of the building committee has done much toward its success, also Mr. Meyer and others. An orchestra under the direction of the young violin virtuoso Georg Hermann gave a splendid concert.

The song section of the Social Labor Society gave a few songs after which the president of the society, Mr. A. Holz, gave a short speech introduced the main speakers of the evening, Mr. Francis J. Hoffmann, Jr., who in turn expressed his appreciation of the honor of being chosen to deliver the celebration speech, although he is the youngest member of the oldest society: "Ladies and Gentlemen! Your participation in this celebration which you honor by your presence shows that you have the welfare of the Labor Society at heart. The completion of this building



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Illinois at the Fair, Feb. 10, 1871.

which is in today's celebration ascribed to our society, and the purpose well known, is a new chapter in its history. It is human nature that after a certain lapse of time we look back upon notable moments; therefore it was appropriate on this occasion to give a mental picture of this Society's past.

The Chicago Labor Society was founded in the year 1868 with the aim of furthering the German worker socially as well as intellectually, and for cultivating and propagating the German spirit of happiness and cheerfulness. Thanks to the efforts of the society the library disposes of 4,000 books, amongst them a number of excellent works. Free lessons of useful knowledge were given the younger members of the society and the arena of debate was open to any and every experienced fighter. The society worked on a principle, that the field of activity has to be unlimited. There were 1,200 members at the society's most prosperous time. Nevertheless, the society did not become absorbed in its own interests but as a link of the great chain, it kept in touch with the outer world and frequently busied itself with political questions. As the deadly enemy against free work and general mental development raised its venomous head in the south, this society displayed an activity for which it still

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1876.



receives our just admiration.

The members not only followed the call of the Fatherland in distress, but the needy families of those courageous fighters were helped by the society. In short, the Labor Society rendered at that time of distress its duty to patriotism and **humanitarianism** most extensively.

In the year of 1869 the society acquired a lot for its own home, the same on which we now stand. But the same element which seems to have a preference for our city, consumed on May 10th of the following year our labor hall.

The society was hit hard for they were not able financially to erect a new building.

Let us proclaim this new building as the citadel of citizens' faith and of human rights, and without pledging allegiance to any leader or party and without intolerance of the opinions of others let us spread the eternal doctrines of the rights of man. Let this new building be instrument 1 in the fight against corruption, exploitation, hypocrisy, activism and temperance by the use of free speech!

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GLENDA

Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

INDEPENDENT CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD
Enthusiastic Meeting

Citizens of the Seventeenth Ward met at Bleimes' Hall yesterday. During the coming local election these citizens will act as an independent body since they do not care to be affiliated with any party. The numerous participation showed that, even if the majority of the Ward's residents do not subscribe to this nonpartisan attitude, a large number of them believe in such independence. The oldest and most respected residents of the district appeared at the Hall.

Henry Mayer opened the meeting and nominated Theodore Karls as chairman. He was unanimously elected.

Theodore Karl's Speech

"Citizens! We are facing an election of city and county officials. It

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

behooves us, therefore, to congregate here as citizens of this land. The object of this meeting is to exchange ideas and to devise a way whereby....we may find a method to enable us to give public offices to the most deserving men; that is, to such men as have proved themselves honorable in the past, and have shown that they are unblemished above corruption, and endowed with qualities making them eligible for public positions. When we attain such a goal, honor will accrue to us.

"We have come here neither to object to the existing order, nor to support corrupt, ambitious office-seekers.

"Although this--our program--was emblazoned on the standard of the People's party two years ago, and though we still adhere to it today in a certain measure, it does not signify that we are fully satisfied with the accomplishments of the People's party. However, we do not desire to ascribe the shortcomings of this party to the founders, as they had the best of intentions.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. COPY

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GERMAN

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

"What was the reason for organizing the People's party?"

"You all know that the coalition between the German-speaking citizens of Chicago and the Green Islanders [Irish] was effected solely to throttle the schemes of a small but powerful, hypocritical sect which attempted to restrict our freedom and personal rights, and to forbid our customs, to which we had adhered since early youth.

"It is almost amazing how the American nation still ignores the precept that everyone should be allowed to seek happiness according to his own beliefs, and how intolerance has become the order of the day, whereas tolerance should rule, since it is and ought to be the expression of the present century.

"You know how the German liberal element two years ago won a memorable election, a triumph over hypocrisy and bigotry. No greater result could have been conceived. Surely, no German-speaking citizen thought at the time that this victory

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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GERMAN

Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

would be the source of unbridled activities and disorder; nor did he regard the alliance with the Democrats as a permanent affiliation with the Democratic party.

"But this last point is one which concerns our national politics, and hence should not and must not enter into local affairs. Chicago alone concerns us at present. It is immaterial to us whether a worthy candidate for this or that office subscribes to the Democratic or Republican doctrine. We are concerned only with the character and the ability of the man. Toward this end, citizens, lend a helping hand and do your utmost!"

Hy. Mayer was elected secretary.

Mr. Korff made a motion that English should be spoken; that is, that the proceedings should be in English.

James Ennis was of the opinion that the chairman should translate the motions into English, and that the speakers should be allowed to speak in English. He

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GERMAN

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

added that it would be unfair to curtail the freedom of expression of those who are unable properly to express themselves in English. The motion, with the amendment of James Ennis, was adopted.

Adolph Mueller made a motion that a committee of five be nominated. James Ennis seconded the motion.

Dr. Shields made a motion to nominate Hy. Mayer as chairman of the assembly. Mr. Karls declared that he had been nominated as the chairman and that he would relinquish his position only to the president of the club which was to be founded. Adolph Mueller answered that no club was needed at present; that the first essential was to resolve what the body intended to do and to nominate a committee which would formulate resolutions. The motion was adopted. The chairman nominated Messrs. John Stack, Hy. Strauss, Adolph Mueller, James Ennis and Hy. Hand.

While the committee deliberated, Francis A. Hofmann, Jr., mounted the platform

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

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GERMAN

Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

and said that he was always glad to observe a lively participation in important political questions. "As long as a party is in the minority," he asserted, "everybody agrees; but if a party wins, then one always finds individuals who insist on foisting their peculiar ideas upon the masses. This is but natural and right. Everyone has the right to air his opinions." He continued: "I hear that this meeting has not been called in the interest of any single party. There are thousands in the city who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the ruling national party, although they are not willing to change to another party. But they are willing to forego partisanship in the coming city election, and they intend to entrust our local public offices only to such men as they have confidence in, regardless of party."

"The citizens of the Seventeenth Ward have always acted in this manner. They voted for the Democrat Schintz at a time when the Seventeenth Ward was the strongest Republican ward; in fact, they supported him several times because they considered him preferable to his opponent, Schaffner. And later, they

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

voted for the Republican Schaffner when the opposition showed a tremendous majority, because they considered Schaffner preferable to the opposing candidate."

The speaker remarked that the Republican party was indulging in a lot of nonsense. "It has tried to foster the belief," he said, "that there are no real differences between Democrats and Republicans. I would not object to this statement if it were true. But the Republican party has sinned so fearfully that it has lost its hold on the public, and so the Republican party deserves to be beaten. The Republican party is to blame for twenty thousand cases of bankruptcy and for a loss of five hundred million dollars in capital during the last few years.

"But in the state of Illinois there is no Democratic party. We only have an opposition party; the platform is the old platform of the Republican party of 1860. Any Republican sharing in the views of that period may vote for it--and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30001

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

so may every Democrat."

He admonished the assembly to vote only for honest, capable men. Although he is a Democrat, he has often voted, he asserted, for a Republican who happened to be an able man.

The committee then reported that it had drafted the resolutions, which had been unanimously accepted. James Ennis remarked that the report was written in both English and German.

The Resolutions

"We, the citizens of the Seventeenth Ward, assembled at a mass meeting, do declare:

"Whereas The impending city and county elections do not involve questions of

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GERMAN

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

national importance, so that the only issue affecting our citizens is the honesty and ability of the candidates to be elected to our local offices; and

"Whereas During the approaching election, party divisions are contemplated along lines involving national problems which can only succeed in reviving such questions as compulsory temperance, Sunday laws, etc., which should be avoided; be it therefore

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this assembly that the citizens of this Ward should admonish their fellow citizens that it would be very imprudent to inject national political questions into the local election, and that this assembly advocates the creation of a citizens' movement for the sole purpose of obtaining an honest, capable administration in county offices."

The resolutions were accepted, and a motion to organize permanently was made and passed. Hy. Mayer was nominated as president; James Ennis was elected

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

secretary; John Stack was elected treasurer. Dr. Shields made a motion to nominate an executive committee of five.

After repeated requests Hans Haerting mounted the stage. He said that he was not a citizen of the Seventeenth Ward, that he, therefore, had not come to take part in the deliberations; that he had appeared merely because he was interested in observing the important activities of the Seventeenth Ward preparatory to the coming election, since the ward had always exerted strong political influence. "I am glad that not only the older element is represented here, but that the younger people, also, have come in such large numbers," he said. "Although the latter will not be able to decide the destiny of the county at present....the future belongs to youth.....The Tribune, in particular, is exceedingly desirous of bringing back the German vote to the Republican fold....."

The speaker criticized the Republican press, going into great detail...."And

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Der Westen, (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
Sept. 26, 1875.

now," he said, "the Tribune wants to give good advice to the Germans; that paper claims that only the Republican party can bring salvation to the Chicago Germans. How great this Republican friendship for the Germans really is, can readily be seen. On the one hand, we observe the attempts to bring the Germans back into the fold; on the other, we find the most bitter vilification of the Germans and the foreign-born element in general."

The speaker then quoted some very revealing statements from the Tribune.
....."If the program is strictly adhered to," he said; "that is, if, in voting, we consider only the qualifications of the candidate....then we are bound to win a far-reaching victory in the ward, the city, and the county."

Hy. Strauss, Dr. Shields, Dr. Geiger, Gustav A. Korn, and Wm. Hartney were nominated to the Executive Committee. The meeting was then adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36772

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 16, 1874.

A MIXED ASSEMBLY.

Tax inspector and mailman Francis Rodmann convoked yesterday a meeting in the restaurant of Fritz Frillmann, in order to organize the Republican Party of the North side.

Mr. Barker, candidate for the legislature, described the sufferings of the negro in the south.

Rodman as next speaker said he would like to talk about a man who claims to be a friend of the laboring class, but who isn't, namely A. C. Hesing. A man who drives every Sunday to Lincoln park in a stolen coach..... This was the end of Rodmann's speech and of the meeting. The majority of the assembly cried out: "You rascal, no calumny. Every one knows that A. C. Hesing's coach is a gift."

During the ensuing confusion the meeting was adjourned.

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MP4 (ILL) PROJ. 39275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1873.

A SEDAN FOR THE KNOWNOETHINGS.

Sedan! The election is over and the enemy is beaten. His strongest fortifications have fallen into our hands. The people's party has won. It is still impossible for the moment to say how great our victory is. All our friends have stood by us; the Irish in the entire city; the Bohemians in the 8th Ward; the Scandinavians in the 11th and 16th Wards; the French and the Poles in the 7th and 9th Wards.

The campaign committee of the People's Party, rented in the afternoon, when victory was certain, the lower hall in the Kingsbury Block. By 7 P. M. an immense crowd had assembled there. A description of the jubilation is impossible. At 8:30 o'clock A. C. Hesing went to the meeting. He received a thunderous reception. In his speech A. C. Hesing told the audience that the following telegram had been sent to Mayor Medill:

Joseph Medill,
Per address of the American Embassy,
Paris.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1873.

"Your policy has been defeated by ten thousand majority."

Rehm and Mesing.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1873.

NEW ALLIES.

Last Friday a meeting of forty gentlemen of the Independent Citizens took place at the Pacific Hotel. They appointed a committee which last Saturday made the nominations, and in consequence of these nominations several members left the convention.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting took place in which the committee was supposed to make its report. Present were: Edmund Jussen, Richard Michaelis, F. Banmann, Seeberger, Jae, Beiersdorf, (G. Schneider, Louis Wahl, L. J. Kadisch, and Jos. Huhn were represented by other Germans), T. A. Moran, C. C. Bonfield, Col. Rick-erby, H. O. Collins, George R. Hall, George D. Barrett, M. Kelsey Reed, W. Allstrom, B. Callaghan.

C. C. Bonfield was elected chairman. Edmund Jussen said in his speech: "In the absence of the chairman of the committee, I take the liberty to make the report. As a German American I must protest against the proceeding of the committee. They have dared to do at this convention, what has never been attempted in any organized community in which Germans were living. Not only have the Germans been

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1873.

completely ignored in the nominations, but the office promised them has been given to their most rabid enemy. To make matters worse, to soften our resentment, the office of city attorney is given to the Germans by a later nomination. It is an insult, if you believe you can thus win us.

'I consider it a tragedy that the election will be fought according to nationalities; but since it must be so, better now than later.

'It is my opinion that if the liberal Americans and the liberal Irish join the Hesing - O'Hara party, we can then expect a tremendous victory." Col. Rickerby said, that in his opinion the Germans had been treated shabbily, that he would not support a ticket which excludes any nationality. A. T. Moran said, that Jussen complained about the treatment given the Germans. He could make the same complaint in regard to the Irish. How did they go about the splitting of the Hesing O'Hara party? By throwing out all the Germans and Irish. It is true two Irishmen were nominated but they are Republicans and cannot thus represent the Irish who are mostly Democrats.

Mr. Callahan endorses the protest, so do Mr. Bo field and Collins.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 21, 1873.

The meeting is adjourned.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 31, 1873.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

Under this name has been created by the delegates of the German War organizations and German associations a German central organization for Chicago. This is the first unifying accomplishment since the beginning of the war against the Puritans.

The agitation and platform committees created by the German Central Association are composed of such men that one may expect a speedy solution of the most important matters. The most important matter for the moment is the making up of a liberal platform on which all the adversaries of Puritanism can agree.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1872.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

At the place of Emil Dietzsch, East Randolph Street, a meeting was held yesterday, in order to elect delegates for the Reunion and Reform Convention at Cincinnati. (Attendance being extremely small, a discussion ensued if the meeting should elect delegates).

Mr. Ruhbaum:

I am not surprised that so few are present, today, because the call was not published in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, and so naturally only a very small part of the Chicago Germans were informed of the meeting. But time is short and the delegates should be elected, today, and from among those present.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 23, 1872.

Mr. Emil Dietzsch:

I hardly know an intelligent German who is not in sympathy with us. But it is undeniable that at present a certain lethargy prevails among the Chicago Germans. The absence of many therefore should not be construed as disagreement. (In exact count of those present at that time, waiters and reporters of six papers included netted the impressive number of twenty-eight).

After a protracted discussion a motion was carried to hold a mass meeting, Thursday, in the Turn Hall, - after Hermann Lieb had pledged himself to get the necessary funds from his American friends. In expectation that the mass meeting would be largely American the twenty-eight present elected ten German delegates without loss of time.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1868.

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT CLUB

The Republican citizens of the Thirteenth Ward met in Polz Hall yesterday and organized a Grant Club.

The following officers were elected:

President: C. B. Dyer.

Vice-Presidents: A. C. Coventry, J. Korth, Charles Charlston.

Secretary: A. B. Reynolds.

Treasurer: P. A. Moyne.

Executive Committee: H. A. Kaufmann, S. Hawley, G. Oertel,
J. M. Stark, H. Lamparter, G. Sturz, A. Clarke, E. Shipman.

Committee on resolutions: C. B. Dyer, A. C. Coventry, S. Hawley.

S. Hawley, P. A. Moyne, H. A. Kaufmann, Charles Loeding, J. L. King,

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 2, 1868.

General Solomon, and others spoke.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

THIRD WARD GRANT CLUB

A number of citizens of the Third Ward organized a Grant Club last evening.
The following officers were elected:

President: Charles Wicker

Vice President: G. H. Ham

Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph Pollack.

Executive Committee: Joseph Doktor, George Einbecker, Frederick Schneider, Charles Stoll, Albert Reines, Joseph Pollack, Patrick Wagner....

Mr. E. S. Solomon, Mr. H. M. Sheppard, and Mr. Lyle King gave addresses.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III A

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

SEVENTH WARD GRANT CLUB

In a well-attended meeting of Republicans, held last night at Hammell's Hall, a Grant Club was organized. The following officers were elected:

President: J. B. Ballantyne,

Vice-Presidents: John McClemand, Francis Pasdelopf, C. F.

Tegtmeyer, John DeGroot, C. P. Feeney, and Alderman Max Schuler.

Secretary: R. P. Kennedy.

Treasurer: Charles Lodding.

Mr. Feeney, Mr. Pasdelopf, and Mr. Schuler were elected to serve as a committee on resolutions for the purpose of setting forth the purposes of the Club. They will report at the next meeting.

The Club will convene every Tuesday and Saturday evening until election.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868

SECOND WARD GRANT CLUB

Many Republican citizens of the Second Ward met in Saint George's Hall, 226 South Clark Street, on Saturday evening.

Mr. August Kopsel acted as chairman, and explained the purpose of the meeting to the assembly, namely, to organize a Grant Club.

It was decided that A. Neuhaus, Philipp Becker, Joseph Keller, C. N. Hawley, and William F. Naulty should serve as a committee on permanent organization and report at this session.

While the committee was deliberating, Captain N. T. Gassette and Alderman DeWolf addressed the meeting, emphasizing the necessity of organizing in every ward, to win the coming election.

Thereupon the committee returned and reported the following as officers of the club:

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

President, A. Kopsel; vice-presidents, C. W. Hawley, Joseph Kellogg, Calvin DeWolf, C. Herrick, and George Lafflin; secretary, Henry Speer; treasurer, Philipp Becker; executive committee, G. Carter, C. B. Farwell, C. W. Schell, Joseph Butler, Hugh Reed, John Schroeder, Dr. David Dodge, Arthur Dixon, August Neuhaus, Dr. D. C. Blake, Jacob Koch, Dr. Leslie, and Charles Gay.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Mr. John Lyle King, Mr. A. C. Hesing, Mr. E. S. Solomon, and Mr. C. W. Hawley made eloquent speeches in behalf of the candidacy of General Grant for the presidency of the United States.

Adjournment followed.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 36275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 23, 1867.

BULLETIN FROM REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

The Republican headquarters at 76 La Salle Street announces that the several candidates met and appointed members to various campaign committees. Committees were set up in each of Chicago's fifteen wards. [Names of Germans who were appointed to each ward committee are omitted in translation.] The County Campaign Committee meets at the headquarters every day after ten o'clock. The local committees are asked to confer with the County Committee as often as is necessary.

A. C. Hesing, Chairman,
H. S. Taylor, Secretary.

Ms. (LL) Proj. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1861.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEWARD CLUB OF THE SEVENTH WARD

The following resolutions were adopted by the Seward Club in a meeting which was held Saturday evening:

Whereas, We American citizens, members of the Seward Club will do all in our power to help maintain the unity and concord of the United States, in view of the difficult and dangerous situation in which our adopted fatherland now finds itself, and

Whereas, We offer to the just Government of the United States our assistance and every means at our disposal; for since the Democrats of Illinois blame the Republicans for the present disturbances in the country, and have openly and emphatically stated that they will place every possible obstacle in the way of the Republican Administration; therefore be it

Resolved, That we shall fearlessly oppose the Democratic party and shall not

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1861.

permit ourselves to be intimidated in any way or by any means,

That we appeal to all citizens of German descent to unite with us and aid in maintaining our constitutional rights,

That these resolutions shall be published in all local newspapers.

H. Hett, President,

G. Scheef, Secretary.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1861.

SOUTH SIDE UNION CLUB ORGANIZED

A well attended meeting was held in the Archer Road Hall, the owner of which is Mr. Adam Sohn.

Mr. John Koch called the meeting to order. Mr. F. Schlund addressed the assembly and pointed out that in serious times like the present it is necessary to forget all local and party differences or interests and to keep in view that which is most important to America, namely, the preservation of the Union.

"History teaches us that victories have been won only by concentrating the united efforts of patriots upon one and the same object," declared Mr. Schlund. "Thus Germany once accomplished great things, and only thus did Garibaldi recently attain the unity of Italy.

"The Union of our adopted country will also be preserved if all men, regardless of their political, social, or religious affiliations, unite in defending our

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30075

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1861.

United States."

He recommended that the resolutions accepted January 14, at the organization of a Union Club at the Metropolitan Hall, be adopted by those present as fundamental paragraphs of the constitution of a club. A committee was then elected to frame a constitution and to submit it to prospective members for adoption.

The report of the committee was accepted after some minor details had been altered.

Then the constitution of the Union Club of the South Side was submitted for signatures, and the following persons were elected officers: F. Schlund, **president**; John F. Koch, secretary; Ludwig Bachale, treasurer.....

Adjournment followed.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1861.

GREAT MASSMEETING OF GERMAN REPUBLICANS
TO BE HELD IN THE HALL OF THE GERMAN HOUSE

All German Republicans, who, in these times of intended compromise and "great concessions," still adhere to the principles of the Republican party as embodied in the Chicago platform, are requested to meet Tuesday, January 8, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, in the hall of the German House. This meeting is being held in order to give the German Republicans an opportunity to express their opinions on the present national crisis.

Caspar Butz, Anthony C. Hesing, Ernst Pruessing....

(L) PROJ. 30275

1. Affiliations

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

THE THIRTY-MILLION-DOLLAR LOAN

(Editorial)

It should be pointed out once more that it is imperative to vote at tomorrow's election, for the thirty-million-dollar loan. The money was destined for relief, and has already been spent. If the voters do not grant this loan, then the whole amount must be raised immediately through taxes. This would, naturally, mean a considerable increase in taxes. If the loan is approved, it can be paid off gradually in the course of the next twenty years. For this no increase in taxes is necessary because during this long period, the amount can be raised from the regular tax income.

For the authorization of the loan a majority of all the votes cast is necessary. Therefore every voter should consider it his duty to vote for the loan. Every vote not cast will have the effect of a vote against the loan when the results



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Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

of the voting are compiled. For this vote there is provided one of the small ballots which will be handed to the voter at the same time that he receives the large ballot. Pay special attention to this ticket, and do not place it in the ballot box until you have put your cross in the "yes" column. The matter is of great importance to every taxpayer.



Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1934.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS?

The closing of the World's Fair, soon to take place has created a universal desire to continue the use of the grounds, at least in part. As the area of the World's Fair is under the administration of the South Park authorities, the latter will have a decisive word about the future utilization of the land. It is not known what its plans are with respect to the grounds. The proposals made until now had their origin in the heads of various citizen groups or of certain individual inhabitants of the City. This public initiative, however, is in a large measure to be welcomed, for it seldom gets an expression. As a rule, the public hears what has been decided in the high places, and makes use of its prerogative to curse afterwards about the decisions of the council. This is, at any rate, comfortable, and easier than to make better suggestions. This time, however, it seems to be different, which goes to show that the Chicagoans are strongly concerned about the further fate of the fair grounds.

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1934.

Several suggestions so far have been submitted, but they all agree that the wide area on the lake should not be given over to buildings, but must be given over to the citizens for recreation purposes. A large park is to be created, with green surfaces and beautiful trees and flower beds, with places for sport and play and a bathing beach or, better, two of them. The island, now known as Northerly Island, is to be incorporated into the large park and, as heretofore, will be connected with the mainland by two bridges. The desire is expressed by many to leave permanently the island's garden, and to make it freely accessible to the public. These ideas are good in every respect, and deserve thorough consideration. As to whether they can be realized in the face of the current monetary calamity in city and county remains to be seen; for the way the grounds will look after the fair buildings have been broken up, they could be of little use for the intended purposes. Their transformation into a public park that would be useful for the public would cost much money.

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1934.

Even if the plan could not be materialized in its entirety, it will be well to keep an eye on it in the future, and not dispose of the land in a manner that would imperil its future usefulness, in the sense mentioned. Above all, let us keep speculators from it, and prevent the raising of private buildings. Nor should public buildings take a foothold there. The whole area should be turned over for park purposes and only such structures built there as are necessary for the administration of the park, or serving the purposes for which it is destined. Above all, we again sound the warning never to permit the growth of a Coney Island there. That all present fair buildings have to be torn down is too bad, for there are some among them that one would like to see preserved. Most of them were, from the beginning, destined for the fair only and are, for that reason, not built to withstand climatic influences for long without undergoing costly repairs. It perhaps might pay to make a few of the larger buildings so solid that they could even be used for exhibition purposes. Such ideas were, of course, not voiced three or four years ago.

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1934.

One was at that time glad to be able to open the exposition at all in such hard times. That it would be such a splendid success, only a brave few of its creators expected at the time. But now, since it concerns the future of the large grounds, one may take into consideration whether it might not be proper to have in Chicago, a permanent exposition. The United States has not one of those commercial fairs which are so abundant in Europe, of which even today the celebrated Leipsic Fair is a model and a pattern. Wouldn't it be well if, in time to come, the World's Fair grounds were made the center of a like institution, a real commercial fair which would repeat itself each year, at which buyers and sellers would have their trysting place, getting there a view of America's production in all fields of trade and industry? Once such a fair is established it would soon become a habit, a need, a necessity to visit it, and Chicago would fare well by it. It would receive a new and lasting power of attraction for interstate or international commerce. In doing it one would not have to adhere strictly to the pattern of Leipsic, but rather adjust oneself to requirements peculiar to America. It would be necessary to erect a number of solid exposition buildings and supply them

Abendpost, Oct. 23, 1934.

with modern equipment. These could all be concentrated without any difficulty in the northern wider part of the grounds where they would be nearer to the main business section of the city. This would not prevent the use of the rest of the grounds for park purposes only.

An exposition of wares that would be concentrated in space has been lacking in America until now. It constitutes a gap which sooner or later will have to be filled, if not in Chicago then in some other progressive city. Chicago is more adaptable for such an annual commercial fair than any other city, because of its geographical location and facilities of transportation and communication, and also because it is the industrial center of the entire middle of North America. The leaders of our industry and of our commerce have never yet lacked in foresight. Chicago is today known all over the world as the exhibition city. Why should it miss the opportunity to make use of this reputation?

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Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1934.

VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(Editorial)

At the election to be held November 6, the citizens of the State of Illinois will, among other things, have to vote as to whether they desire a revision of the State Constitution by a constitutional convention. The constitution now in effect dates from the year 1870 and many of its ordinances are so antiquated that they no longer fit in with our modern times. The unequal distribution of taxes and, in the last analysis, Chicago's whole tax confusion is in part the result of some clauses in the constitution. These may have been in keeping with conditions sixty or seventy years ago, but in no way do justice to the shift in the population and to the change in the state's economic conditions which in the meantime have taken place.

The constitution of our state has from the start contained the misconceived notion that it must occupy itself with too many details, instead, as in the

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1934.

case with the Federal Constitution, of forming the foundation for legislative procedure. It is the duty of the constitution to clarify and to safeguard the rights and obligations of the citizens in relation to the state. The shorter and more concise such a fundamental law is, the more is it useful and the longer does it form a fitting frame for state activities. The United States Constitution is more than a century and a half old, and even today still is a useful instrument. This is because its framers made no attempt to ease the work of Congress, but wisely restricted themselves to the establishment there of civil liberty and to carefully balancing the rights of the three carriers of governmental powers.

On the other hand, the constitution of the state of Illinois was the work of persons who could not be compared with the wise men of the time of Washington, they were just politicians. Politicians of the average type are, however, scarcely qualified to give a good constitution to the people; they will never lose their relations with their vocation, as politicians

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Abendpost, Oct. 21, 1934.

but will always be on the lookout for advantages for themselves and for their friends. There may be a few white ravens (honest men) among them; but those are rare. That is why it would be best not to admit them to the task of preparing a new constitution for the state. Men with a farther reaching mental horizon should be entrusted with it, men of experience and knowledge, men who are not only thoroughly familiar with the history and the development of our state, but also know the development of other states, who know the essence, the purpose of a constitution, men used to exercising circumspection in their judgment and to carefully weighing the pros and cons.

All this will, of course, remain a pious wish. For experience teaches us that constitutional conventions comprise, as a rule, the same professional politicians who just happen to sit in the legislature. In case the call for a constitutional convention is decided upon, the parties quickly put up their candidates for the convention and, with very few exceptions, they will always be members of the legislative body, because it is they who have the

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greatest influence upon the decisions of the party committee. That is not in order, and is not in keeping with the purpose of the constitutional convention. By no means should a constitution be written by the same persons who sit in the legislature and promulgate laws based upon the constitution. It should be expressly prohibited that politicians, who in the last few years have been or still are members of the legislature, have anything to do with the framing of a new constitution. The people should give themselves their own constitution and not receive it from the hands of the legislature or from the majority of its members. What the politicians want is by far not always the will of the people.

The politicians have monopolized the legislature and their personal interests are intimately connected with it. To be sure, the people elect the delegates to the constitutional convention, but in reality they have no choice in the matter. In the end they must always elect the candidates put up by the party machines. Independent candidates have no chance. The herd of the voters

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invariably follow the bellwether appointed by the party. The results of a constitutional convention thus composed have been experienced before in Illinois. It is not so very long since an attempt was made to give the state a new constitution. The citizens knew full well what they wanted; but the delegates to the convention did not do what the citizens wanted, and drew up a constitution after ideas of their own. They were told in advance that their labors would be in vain if they disregarded the wishes of the citizens. The outraged people promptly declined the bungled piece of work. The politicians labored for nothing but the people did not get what they wanted. The considerable costs of the convention were footed by the taxpayers. It will hardly be different with another convention unless the citizens show some spunk against the machine right from the beginning and bring their own candidates to the convention, independent of parties. A new convention, however, is unconditionally necessary, for the old constitution is an outworn garment, which no amount of mending could possibly make useful.

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TOUPEES ARE IN EVIDENCE

(Editorial)

The Illinois Municipal League and the Illinois Teachers' Association have adopted a fighting attitude toward the groups who would like to limit taxes to one per cent of the full value.

They regard the whole idea as absurd. Their attitude is that no city or communal administration could exist on the revenue from such reduced taxes, and that this is purely a political measure intended to help certain office-seekers, in a word--absurd! But unfortunately, they say, there are many uninformed persons who have accepted this idea as a God-send, and therefore it is necessary to look into it. They advise the most astute resistance.

The Municipal League and the Teachers' Association promptly composed a circular which they sent to the chief municipal officers. This does not surprise us;

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the League obviously has the interests of the municipal administration in mind rather than the interests of the taxpayers. Apparently they believe that it is the duty of the taxpayer to pay whatever the municipal administration demands. It has always been thus; why should it change now? If at any time one does not pay, well, there is always a way out. It is easy to manipulate tax assessments, as was demonstrated in recent years. However, they feel that they might possibly warm up to this idea if care were taken to supply the municipal administrations with sufficient means to take care of the people.

This attitude is understandable. Less understandable is the attitude of the teachers, although it, too, can be explained. It is they who should be the first to demand a well-regulated administration. They have been waiting long enough for their back salaries and will have to wait quite a while longer. It is one thing to receive money, but still another thing to spend it. But they, too, fear for their incomes, that is, for their salaries. There is a suspicion that these salaries are a little high in comparison with those of

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other administrative or private employees. In addition, there is undoubtedly room for reforms which would considerably simplify the whole system, and yet make the school administration much more efficient.

For the time being, the attitude of the two organizations must not be taken too seriously. The members of the League will have to become accustomed to the idea of managing with much less. Things will work out in the same way. They realize fully that conditions cannot remain the same. They know best the number of barnacles which cling to the bottom of the administrative ship, and which have to be taken along, although they are not useful. They know that this time something much different is at stake--that the question is whether the taxpayers will have a voice, or whether they will be forced to submit to the dictate of the party moguls.

The teachers have taken the same course which they took seven years ago. They have learned nothing. At that time, in spite of repeated warnings, attempts were made to re-estimate the values of real-estate property in Cook County.

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Increased taxes were expected to bring increased salaries. As a result, taxes were muddled and the teachers suffered great losses. But it seems that they haven't suffered enough. They have renewed their efforts, and must again oppose a reform which, although it might mean a small loss, would otherwise mean security for their incomes. As a result of their perseverance in working without salaries, they have gained many sympathizers. It would be advisable for them to keep these sympathizers. In the long run it is the taxpayer who gives them wages and bread. There is an adage which says: "Where nothing is left, there even the Kaiser (tax collector) can exercise no rights".

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POLITICAL COUNTERFEITING

(Editorial)

Not long ago, a strong movement, emanating from the ranks of professional politicians, was under way, to decrease the number of public elective officers and to supplant them with men appointed by the administration of the party in power. One object of this procedure was greatly to simplify the means of election; another was to decrease the cost of elections.

It is apparent that there was considerable opposition to this proposal among professional politicians who were not "living off the public" at the time, but had hopes of acquiring some office at some future election. There was quite a strong fight "under the surface". It seems that the advocates of the idea are gradually getting the better of their opponents.

In order to save what could be saved, the office of the county assessor was

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chosen and efforts were made to defend it against the attacks of the "moles". The defenders contended that it would be an encroachment upon the rights of voters if they [the defenders] were not permitted to elect so important an official as a tax assessor themselves. "Everything must be done", they say, "to prevent the one who holds this office from becoming subject to the authority of a political machine. The little taxpayer must not continue to bear the greater burden, and the "greats" must be taxed more heavily. That can be done only if the office of the assessor remains an elective office."

It is not yet certain just how many names of candidates for office will be on the ballot at the coming primary election. No doubt the number will not be small. However, only a few will have the backing of an organization prospect of being nominated and elected under the present condition. The lists of candidates of the political parties have been compiled by order of the influential leaders of the respective parties. In some cases these leaders dictated who was, or is, to be a candidate and the candidate for the office of assessor

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is one of the men whose names were placed on the list in this manner.

No matter who is elected to the office of assessor as a strict party man, he will have to submit to the policy of the party just as though he had been appointed by one of the bosses of that party. The voters do not elect their assessor. They merely receive permission to select a candidate who has been designated by party leaders. Everything else connected with elections is counterfeit and known self-deception.

Elections would have a different aspect if the one or the other party did not assume a rather uncertain responsibility for the conduct of the various administrations, and if every individual officer was made responsible for his own acts. This could be done theoretically, but as far as practice is concerned--well, all the people who could enact such a law are politicians.

Thus one can only say: Every name added to the ballot increases the cost of an election and makes a survey of the ballot difficult. If fewer names are

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placed on the ballot, the voter benefits thereby. As long as primaries and elections are held according to the present political system, only party men can become public officials. Thus the whole complicated procedure could be shortened and simplified by appointing as many officers as possible.

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A MORATORIUM IN PROSPECT

(Editorial)

A bill which is of the utmost importance to many homeowners is before the General Assembly in Springfield. This bill provides for a moratorium on mortgages. It ordains that action shall be postponed until after December 31, 1935 in all cases in which foreclosure proceedings have been filed but have not yet been decided. It applies also to all requests for foreclosure that will be made prior to that date. In other words, the bill is intended to grant homeowners who are in danger of losing their property a moratorium of nearly two years.

The homeowners against whose property foreclosure proceedings have been started are to request postponement within thirty days after the law becomes effective. The bill is in harmony with the aims of the Home Owners'

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Loan Corporation, but it goes farther. The H.O.L.C. endeavors to save the home of a homeowner while the provisions of the moratorium bill apply to all owners of houses. Again, the H.O.L.C. can act only if both parties, the homeowner and the owner of the mortgage, declare that they agree with the conditions of the H.O.L.C. If the holder of the mortgage refuses to extend or renew the mortgage under the conditions specified by the H.O.L.C., he is at liberty to file foreclosure proceedings in court.

Thus the bill supplies two important deficiencies of the present legal measures intended to protect homeowners. No doubt, the enactment of the bill will work certain hardships on many mortgage owners. However, it should be passed, not only in the interest of homeowners, but also in the interest of a sound and stable real-estate market.

Before the great crash speculators increased the prices of lots and houses, and consequently rents reached exorbitant heights. However, the process

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of deflation has reached its final stage. Real-estate prices have sunken into fathomless depths, and the market is so demoralized that it is hardly possible to sell a building at any price. Forced sales have contributed greatly to this sad state of affairs. The whole real-estate market, not only homeowners, but also mortgage holders, would benefit if the process of deflation were brought to a close now. A two-year moratorium will serve to stabilize the real-estate market and will, in the final analysis, rebound to the benefit of mortgage holders, for if the process of deflation is not halted, the value of many houses will fall below the face value of the mortgages and the mortgage holders will have to suffer the losses.

Interested persons and firms are doing all they can to induce the Assembly to pass the bill and reports from Springfield indicate that prospects for its passage are favorable. In his message to the Assembly, Governor Horner also recommends that the bill be enacted. An open hearing on the bill will be held in Springfield on February 20, and parties interested will then have the opportunity to voice their opinions on the proposal before the members of the Assembly.

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INFORMATIVE STATISTICS

(Editorial)

Ever since the autumn of 1929, when because of a bank crash of unheard of severity and of dimensions for which there is no equal the era of so-called prosperity came to a close, numerous articles, pamphlets, and books have been written about the causes of the collapse. The reasons underlying the sorrowful event are naturally numerous and manifold. The chief reason, however, is exorbitant taxation. The collapse would have come even if none of the other causes had existed. The correctness of this statement is confirmed by numerous official data and established facts which have been published in recent years. Added to them are the data discussed at their convention that took place the other day by the national organization of state auditors, treasurers, and comptrollers.

Scott Lucas, the chairman of the State commission of taxation for Illinois,

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declared that government costs in the United States have increased 355 per cent since 1913. In that year all the costs for government and administration, i. e., the costs for local and state administrations as well as for the Union, totalled two and one quarter billion, in other words \$23 per capita of the population. In the year 1913 the total costs for government and administration rose to a round sum of ten billions, or \$84 per capita of the entire population. In seventeen years the total amount spent for governmental purposes rose 355 per cent. Figured for each head of the population, the increase amounts to 256 per cent.

Lucas' statements are based on official data exclusively; their correctness can therefore not be doubted. He further declared that in the year 1927 the teachers, male and female, employed in public schools constituted one-third of the total [public] employees. Their salaries have been increased since 1913 by 160 per cent. For the federal employees, the increase [in salaries] amounted only to 63 per cent, but here it was numbers that did it. The Department of Agriculture had 3500 employees in the year 1900; in 1931 it had

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28,000. In January of that year, there were 200,000 persons on the government pay rolls in Washington.

Then Lucas continued:

"The federal government was bad, but the State and municipal authorities were worse."

This ought to be enough. In 1913 this land was governed in an orderly fashion, and at that time it was possible to reduce quite considerably the doings of the authorities and along with that the employees and the costs of government. But since then the costs of government have increased 355 per cent. By a proper reduction of the costs of government, i. e., by the restoration of the standard of 1913, these costs would be diminished from ten billions to three billions and a half. This latter amount would take account of the increased population since 1913 in a most liberal manner. In other words, the costs of government could be reduced to one third of what they are; thus we could get

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back to the standard of 1913.

No further proof is necessary that a national economic life compelled to spend enormous sums for non-productive purposes for years must disintegrate. Therefore one may in justice maintain that the collapse four years ago would have been brought about by the exorbitant taxation even if no other factors had intervened. It must be admitted that in recent months the federal government has taken energetic steps to reduce its personnel and to decrease costs. Also Mayor [Anton J.] Cermak and his successor Kelly have made vigorous efforts to restore order in the city finances after a mad period of squandering under the Thompson regime.

Now, Mayor Kelly nominated a committee consisting of a number of prominent citizens and State and city officials. It was ordered to elaborate plans for a complete reorganization of the local administration, for reducing the budget, and for a thorough reform of taxation. This is a step in the right direction, for the reduction of taxes is the key to prosperity. As long as

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the taxes are not reduced, all efforts to combat the depression will be without any result.

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STORM AGAINST THE PRIMARY LAWS

(Editorial)

The dissatisfaction with the primary elections which never stopped since the primary laws were introduced five years ago, is now receiving more vigorous expression on the part of the State Legislature. The urge to economize is here, and since primaries cost money, much money indeed, members of both houses in Springfield carry themselves with the idea to propose, in the coming session, the repeal or the alteration of the laws governing primary elections. This is a problem which is of primary interest to the voters of our State.

It is known that not all states have legalized primary elections. Their intention is clear. They [laws] are to make it possible that individual candidates for political offices should no longer be appointed by the bosses,

WPA (ILL) PROJ 20075

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but by the voters themselves. This purpose has not been fulfilled by them. The party machines have managed to keep their influence as heretofore. The wishes of the party leaders remain predominant in the making of the list of aspirants for office, and whom the gods of the party disapprove of has little hope of being nominated. The difference between now and then is that before, under the boss system, the candidates were selected by the various party conventions, the party leaders took over the responsibility and, so certain limits with regard to the candidates' moral and other qualifications, could not be overlooked, unless they wanted to incur the danger of being hurled from their throne. Now, however, they may continue in the exercise of their power with respect to the choice of candidates, but need assume no responsibility, because formally the candidates are nominated by the voters. It is, therefore, not better but worse.

One is reminded of the attacks upon the candidates that used to be on the ballot at every primary. Who knows them all, who can call their names! Any one possessed of some political ambition, and of these there are quite

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many, may make use of the latter in his aspiration for nomination in the primaries. In such manner, the average voter's sense of judgment becomes confused and the distinction between the chaff and the wheat becomes increasingly difficult. In this case, it is much better if the party administration, which knows its people well, appoint the candidates and at the same time carry the responsibility for them. The present condition is so muddled that it makes for political chaos.

A further reason for speaking against primary elections is the fact that they are in a position to gravely jeopardize the unity of the parties. This may happen when aspirants for the same office within the party exceed, in the struggle for the primaries, the limits generally set for the campaign between parties. We are reminded of the bitter strain exerted by Judge Lyle and Mayor Thompson in behalf of the nomination for mayor within the Republican party. Candidates from two opposing parties could not have bombarded one another with accusations more grave than those of the two Republicans.

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That, under such circumstances, harmonious co-operation within party may be impeded at the time of the main elections is rather clear. Viewed from the standpoint of the parties the primary elections have done nothing but damage.

Now, as a last and most essential objection to the primaries, comes the question of costs. Money is scarce these days in all public banks. One must save where saving is possible. Since through the abolition of the primary laws considerable sums could be saved each year we would welcome the realization of the plans for their repeal. Nothing good came from the primary elections, they justified no need, and to spend money for superfluous things neither the state nor any other branch of the administration can afford. The question of expense (as such) should be reason enough to do away with the primary elections.

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DENOUEMENT AT SPRINGFIELD

(Editorial)

The Springfield legislature has adjourned until the end of its term. On January 4 of the coming year, the newly elected legislature convenes to resume its work. There will be much to do, for the old legislature failed to do much of the work it should have done.

Of the large number of laws recently passed, there are a few which stand out. Of importance for Cook County was the replacement of five appraisers by one man and the change in the board of revisions. This change, made at the instance of private creditors of the debt-encumbered public offices, met with very strong resistance in the legislature. It was delayed for a long time, but finally the legislature had to submit to the financial dictatorship of the large banks. The appraisers, just elected, lost their jobs. The tax planning is now in the hands of the one elected appraiser, Jacobs, who has so far distinguished himself

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by his insight and vigor.

The second act of the legislature was the repeal of the state laws on prohibition. This bill has not become a law as yet, for Governor Emmerson had the nerve to oppose the will of the people and to veto the bill. But the attitude of the legislature is proof that the idea of prohibition has, in the State of Illinois, begun to shake on its foundations. At a time when the outcome of the presidential and congressional elections could only be guessed at, this was a valuable feather in the cap of the opponents of prohibition. As the veto was the work of a Republican governor, it did much to estrange the voters of the state from the Republicans and to drive them into the camp of the Democrats. This had a great deal to do with the Democratic victory of last November. Emmerson's veto bore fruit. Had the bill been signed, the results of the election might have been different.

The legislature accomplished very little toward the solution of important taxation problems. For a long time there has been talk of introducing state income

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taxes. There was a sharp conflict over this issue, but finally a bill providing for state income taxes was passed. Governor Emmerson signed the bill, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the state. Sales taxes did not get even that far, because the majority in the legislature was against them. The legislature seemed maladroit in general as far as taxes were concerned. They could not understand that it has become necessary to subject the state's entire fiscal legislation to a fundamental revision. The attempt to doctor up particular sections was foredoomed to failure. It is not the individual taxes that need changing, but the entire system of taxation which is anchored in the state constitution. The introduction of modern fiscal legislation is impossible without the calling of a constitutional convention, which has been due for some time. The new governor will perhaps make an effort to bring it about.

The new legislature neglected to reapportion the election districts in accordance with the results of the last census of the population. This reapportionment, for which we have been waiting for decades, and which has always been

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impeded by the rural majority in the legislature, is a striking breach of the state constitution, which provides for reapportionment after each census. This would prevent densely populated Chicago and Cook County, as well as the adjacent counties, from receiving representation in the state legislature which corresponds with the numbers of their population. The popular majority of the Chicago district is still represented by a minority in the legislature. Here, too, the new legislature is facing an important task as soon as the weighty problems caused by the difficult circumstances now prevailing have been disposed of.

No one is going to weep for the old legislature. The things it achieved were, in general, mediocre. It remains to be seen whether the new one is going to be any better.

WPA (ILL.)

Abendpost, Dec. 16, 1932.

ELEVATED HIGHWAY TO THE WEST SIDE

The elevated highway from the Loop to the west end of the city has been debated for some time. It is an old wish and a pressing need for transportation. Transportation to the west of the city, as far as roads are concerned, has been treated in a step-motherly fashion as compared with the north or the south. Washington Boulevard is the main thoroughfare, and, particularly during the rush hours, it is so overcrowded that it is difficult to use it without peril. And the many traffic lights compel the motorist to stop so often that he is able to proceed very slowly. On Sundays and holidays it is a veritable torture to travel from the Loop to the west of the city and back. For these reasons the demand has been made for an elevated highway which would ease traffic congestion.

Not very long ago, a plan was evolved in which the estimated costs amounted to a round sum of twenty-seven million dollars. Its financing was to be done in part by the city and in part by the state. But the plans were turned down

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because the city's finances were low, as is usually the case. The West Park authorities put the question of building an elevated road to a vote, but the project was tabled, probably because the neighboring real-estate owners feared they would have to pay higher taxes. So the plan was dismissed.

Now news has reached us from Springfield that the plans for an elevated road are going to be resumed. We are told that the new legislature will, in the coming year, pass the resolution to build the road. It will probably be patterned after the familiar plan which makes traveling possible from the west to the business center, and vice versa, and to shorten traveling time by twenty minutes. We can only hope that the legislature rises to the occasion. By building the road, thousands of people will be put to work, and traffic will be eased. At the same time, the risk from accidents will be minimized, for the smoother the traffic, the less danger that accidents will occur.

Costs, we are told, will be defrayed by gasoline taxes. But the fund accruing from those taxes has in the past been made to serve all possible purposes, and

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today it serves those purposes only to a small extent; namely, to build new roads and to maintain them. Under pressure of necessity, like using gasoline taxes for the financing of aid to indigents, such deviation may be justified. But the exception should not be made a rule, and over and above the general needs of today, the true implication of taxes on gasoline should not be forgotten. Even if the State of Illinois is famous for being among those having the best highways in the whole country, the unburdening of traffic in the west of the city is all the same a necessity which cannot be denied.

It is up to Chicago, which until now has done such a magnificent job of city planning, not to be outdone in building the elevated road and in serving as a model for other cities, because the development of the modern metropolis moves forward with giant strides, and the blazing of a trail for this progress is an aid to civilization for which all the money spent is not too much to pay.

Abendpost, Nov. 28, 1932.

CHICAGO MUST ECONOMIZE

(Editorial)

The City's budget for the year 1933 is a problem which may only be solved with difficulty. No matter how much economy was practiced last year, there is an even greater need for curtailment this year. The Sargent Committee, which set out to reduce the county's public expenses in order to lower the taxes, intends to curtail taxes in Cook County from a round total of two hundred and ninety million dollars to two hundred million. It is a measure which undoubtedly should be supported, for in these times there are only a few persons who are able to pay taxes as high as those collected during the days of the industrial boom. With the carrying out of this proposal the automatic reduction of the budgets of all administrative offices becomes a necessity.

The city of Chicago has already been taking steps toward the preparation of the budget for the coming year. The appropriations required for the individual administrative offices have been submitted. They total a little

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more than fifty-two and one-half million dollars. According to preliminary figures, nine and one-half million dollars must be eliminated from this appropriation to make the city's expenses conform with the anticipated incomes, because presumably there will be no more than forty-seven million (sic) to be disposed of. As has been pointed out, this puts a very difficult task before the city administration.

To solve this problem, Mayor Cermak appointed a committee of five: Corporation Counsel Sexton, Commissioner for Public Works Sprague, City Treasurer Szymczak, Mr. Cullerton, personnel director, and Mr. Ricbert, financial expert. The members of the committee have strict orders from the Mayor to be guided in their resolutions solely by the welfare of the general public. In case the five men should not be able to reach an understanding with regard to the reductions needed, the Mayor himself will make the necessary decisions. It is expected that the committee will soon submit its proposals for economy.

WPA (ILL) PK01-0270

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Even in times of normal trends in industry the principle of balancing the budget is a fundamental prerequisite in public finance. In times of dire depression, such as today, the least deviation from this principle may bring public finance to the brink of ruin. Chicago and Cook County have had enough of this. During prosperous years public money was just thrown out of the window. No warning was heeded that this wanton handling of finances might have bitter consequences. The men at the helm gave with lavish hands, and when they no longer had anything left, they borrowed in the grand style. This practice of borrowing is today a great liability to the City's pocketbook. For interest and liquidation of public debts alone, the school authorities will have to raise approximately twenty-two million dollars next January and February. The large banks have already promised to purchase a sufficient number of tax certificates, under the proviso, to be sure, that the economic policy proposed by the Sargent Committee will be effected.

Along with the savings to be made by the city's administration, dismissals

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of employees cannot be avoided, hard as it may be to those who will lose their jobs in this manner. The uppermost goal is to retain intact the functioning of the municipal administration. Further, the need to combine a few departments will result in cheaper operation. Above all, dismissals must be made in highly paid positions which can be dispensed with. The distress of our times demands that this time a really good job be done about the matter of saving. One may look forward with interest to further developments at City Hall.

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Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1929.

HAITI

(Editorial)

President Hoover in his message to Congress recommended that a commission be sent to Haiti to investigate conditions.

One cannot ascribe considerable originality to this suggestion. Such procedures have been inaugurated before but as for tangible results--well, that is something else again.

When one realizes that the government of the Negro republic has been under American control for fourteen years, then one cannot claim that the intervention of the United States has been overly successful.

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At present there are eleven hundred marines on the island. As a matter of fact, war would prevail there if the Americans with their superior equipment, were not in control of the situation.

If the proponents of the intervention policy maintain that American occupation of Nicaragua and Haiti has produced peace, then, of course, we must admit the fact. It is true. Both republics enjoy Uncle Sam's particular patronage, and there is peace and tranquility--as long as the natives perceive the futility of warring against the constituted authority.

In reality, the Americans did not succeed in stabilizing either republic. The reasons underlying this failure were recently given

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with astounding frankness by the well-known General Smedley D. Butler, while speaking in Pittsburgh. The General, in giving an account of the "rule of the marines" in Nicaragua, explained among other things:

"When it became necessary to elect our people, then the opposing candidates were designated as bandits. Very simple. Our ticket always wins. In a certain district our candidate was exceedingly unpopular. We ascertained that only four hundred people were willing to vote for him. What can you do in such a contingency? The election was announced just five minutes before the people were admitted to the polls. The four hundred men who were not opposed to our puppet were **gathered** outside and, after they had done their civic duty, we closed the polling place. It was all done in a few hours."

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This is, of course, a very simple method, but lasting results cannot be obtained thereby. The public is compelled to accept a certain administration whether it likes it or not. Of course, there are elections, but these are obviously mere farcical formalities, since the victorious delegates and officials are not elected by the people. The candidates are nominated and escorted into public office by the American army of occupation.

That is the record of the American marines--our soldiers--under General Butler in Nicaragua.

In Haiti, not even an attempt was made to preserve the semblance of a voting system. The procedure was just too bothersome, and therefore no elections have been held since 1917.

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Under such circumstances, it appears to be rather superfluous for the President or Congress to send an investigating committee to that sunny island. If they desire to know why these republics are dissatisfied under American dominion, then they need only read General Butler's speech.

That conditions in Haiti and Nicaragua are identical is readily ascertainable by scrutinizing the occasional dispatches about the present disorders.

The reason for the dissension and the dissatisfaction of the people is attributed to President Borno's administration.

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Dec. 11, 1929.

He is the gentleman who was conducted into office and who was assured continuance in political life up to the present day by our American blue jackets.

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GERMAN

Sonntagpost, Dec. 8, 1929.

WHAT CHICAGO NEEDS

(Editorial)

The system of administration of the state, city, and county is such an involved and complicated affair that it represents at best a cumbersome machine, particularly when the various **over-lapping** functions are considered. Even under ordinary loads, the mechanism performs with difficulty, and when, as at present, extraordinary conditions present themselves, the separate parts refuse to function at all. If this continues, the contraption will break down completely.

The responsible factors are first and foremost our deplorable boodle politics, secondly the diverging interests between city and county,



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finally the immense increase in population.

In earlier years, when most of the people lived on farms or in hamlets, the system was satisfactory. At that time, everybody knew the candidates personally and could make his selection accordingly. This condition does not prevail today. The officials elected are unseen. And for this reason, an ever-increasing array of officers are inducted into public positions--an array consisting of men who, for one reason or another, are unsuitable. And obviously, in performing their work, they do more harm than good.

In the old days it was customary for the state to interfere in the administration of small communities; at least such powers were vested in the state, although they were rarely applied. In managing a city of the size of Chicago, the exercise of such powers would undoubtedly prove detrimental, particularly since these laws have multiplied in the course



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of years.

Is it not plain nonsense that the state is authorized through its transportation commission to interfere with the streetcar system of the city? And that even the government has the right to dictate fares within the confines of a municipality, should a local company see fit to appeal to a federal court?

This complicated system has succeeded in establishing within Cook County several hundred public corporations endowed with taxing powers. And now **we** face the spectacle of administration branches fighting about "who" should repair a certain street and why it should be repaired. Consequently, the street is impassable for months and remains closed to traffic. Such conditions are intolerable in a cosmopolitan city.



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Every one of these hundreds of bureaus has its own tax-supported officials. How many would be dispensable if the entire county, or at least the city, were ruled by a single administration?

As matters stand, all these superfluous employees countermand and counteract each other thereby retarding Chicago's progress. When a Chicago bureau chief gives an order, one may be reasonably certain that the ruler of another department will withhold his assent. And since the ponderous system needs this additional signature, the work must be postponed until circuitous methods provide a solution. Affairs of that kind could and should have been settled long ago.

One official announces that he intends to perform certain necessary labors for which he desires funds. The next asserts he knows nothing



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about it, and finally the treasurer refuses to make any disbursements fearing he may be held personally liable. In this manner Chicago will revert to the wilderness era.

After all, the treasurer's apprehensions are not groundless, nor are they as illogical as may appear at first. Every Chicagoan knows how money has been squandered of late, and the treasurer is again fully aware that public's patience is exhausted and that administration expenditures are being closely scrutinized. It is not his fault if essential work must be omitted. If he has scruples about spending money, especially when the expenditures called for are not specifically authorized and are of doubtful legality, then he not only protects himself against prosecution, but he actually acts in the interests of the public. He is merely performing his duty. The delays are solely due to the system, a complicated maze through which even the officials cannot make headway.



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And an even worse plight is in store for the public.

The fact that the city and county administration presents such an involved, laborious structure enables dishonest politicians to pursue their clandestine fishing in murky waters. Unperturbed, they garner profits at the taxpayer's expense.

In other city affairs we face almost equally serious difficulties. A part of our political gentry (the public seems pretty sure about this matter) seeks the support of the criminal element which always gathers in cosmopolitan cities.

Our baneful prohibition amendment has done much to increase such knavery. If unprincipled politicians form an unholy alliance with



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scoundrels, then they are honor bound eventually to express their gratitude. And this, too, occurs, manifesting itself in devious ways. Numerous court cases provide us with ample evidence: consider just how often the real culprit is apprehended. Even during the prosecution of criminals, the influence of these henchmen, who are never brought to the fore, manifests itself. And here the antiquated legal Modus Operandi asserts itself for their benefit. The state law to the rescue!

Laws and jurisprudence protect the defendant more than the plaintiff. In no other land can procedures be so continually deferred, oftentimes as much as thirty times or more. They drag along for years, until all important witnesses have died or moved, thus leaving the prosecution powerless while the accused emerges as a free man.



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American judges have had an opportunity recently to observe Canadian procedure. They were awe-struck by the inexorable promptness prevailing there, by the quick retribution which followed the perpetration of a crime. But our judicial mechanism is so corroded that it cannot fulfil its task, even if judge and prosecutor try their utmost. Such an effort, however, is not usual, since they, too, are elected officials and as such are under political influence.

The only solution for the present plight affecting our citizens consists in a radical simplification of the administrative and judicial organization, as well as a general purging of all offensive elements.

Fewer candidates should be elected, and those in office should give proof of their labors. An honest budget should be drawn up and adhered to. All juggling and transferring of funds must cease. Loans by subterfuges



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which circumvent the taxpayer's wishes should be definitely eliminated. Judicial affairs need simplification, and punitive measures must not be subjected to the usual delays.

Judicial candidates should not be nominated by parties. Their selection ought to depend on appointment. An authoritative body of legal luminaries or experts, or some committee which can guarantee the candidate's qualifications should be entrusted with their selection, not a group of power-thirsty, money-hungry politicians.

Every conceivable political influence must be abolished wherever the judiciary is concerned.

While these reforms do not cover every contingency, they nevertheless provide a beginning.



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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1929.

WEST SIDE AND LINCOLN PARK

(Editorial)

At next Tuesday election, citizens of the West Side and the north-eastern part of the city are called to vote on a bond issue of the Park Board; in fact, two bond issues are to be decided by the voters.

The West Side Chicago Park Commission wants to build a so-called super highway and, as the work involves an expenditure of twenty million dollars, a bond issue becomes necessary. The plan has been amply commented by the press and has been the subject of discussion at many civic meetings. Opinion is divided. Some consider it desirable and recommend it while others have serious scruples about it.



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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1929.

Even the **residents** of the West Side do not favor it unanimously. They contend that such a highway is not likely to benefit their **particular** section. It is more apt to benefit the central part of Chicago and districts of the near West Side, in other words, only the downtown area.

That the West Side is bound to have certain benefits is of course not denied, but whether these benefits are commensurate with such **tremendous** expenditures, presents a very doubtful problem.

The Abendpost regards this proposition like all previous ones. It **admonishes** its readers to take particular heed of the city's present financial condition and of the fact that the country's treasury is in no better shape.



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Abendpost, Nov. 2, 1929.

After all, twenty million dollars is a large sum, and the citizens of the West Side should seriously consider the proposition before deciding to shoulder such a tremendous debt and responsibility.

The bond issue involving Lincoln Park has found considerable favor among the interested landowners of that district. The bonds are popular there. There exists also the probability that the present bond issue of three million dollars will be favorably voted upon. The money is to be used for park improvements, or rather, to extend our park system.

But also in this case the Abendpost considers it its duty to make a recommendation to its readers, namely, don't vote for this bond issue until you have thoroughly considered the present financial situation.





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G. R. RAN

Abendpost, June 16, 1924.

ABOUT THE TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT

(Editorial)

The United States Senate has passed a resolution with a two thirds majority, having for its purpose the protection of youth against industrial exploitation and to incorporate it in the Federal Constitution by means of an amendment. Persons of youthful age should be protected against excessive labor in the interest of society; this protection should have been provided long ago, and that it was not puts the greed of our industrialists (for cheap labor) into stark light. For they alone, by dint of their power and influence, were--and still are--mainly instrumental in preventing the passage of such laws in the legislatures of many states.

Twice Congress has seen the importance of laws for the protection of minors, both male and female; but the Supreme Court declared such laws unconstitutional



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G. FELLEN

Abendpost, June 16, 1934.

because they relate to the individual states. The Court relied, in this case, upon a clause in the Constitution providing that all rights which the Constitution has not given over directly to the Federal Government are reserved for the individual states. There is nothing in the Constitution about laws protecting children, and this is why legislation in this field belongs to the several states. For years, the groups who have a special interest in the passing of laws for the protection of children have endeavored to bring about an amendment to the Constitution which would enable Congress to pass such a law, and the Federal Government to enforce it. The resolution now adopted by the Senate proposes to the forty-eight states the favoring of an amendment to the Constitution which would grant this right to the Federal Government.

It is too early to predict what fate this bill will meet with in the various legislatures. But it appears to be certain that the states will not be as quick in accepting it as they were with the notorious Eighteenth Amendment.

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And it should not be adopted, for its acceptance would mean another step in the direction of centralizing the power of the national government in Washington. This centralization, through which one right after the other will be taken from the individual states, until they have gone down to the status of mere provinces, should neither be permitted nor tolerated. The makers of the Constitution knew well enough what they did when they gave over to the states large administrative areas for their own ploughing, but never a central, all-overshadowing sun around which dark satellites should cruise. They knew likewise that social reforms can be brought about but in a rather moderate manner by way of legislation. The chief means for reform is education to a better understanding of existing evils, and to a decisive will to do away with them. But where laws of a social nature become imperative, they should be left to the individual states.

The aspiration in Republican [party] circles to shear all parts of the country with the same comb and to tow them from one central position should,

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because it does not fit in with American principles nor with our democratic form of government, by all means be suppressed. If it were successfully continued, it would be better immediately to abandon the self-administration of the states instead of slowly jerking from them one right after the other. Out of humane considerations one does not chop off a dog's tail piece by piece. One should not proceed more cruelly with the states of the Union. If they have become superfluous, then out with them, and good riddance! The people could then save a great deal of money and would get orders from Washington.

The folly of self-government would, to be sure, be over with, because the influence exercised by the individual citizen upon the central government is considerably less than that upon the administration of his own state, or even upon the municipality. These, too, could be disposed with forthwith and the citizen would no longer have to bother his head about whom he should elect judge, sheriff or mayor; all these officials could be nominated by a

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central office. That a wonderful patronage this would be for senators and congressmen! But it has not come yet, though America is doing its best to get there when its citizens give thoughtless consent to a continuous and planned restriction of established state rights.

The second part of the proposed amendment, which provides that the rights of the individual states may be abrogated only insofar as their laws disagree with the Constitution, is just foolish verbiage; the first clause has actually taken away their rights to issue pertinent laws. There remains for them **nothing** but the doubtful right to introduce laws more rigid than those to be passed by Congress. But there are no limits put upon Congress with respect to the severity of the law save as far as the age of those to be protected is concerned. It may make its laws as drastic as it pleases, and with no regard whatever to the particular conditions in the various states.

As in the matter of the eighteenth amendment, we are dealing here with a completely new right to be turned over to the Federal Government, a right

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that formerly belonged to the states. The citizens of these states will have to confer with one another and decide whether they want to forgo these rights or to snub Congress as it deserves. The children should and must be protected against industrial exploitation, but it should be done through the state legislatures and not through Congress.

Abendpost, July 22, 1919.

A GREAT DAY

(Editorial)

Yesterday the City Council acted wisely. It passed two ordinances--one unanimously, the other with but two opposing votes--which make it very probable that Chicago will soon emerge as a city of undreamed-of greatness and beauty. The estimated cost of this project is approximately \$197,473,000.

One of the ordinances provides that the twenty-eight-million-dollar bond issue necessary to carry out the well-known Street Extension and Improvement Plan shall be submitted for approval to the electorate at the November election. The other is the so-called Lakeshore Development Ordinance which endorses the elaborate plan devised and agreed upon by representatives of the Illinois Central Railroad, the South Park Board, and the Chicago Plan Commission. It is estimated that the plan will cause the Illinois Central Railroad to spend \$28,523,000; the cost to the South Park Board--

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that is, to the citizens of the South Side--is approximately \$53,000,000. The Illinois Central Railroad will receive 107 acres of the land which is to be obtained by filling in the Lake; the South Park Board will get 1,700 acres for park purposes, and the city of Chicago will realize about 550 acres, to be used for harbors if they seem feasible.

The ordinance provides for electrification of the suburban service of the Illinois Central Railroad within seven years, for electrification of all trains running north of Twelfth Street within ten years, and for complete electrification of all city service within twenty years. If the plan is carried out as proposed and accepted, Chicago will have the largest passenger depot in the world, a stadium with a seating capacity of one hundred thousand, an aquarium which will be equal to the famous New York Aquarium, four big bathing beaches, a boat race course six hundred feet wide, etc.

But all this is not yet certain. Mayor Thompson still must give his consent, and the approval of the War Department must be obtained to fill in the

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shallow shore of the lake, by which process from 2,300 to 2,400 acres of ground would be gained. Mayor Thompson's consent will no doubt be given very soon, but it will be more difficult to get the permission of the War Department, and it probably will require more time, for Washington's mills grind very slowly. In fact, they grind so slowly that it often seems that Washington is opposed to all great plans, and exercises authority to prevent their execution merely because it has that authority and wants to demonstrate it. However, since it appears that there are no valid objections to the plan, we may soon expect the sanction of the War Department, and after that, our beautiful dream will come true.

Immediately after the two ordinances had been accepted by the City Council, Mr. Charles H. Wacker said, "Without exception this is the greatest day in the history of Chicago. What came to pass today means more to the growth and development of Chicago than anything that has ever happened. This day is more important than the day on which it was decided to hold the

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World's Columbian Exposition, which made Chicago famous throughout the whole world. When these improvements have been completed, Chicago will have left the ranks of provincial towns and will be counted among the metropolises of the world. In years to come this day will be remembered as the one on which the city's trade and commerce received new impetus, and its industries new life; the day on which public convenience was increased, public health promoted, recreational facilities augmented, and on which the city was assured of the most beautiful waterfront in the world. Truly, it is a great day!"

The Chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission is right. It was a great day. A great day for Chicago and a great day for Charles H. Macker and his associates in this great enterprise; and especially a great day for those Chicago citizens who, like Mr. Macker, may justly be proud of their German origin and skill--of their German nature.

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Abendpost, June 20, 1919.

[SUPPORT THE HICK BILL FOR HONEST INSURANCE]

To the Editor of the Abendpost:

There is no doubt that insurance companies may be divided into three classes: (1) the absolutely reliable; (2) the inferior; and (3) the reprehensible.

The first class states clearly and unequivocally under what conditions their policies are issued, and makes no attempt whatever to conceal any terms which might be objectionable to the holder.

The second class palliates much, and the wording of its policies is often confusing, if not misleading. These companies insert objectionable clauses in places where we would least expect to find them--in very small print on the back of the policy. The wording on the face of these policies is very brief and attractive to the prospective buyer. But the back of the documents contain three clauses which are an insult to honest principles of insurance.

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These sections usually read something like this:

"It is left to the discretion of the Company to declare this policy expired when the holder has attained or exceeded the age of sixty-five years. The holder shall then receive the excess premium paid during the current year."

In other words, the insured, who has paid his premiums for a great number of years, is deprived of whatever financial protection the policy offers, just at a time when he, and perhaps his family, need this protection most. In most instances the required premiums are entirely out of proportion to the face value of the policy. But since the amount of insurance, for which the policyholder subscribed, is usually a small one, it does not pay to take the matter to court--and the company is protected by the quoted clause in any event.

One might say that the insured should have examined the policy. Legally

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speaking that is true, but there are there two out of ten policyholders who have the necessary education to detect dishonesty in these documents? Remember, these clauses are printed on the back of the policy where no honest and unsuspecting person would look for them. Of course the experienced agent will not call the attention of the prospective purchaser to such tricks. The Hick bill, which is now before the General Assembly of the State of Illin is, may contain some provisions which are not advantageous to insurance companies, but it has this excellent feature: It prohibits certain companies from writing compensation or life insurance, and makes dishonest insurance transactions impossible.

I leave it to the reader to determine to which of the above-classified companies the one in which he is insured belongs. At any event, it will be advisable, and perhaps profitable, to put the back of his policy under a microscope.

Respectfully,
Arnold Keller.

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Abendpost, June 9, 1919.

ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES

Fourteenth Convention Held Yesterday

The Associated Societies for Local Self-Government met in Wicker Hall yesterday for their fourteenth convention. They dedicated themselves anew to the principles of personal liberty, self-government, and uniform taxation--principles for which the Association has fought for the last fifteen years, not for selfish reasons, but because, as several speakers stated yesterday, these principles are the foundation of a free country, and without them democracy cannot exist.

A firm stand was taken against the prohibition of intoxicating liquor, against the ban on the use of tobacco, against the restriction of immigration, against the violation of freedom of the press and free speech, and also against the restriction of instruction in foreign languages.

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In connection with this last restriction the following resolution

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was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There has been introduced in the State legislature a bill to abolish the teaching of foreign languages, or to restrict such teaching; and

"Whereas, This bill evidently is merely the first step in an attempt to muzzle or destroy the foreign language press, and to prohibit the use of any foreign language in any field, especially the fields of education and religion, which would be a very serious infringement upon the rights of the people; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Associated Societies for Local Self-Government condemn this and any similar legislation, and that their executive board is hereby ordered to do everything within its power to prevent the acceptance of this or any similar bill."

It was decided that only those delegates whose liberal attitudes are a matter

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of record shall be sent to the constitutional convention next January. It was also voted a committee of five be appointed who will assist demobilized soldiers in finding employment. Finally, an executive committee of one hundred and forty-five members was appointed to elect the officers of the Association for the current year. The committee will meet for that purpose on the coming Thursday.

A congenial spirit prevailed throughout the convention. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John Koelling, president of the organization. After "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung and an organization committee was appointed, Secretary A. J. Cermak read the executive committee's annual report, which contained a review of the work done by the Associated Societies during the past fifteen years, in the interest of personal liberty, local self-government, and equal taxation. He expressed the widely cherished hope that the dark clouds which loom on the horizon of personal liberty will soon vanish.

According to the report, the War has created new problems for the Associated

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Societies, and has imposed new duties upon the members. Therefore the organization has devoted its attention to the solution of these problems and the performance of these duties, even though the principles of the organization have suffered thereby.

To quote the report: "We have always proved our loyalty, and we have shown that we were eager to make any sacrifice for our country, and every effort to help bring the War to a successful conclusion. We point to our activity, not to boast, but to show that the loyalty which we demonstrated during the war is partly responsible for the success of the opponents of personal freedom in forcing prohibition upon our people. But the battle against personal liberty is not yet over. Smoking, dancing, and singing may also become the objects of attack."

The report then calls attention to the political activity of the Associated Societies; it recounts successes, and mentions the unsuccessful attempt of the organization to prevent the enactment of the "snooping" laws, and also

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I G states that the Governor was earnestly petitioned to veto this
IV legislation.

"We fought the streetcar bill," the report continues, "and we recommended that a convention be called to frame a new State constitution, the issuance of bonds to cover the cost of improving streets and sidewalks. We also advocated the placing of all private banks under the State's supervision. Our hopes were realized in all these matters, of public interest."

According to the report, 1,087 societies are now affiliated with the organization, which has a membership of 258,224. Twelve societies, totaling 1,449 members, were incorporated into the Association, and twenty-seven societies, totaling 9,553 members, severed their connection with the Association during the past year. Two prominent members, Karl Kellermann, who served two terms as president, and Dr. Robert Leonard, passed away.

Mr. Michael F. Zimmer was chairman of the convention. He appointed the

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I G committee which selected the members for the executive board, and
IV the committee on resolutions. While these two committees were at
work, the convention listened to several speakers, who denounced the
customary interference of world improvers and puritanical reformers.

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Adolph C. Weiner, chairman of the committee on political activity said that
the work of certain religious sects was responsible for the victory of the
prohibitionists, and recommended that church property be taxed.

Edward Maher spoke on "Freedom of Speech and Radical Legislation". A. J. Cermak
and Leopold Neumann, founder of the organization, also addressed the conven-
tion. The latter said that 423 German societies, with a membership of 45,976
men and 19,136 women, are affiliated with the Association.

Following are the names of the newly elected members of the executive board:

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North Side

E. Arnstein, Ernst Buehler, Wilhelm Fischer, Cecilia Baade,
Agna Neumann.....

Northwest Side

Henry Eggert, John Faulstich, Peter L. Hoffmann, Elise Buehler, Ernestine
Giermann, Anna Baumgaertner.....

South Side

Joseph Kroenert, Otto Elke, Charles Gaude, Louise Bosch, Anna Mitschke,
Anna Zapf.....

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Alternates

F. A. Boettcher, John Koelling, Adolph D. Weiner.....

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Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

THE STREETCAR PROBLEM

Aldermen Want to Resume Negotiations with
Officials of Streetcar Company

Yesterday the City Council Committee on Local Transportation decided to resume negotiations with the officials of the Streetcar Company so that a plan for combining the streetcar lines, the elevated lines, and a subway system may be devised. It was resolved to petition the legislature to enact laws giving the city the authority to carry out these plans. Alderman H. D. Capitain, the Chairman of the Committee, was commissioned to submit to the legislature three bills giving the city the following powers:

(1) To unite the streetcar lines with the elevated, the former to be operated under the present Surface Line Ordinances, the latter under state laws; (2) to build a subway system throughout the city; and (3) to lease and operate a combined streetcar line, elevated line, and subway system.

Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

Alderman Capitain sent the bills to Springfield yesterday, and requested Corporation Counsel Ettelson, who is a member of the Senate, to introduce them. The sanction of the aldermen is to be obtained in a meeting on May 19, since a special session of the Council could not be called, owing to the absence of the Mayor.

The Committee further ordered that two bills, which make it possible to carry out the plan of Alderman Schwartz, be framed. One of the bills provides for the election of a special board, similar to the Bureau of Sewers, and gives this board authority to issue bonds for transportation purposes, while the other bill permits the board to issue debentures.

Alderman Toman and Alderman [Joseph] Kostner complained about the streetcar service on the 16th Street line. It was resolved to bring suit against the Company.

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Abendpost, May 8, 1919.

The City Council Committee on Depots decided to begin negotiations with the Federal Government to avoid unnecessary delay in introducing before a sub-committee the subject of erecting railroad stations. Alderman Kostner complained that railroad stations are not being erected within the specified time.

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Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1919.

THE STATE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION SHOULD BE ABOLISHED

(Editorial)

When the Albany legislature instituted the first public utilities commission for the State of New York about ten years ago, a useful future was predicted for the new office. At present nearly every state legislature in the Union is considering a bill to abolish its public utilities commission. Whence this change of attitude, this condemnation of such bodies?

It is not difficult to find the answer to this question. Until the year 1917 these commissions were called upon to decide only isolated cases, in most instances such as related to improvement of service, increase in wages, hours of work, and similar matters. Although their activity in this respect caused no general offense, many cities considered it an

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infringement upon their right of self-government, and steadfastly and emphatically denied that there was the least necessity for state control over purely local matters. However, since such commissions have approved of raises in the rates and prices of many utilities for reasons resulting from the War, the number of cities that demand home rule has increased considerably. It is hardly possible to determine by past experience whether or not the commissions' efforts at mediation (they were to be mediators according to the laws by which the office was created) have been successful generally in settling controversies between municipalities and corporations. But in Illinois the situation is much clearer. Until the time when the State Public Utilities Commission was instituted, municipal and local communities did not have authority to prescribe rates for the services rendered by privately operated utilities. Rates and prices were established by agreement between the community and the corporation. It may be readily understood that under such conditions the rates which a corporation charged for services which it rendered in

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Abendpost, Mar. 18, 1919.

one community often differed from the rates which it charged in another. Thus it was possible for one community, owing to conditions, or because it insisted that certain terms be maintained, to obtain service at cost price, while other communities were obliged to ~~make~~ up for the loss thus sustained by paying unreasonably high rates.

The sponsors of the six-year-old Illinois utility act once said that it would put an end to such inequality and to the confusing and unjust system of favoritism; that it would empower the Commission to establish just, reasonable, and adequate rates and thus protect the public from fraud and, at the same time, procure a reasonable profit for the corporation. The act contains twenty-eight sections and twenty-two thousand words. It treats every point very thoroughly and very exactly. A part of one section is of special interest to us. It directs the Commission to establish a fair evaluation of each property, and to disregard watered stock or securities which are not represented by tangible property. Everything is

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treated so exhaustively that nothing is left to guesswork or supposition. Furthermore, it was especially emphasized, at the time, that the act would create a commission which would consist of well-paid officials who were to be appointed by the Governor, and would, therefore, have no connections with local politics.

These predictions did not come true, at least so far as Chicago is concerned. It would have been impossible to increase gas rates and elevated fares under the terms of the law, if the Commission had first conscientiously computed the value of the companies' property and had reasonably estimated their cost of operation. Nor was the prediction that the Commission would be unaffected by local politics fulfilled. No doubt what happened was what the legislators expected. The appointments of a governor are no less political than those of a mayor, and State politics are so closely interwoven with the politics of the larger cities, especially with the politics of the largest city of the State, that even the "cleanest" politi-

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cian could not separate the binding ties. And this task becomes very difficult when the governor of a state has been a citizen of the largest city prior to his accession to office, and when he intends to return to the largest city after having served his term.

Only a very few of the arguments which are advanced in favor of the Utilities Commission can stand the test of a rigid examination. On the contrary, there seems to be good reason to ask why men living upstate should be better acquainted with conditions in Chicago than men who were born in that city, make their home there, and are well acquainted with the wishes of the inhabitants. There can be no doubt that a Chicagoan has a greater sense of responsibility toward Chicagoans than a farmer from Mattoon or a party leader from Peoria. And public opinion, expressed in the local press and at the polls, will have a more decided influence upon a local commission than it would have upon a governor's appointees who have no inner relation with the people whose interests they are to protect.

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In the interest of Chicago, as well as of ever other municipality, it is to be sincerely desired that the legislature soon take the measures necessary to abolish our State Public Utilities Commission.

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THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

(Editorial)

During the coming days the State legislature at Springfield will consider the matter of retaining or abolishing the office of State Public Utilities Commission. Several proposals to repeal the law under which the office was established have been placed before the people's representatives. The citizens of Chicago, especially, will be interested in the discussions and debates which will take place. For the State Commission has, or at least is supposed to have, authority to supervise, or act as a sort of guardian to, the City of Chicago, regulating, among other things, transportation within the City's boundaries; for it is by no means certain that the Commission has the right to interfere arbitrarily in Chicago's transportation affairs, and thus to limit the City's right to govern itself. At least the

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Commissioner's alleged authority to do so is being attacked from various quarters.

Only a short time ago the Commission made known its existence to the people of Chicago in a very unpleasant way, by granting the request of the elevated railroads to increase their rate of fare to six cents. Just now a similar request by the Surface Lines is before the Commission, which has as yet taken no action in the matter. The citizens of Chicago consider the Commission to be entirely superfluous; in the eyes of Chicagoans the Commission is only a tool which the State of Illinois is using to regulate the progress and development of the Western Metropolis. It is a retrogressive institution, just as many of the relations between the State and the City are not conducive to progressive development. Chicago emerged long ago from its childhood, and is not in need of guidance at every step which it takes. The demand of Chicago, and perhaps also of other cities of the State, for greater

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independence will be one of the prime factors in the impending revision of the constitution of the State.

It is wrong to give to inhabitants of rural Illinois, who do not understand the needs of a great city, or to farmers who live in the southern part of the State and whose interests, therefore, have nothing in common with the industry and business of Chicago, a voice in the City's transportation problems or in the administration of other civic affairs which concern only the local citizens. Chicago's sphere of home rule should be widened. And the first step to that end would be to abolish the State Utilities Commission which reserves for itself the right to issue franchises and arbitrarily to alter contracts which City authorities, as representatives of the citizens of Chicago, have let. The city either has, or has not the authority to grant franchises and to make contracts. If the City has the authority, then it is improper to invest a State commission with the power to change the terms of a franchise which has been in force for decades--without obtaining

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the consent of both parties interested. The State Public Utilities Commission is a cancer which should be removed--in the interest of the City and of a great number of the inhabitants of the State. Springfield should not be afraid to wield the operating knife. There is no doubt concerning the necessity of the operation. The sooner it takes place, the better it will be.

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THE REJECTION OF THE TRACTION ORDINANCE

(Editorial)

In spite of the expensive advertising which certain interested persons and circles found themselves called upon to publish in favor of the ordinance for the reform of the city's traffic facilities; in spite of long-winded editorials in the great daily newspapers, the citizens of Chicago have rejected this much-praised compromise politely but firmly. They would not let themselves be fooled, even if the future of the city's traffic--should the Fisher Plan not be adopted--was painted in dark and dismal colors. According to Virgil, even the old Trojans did not trust the Greeks bringing gifts. Why should the citizens of Chicago, who have had the worst experiences imaginable with the traction companies, not also be imbued with an ineradicable distrust of these companies? It would be a miracle if it were otherwise. The fact that certain personages and political powers



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tried to move heaven and earth to accomplish their ends, would have made a blind person suspicious, and would have made him all the more convinced that the proposal should be rejected.

And, without doubt, it was the smartest thing for the citizens to do. The proposed plan contained too much camouflage to give hope for an ideal solution of that unpleasant problem. And the traction companies have fooled the people too often with the charters granted them, and with their agreements, for citizens to fail to see the joker now. The citizens of Chicago want to put an end to this unpleasant traction problem, once and for all, by taking over the companies themselves and they want to do it without camouflage, such as they regarded the proposed management by traction and bank presidents to be. They will still have to wait a few years until this is possible. But, after all, what difference does that make? They have had plenty of opportunity to practice patience and the time until the charters expire will not last forever.



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But the citizens can surely expect the traction companies to approach them with new proposals and compromises more and more frequently as the expiration dates draw near. It remains to be seen whether an agreement would then be advisable.

But, regardless of whether we have to wait for the charters to expire or whether a compromise is made, the citizens should insist under all circumstances, that the rules of the charters now in force be carried out in detail. It is erroneous to assume that the citizens will have to be contented with inadequate transportation now that the agreement has fallen through. The public has the power to demand, from the street-car company as well as the elevated company, a strict adherence to the statutes. All that is necessary is that enough pressure be put on their representatives in the City Council to cause the city to use its authority, something that has not happened yet. At no time do the



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citizens have to hang on straps in crowded "sardine cans," or wait for dawdling streetcars on windy street corners two and three times longer than the official schedule calls for; or tolerate the unspeakably filthy cars. It is only necessary to overcome this sheeplike patience and to step emphatically on the toes of the city fathers, to see this pressure directed where it belongs. For it is their duty as representatives of the citizens to see to it that agreements concluded with the latter are kept not only by the city but also by the party of the second part.



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Abendpost, Feb. 24, 1916.

OUR ARMY REORGANIZATION

(Editorial)

The sudden alarm which sways the American people now, the result of the preparedness question, created a general change in sentiment which in some instances amounts to hysteria. Such occurrences, however, are common here, which is rather unfortunate.

This is mostly due to the respectable press, which should use cool judgment and ascertain the facts in the right manner before submitting them to the public. If the American newspapers would mind their business instead of running after sensations and steeping their readers in excitement, much foolishness would be averted and considerable expense avoided.



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At present sensationalism revolves around the insufficiency of our national defense. Why the hysteria? What changed our position in world affairs so suddenly that we have to worry? To answer the question the truth is that nothing affects our position, for both oceans separate us from foreign lands as of yore, not a yard more or less. Germany thus far made no attempt to annex Canada or Mexico, and the prospect of the Teutons becoming a dangerous neighbor is simply nonsense.

To the contrary, the present world outlook shows, as any intelligent person knows, that if the World War ends in victory for Germany, it would not affect our position in the least. Hence, an overhurried heterogeneous preparation is uncalled for. Our status is the same as before the conflict; if anything, vastly better, because this struggle will checkmate our real and most dangerous enemy, England, for a long time. The imaginary adversary, Germany, we need not fear, nor a



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successful Germanism for that matter. And in regard to our trans-Pacific opponent, Japan, no change can be perceived there. Why the deliberate, artificial anxiety? Keep cool! But this does not signify that we should remain inert and continue in our accustomed slipshod manner. A good provider puts his house in order long before the winter storms create havoc.

Preparedness is necessary, but it must be attained in a calm, sensible manner. Si vis pacem, para bellum /If you desire peace, be prepared for war/, said the old Romans. Germany acted accordingly and thus protected home and hearth from the torch wielding, murderous hordes of numerically superior powers. We should and must act accordingly.

Our army should be able to protect our land against an invasion. But can it present an adequate defense? Unanimously, no. Well, then we shall strengthen, increase, and reorganize our defenses until the



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goal is attained.

A lot of suggestions are offered which circulate quite freely. One in particular, the problem of a Continental Army, proved a stumbling block to Garrison, Secretary of War; he fell. Should we increase our Army to 500,000 men? What about a universal military service? Would it be advisable to place our State militia, the National Guard, under direct Federal control?

These are the predominating questions. But the first and most **important** is the undeniable necessity of an army fully capable of providing proper protection. Our regular Army consists of approximately 87,000 men and nearly 5,000 officers. The State Militia has about 25,000 members, with an additional 4,000 officers in round numbers. Thus we have a total of 120,000 men and 9,000 officers, more or less. Somewhat surprising, however, is the ratio of officers to men in so far as the militia is concerned; only 25,000 soldiers, yet we have almost as many



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"commanders" in the regular Army. The reasons are known. Reforms are urgently needed here.

It is the President's prerogative to impress the National Guard into service for a nine-month period, if the occasion warrants it; but otherwise, regardless of its name, this force is under the control of the separate states. This is a serious mistake, which becomes most apparent when one considers the official aspect. The regular Army and National Guard (State Militia) should be a homogeneous body; our present distinctions ought to be eliminated. The general training of the Army and Militia must be conducted in a more serious, regular and comprehensive manner. To play soldier, for the sake of display, is not within the realm of the States.

Of course, the most suitable reform would be compulsory military service for all. It would end that certain odiousness which we unfortunately



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attach to the uniform. It is common knowledge that the American soldiers' uniform does not evoke much respect as is the case in Germany. One notes often enough, especially in the more elite social circles, that a state's regalia is not considered a desirable emblem. Some invitation cards proclaim the dictum, "Please do not appear in uniform." Strange conception! If a German officer leaves his "insignia" at home, then it is entirely due to certain circumstances, such as a meeting at a Berlin maison d'amour, where he might enjoy himself unreservedly with the girls. But if a soldier of rank dares appear at some gathering attired in the customary civilian fashion, then his host would regard it as a mortal insult. Everybody in Germany honors and loves the uniform of the country's defenders.

But where and how did the American attitude originate? It is a product of the system. The American soldier is a professional, a hireling. He serves for money. Then comes the rather opprobrious but well-known fact that certain elusive elements endeavor to avoid the far-reaching arms



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of ambitious sheriffs, and thus seek refuge and security by enlisting. Even American judges share this view and offer the choice of jail or army life to a culprit. This abnoxious idea must be eradicated. Military badges are not akin to the night-watchman's identification tag. The soldiers' garb represent honor; permission to wear it confers great distinction. Therefore, universal military service! Every young American should feel elated and proud if he is found acceptable and permitted to join the defenders of the Nation. Abroad, the rejected recruits are given the sympathetic sarcastic appellation of government cripples. Not very elegantly expressed but it shows the public sentiment and characterizes it most eloquently.

Then we might continue with additional reforms. Two years of service and five years in the reserves. The militia under National control. After all, why do we call it a National Guard? This Governmental jurisdiction is of particular significance so far as the officers are



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concerned. In this manner we can obtain an army which is fully prepared and at a resonable cost; yet it will be able to solve the vital problem.



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GROWING APPREHENSION

(Editorial)

Rear-Admiral Charles Badger spoke yesterday before the Committee on Naval Affairs, comparing shipbuilding plans during the period of 1903 - 1919. Our original aim was to build a fleet greater than Germany's.

The United States has at present nineteen dreadnoughts in active service and under construction, while Germany has, if the available information is reliable, twenty-two first-class battleships and eight cruisers. The United States would reach the same naval power, so far as large craft is concerned, by building three battleships and eight cruisers. At present our navy is the third largest in the world; France holding fourth place.



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This year the Advisory Board of the Navy has revised its figures of 1903 considerably and has decided to build by 1925 a fleet second to none.

The committee not being insistent, failed to ask the Admiral, who is also a member of the Advisory Board, the reason for this change in policy. The discussion, which in the main centered on how strong the fleet should be, elicited the information that the Advisory Board favors a fleet ten per cent stronger than any force which might dare attack the United States. To the question of how many warships should be built within two years to be on a parity with Great Britain by 1918, the Admiral said that we would require forty battleships, fifteen battle-cruisers, twenty-five fast reconnoitering cruisers, two hundred submarines and two hundred and fifty destroyers. Such a fleet cannot be built in less than four years.

In 1903 we wanted a fleet equal to Germany's. In 1916 we desire a navy like Britain's, which is the strongest in the world.



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This is a mighty step; a colossal change from one program to the other. During 1903 our strength was similar to Germany's, whereas England's was considered twice as powerful as either of them. England still maintains this supremacy. Much more significant than this huge armament project is the new attitude connected with it. No one, not even the most irresponsible war whooper of 1905, shows any inclination to demand a fleet on a parity with Great Britain's.

In that period England's navy was considered unapproachable and no one saw the necessity of formulating any plans to cope with it because of the sublime friendship and eternal peace that prevailed between Britain and the United States. As a consequence of **this** pro-British attitude, this condition still obtains, save that to-day our Navy demands to be on a parity with the Kingdom. The committee declined to inquire about the change in sentiment of our Navy and refused to investigate the motive



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that prompts this increase in defense expenditures.

It was prudent, for further discussion would have been superfluous, since everybody knows the answer. All Americans know, must know, even if they do not admit it publicly, that England is not only a possible danger but in the last analysis the only peril which confronts us, and we must be protected. Common discretion precluded an official acknowledgment of the matter, since it is always detrimental to say or do something which is not absolutely necessary, for, after all, we have not reached the status we should have and the 1916 program of the Navy Advisory Board is still on paper.

America will show good judgment if it completes its contemplated enlargement of the Navy. If England's rule of the waves is broken by Germany in the meantime, so that we need not continue our naval improvement policy, so much the better. We shall then save considerable

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money and blood. The financial sacrifice made so far can readily be forgotten.

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THE FEAR OF ENGLAND

(Editorial)

The American people suffer. The specter of fear is being presented everywhere; worry and enervating apprehension swamps the proud and mighty nation! Who instigated it? The bluff politicians of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Ominous forebodings about whom or what? And then one perceives the traditional but not truthful soft, sinister whisper, the German danger. There are really a few old ladies extant who consider the beloved Monroe doctrine in the light of their asthmatic lap dog and tremble in anticipation of the German danger, as if it were a pestilence and inexorable death.



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Then clandestinely comes another threat, the Mongolians, the yellow Japanese, inspire the Americans with awe. The horror of the yellow peril is more justified. That accounts for our willingness to give liberty and independence to the Filipinos following a procrastination of many years after the Spanish-American War of 1898. As usual, this delay was prompted by humanitarianism. It was suspected that without a guardian, the Filipinos might do mischief. But now the panic cured the hysteria. Altruism is a nice subject for contemplation, but egotism gives greater security.

The World War supplied the bluff politicians with a new weapon to realize their plans, the fear of England. Thereby the Washingtonian administration will be bamboozled and the obstreperous public tamed under English pressure, which was the motivating power shaping our political issues during the War. We have referred to it before. This English force depresses the conscience of the American people like a nightmare and the suspense makes the masses



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unruly.

The Americans are fully aware of their cardinal sin, foisted upon them by the unsatiable greed of the munition makers, who export tremendous quantities of arms to the Allies regardless of world opinion. The population protested; meetings, thousands of them, were organized; resolutions, signed by millions, were sent to the President and Congress. Although humane senators and representatives offered embargo bills, it all seemed useless. One dares not release the bills from the committee lest an open discussion before the plenary powers expose the political situation and foreign connections. And that must be obviated by all means, our worry about England.

Senator Fall of New Mexico wants to be fully informed just why the President recognized Carranza so suddenly. The riddle, thus far, has not been solved. The reasonable request met with refusal, probably for fear of England.

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The U-boat question was to be settled in the only conceivably just and proper manner. Instantly Washington reversed itself when it was frightened by England.

Our commerce with neutrals is being maliciously ruined. A few feeble notes. Our courage permits no more when it comes to England.

The United States Mail, emblem of inviolability, is recognized even by our indigenous crooks who have no compunctions about sacredness; they reverence all boxes which are labeled U.S.A., being fully aware that Uncle Sam tolerates no fooling. But the foreign connivers, the English pirates, ransack our postal sacks in a most imperturbable manner and Uncle Sam does not complain, being afraid of England.

This compendium of sins could be greatly enlarged. Whenever the public

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objects, an answer is supplied, we dread England.

But was it always thus? No. Once upon a time we had a Democratic President, Grover Cleveland, and a Secretary of State, Richard Olney. Both were knights beyond any doubt, undaunted and commendable. None were obsessed with fear of England, and therefore, they acted in the typically American manner, not pro-British.

During the Teklenburg Line controversy in Venezuela, England attempted to gobble up a little territory, a long established custom, but Cleveland interjected a mighty Quos Ego (I want you), and Olney wrote a spicy note, not a la Bryan, nor like Lansing. Promptly the snarling, termagant English lion retracted his covetous claws and grudgingly relinquished his morsel. Anxiety about England was unknown then, although it was the period when Great Britian reached the zenith of her power and was blessed with ample, unhampered elbows, whereas the American Army and Navy eked out a meager

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existence. But courage ruled Washington at that time.

To-day it is different. England is hog-tied. Canada has become a veritable pawn of the United States, considering our magnificent sea and land power. And yet, we tremble before England. It is a psychological conundrum. The more so when one compares our former struggles with that nation.

During the Newfoundland fishery question and the Alaskan boundary dispute the Americans were insistent and England acceded. One may remember the Panama affair, with the British interests well represented by the Clayton Bullwer agreement. England was busy with the Boers, and we announced the abrogation of the bargain which gave England certain rights in this waterway. As an alternative, it was forced to accept the Hay-Pauncefoote stipulations, which, to use a popular phrase, kicked the English out of Panama. There was gnashing of the teeth and compliance. It was accomplished by the full-blooded English with the exception of American-minded President

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McKinley. And the United States at that time was the only nation which made political capital out of Britain's South-African dilemma. The Kaiser even, it is said, helped his venerable grandmother Victoria by drawing a war plan, for which he now gathers his thanks.

It is well, at times, to rehash old, forgotten stories. World history always is the best teacher, that is, if one remembers it. But just that is our national and administrative deficiency.

During the none too remote era when these arguments always ended in an English capitulation, the continental European diplomats would wink surreptitiously and comment on the latest sport of the American shirt-sleeved officials. "It consists in pinching the British lion's tail; he growls, but does not bite," they said.

Considering world events from this angle, our present governmental

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attitude appears entirely undecipherable. Afraid of the British lion whose teeth are mostly broken and whose claws have been neatly trimmed?

Regrettable, indeed, that Grover Cleveland and his staunch Secretary, Olney, are not here to admonish our leaders: Courage, boys, the British lion roars, but he won't bite!"



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 3, 1914.

THE VICTORY OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES



The European War, which claims all our sympathies and attention, gives new life to the industries of this country. While the sword in the old country does its bloody work, this country will have to produce the necessities for Europe and other parts of the world. While the old countries are fighting for world's supremacy and command, the United States will reap the benefit and might well attain the object of their fighting for their own. New enterprises will rise and prosperity will come to this country, if it knows how to take care of prosperity and maintain it. A protective wall will have to be built for these new enterprises and the return to the Republican principles, which for eighteen months have left us, will be necessary.

The present administration may have the best intentions, but it cannot be denied that its experiments have brought the country to the border of misery. Before we can celebrate the resurrection we must remove the causes of the economic paralysis and return to the Republican ticket. Already for the next election, it must be the duty of every good citizen, who loves his country, to elect Republican candidates as members to the next Congress. The return to the Republican ticket means return to healthy and sane conditions and those are necessary to keep the country out of complications.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 6, 1914.

MASS-PETITION



The old fight against the address book of the fanatics as the mass-petition of the prohibitionists was called in Chicago, must be renewed this year. Although it is hard to believe that the enemies of a legitimate sale in alcoholic drinks, at respectable inns, have collected sufficient incontestable signatures of registered citizens. Mass petition will be submitted to night, without any doubt, to the election commission and then it makes a start.

Representatives of the decent retail liquor trade, and of the breweries, will most probably protest against the petition on technical and practical grounds and the election commission, respectively County Judge Owens, will finally decide whether the petition contains sufficient names to put to a vote the question: Shall the City of Chicago become an Anti-Saloon territory? The Secretary of the United Societies and Chief Reporter of the Municipal Court, Anthony J. Cermak shrugged his shoulders yesterday and expressed his opinion that the prohibitionist, this year as in former years, promised a mass-petition with sufficient names. But that they might fail again. " Up to the last



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moment they try to encourage each other and to collect more signatures, more campaign material, and for all 'cash', " said the former representative and alderman, who has stood for years in the front lines in the fight against bigotry...

Illinois Staats- Zeitung, February 5, 1914

Dr. Hexamer and Our Liberal League



Without giving ourselves credit in any way for the inspiration, the evening edition of the New York Staats-Zeitung writes as follows in its edition of February 2nd, regarding the idea of the foundation of a liberal league, that was brought up in this paper:

In the west there was made lately, in regard to the newest attacks against personal liberty, the proposal to create a liberal party, which should take up in the name of the German Americans, the fight for preservation of personal liberty as presented in the Constitution of the United States. The Liberal Party stands against all laws by force, but it must in no way stand under the sign of the beer-barrel. Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the German-American National League, has now replied to the matter and said: "The foundation of a National Liberal or Anti-Prohibition Party was repeatedly proposed. But whether a party with such a tendency could really gain a powerful position seems more than doubtful, judging by the experiences which the prohibitionists themselves have encountered as a national party. Only since, as "Anti-Saloon League" and "No-License League", they have made common cause with big existing parties, they can show success and in such States as wanted to have nothing to do with Prohibitionists as such. If the foundation of an Anti-Prohibition party

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should be considered at all, the initiative for it would have to come from native Americans, who stand above any interest policy. I know of no one who would comply with this. I lack confidence in any success if Germans alone wanted to start such a motion. They only would provide welcome food for the natives and assist Prohibition in place of opposing it successfully.



So speaks, (according to the New York Staats-Zeitung), the President of the German American National League, who with certain presentiment of danger blows the horn on occasion and calls the Germans to arms. Why the battle cry, when Dr. Hexamer designates the fight from the beginning as hopeless?

But Dr. Hexamer does not seem to have understood our suggestion in the right way. The hopeless mess of a political party, that put up its own candidates at every election, is of course also well known to us, and our endeavors are of too grave a nature, in that we wanted to sharpen our pens for a fight against windmills.

It is not the founding of a party which is occupying our mind, but the founding of a League whose members, no matter to what party they join are filled with liberally independent views, and who would force the candidates of their own

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respective parties to take a stand against movements which were anti-liberal. In New York there exists a **Citizens'** Union that was founded by both Republicans and Democrats, for the purpose of destroying their common enemy, Tammany Hall, and which in fact, showed a result in last fall's elections. The same purpose shall be served by the planned League, which of course, would also be anti-prohibitional, but the latter only as one of many points in the program, and not to be termed as being the program itself.

According to this, an anti-prohibition party, is absolutely not intended. The founding of such we ourselves would fight, because as explained in former articles, the political endeavors of the Germans are not limited to the defense of the beer barrel.

Erroneous is the assumption of Dr. Haxamer that prominent Americans were not interested in a league that defends all the ideals of liberty in danger. The speech that was given by Edgar M. Cullen, former superior Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, about the downfall of our liberal institutions given before the Bar Association, contradicts the President of our National League.

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But even if Dr. Hexamer maintained his point of view, if the foundation of a Liberal League in our described tendency would carry the birthmark of non-success, the test would still be worth the sweat of the noblest among us.

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Abendpost, September 1st, 1910.

The Anti-Saloon League.-



The Anti-Saloon League, the fighters in the front ranks of the prohibition elements, published today their recommendations for the legislature. Of the 800 candidates for Congress, only 112 were found deserving the support of the League. Of these candidates 21 are from Chicago and Cook County, among them are 19 Republicans and Democrats. Apparently the League considers the candidates from Chicago as hopeless material since only 21 of the 73 have been indorsed. In spite of this, the League is hoping that sufficient candidates will be available at the next election, as the State-Superintendent, Mr. J. K. Shields declared to-day, to insure the acceptance of the local-option law.

Two factors determined the selection of candidates acceptable to the League. Only those candidates are being supported, who have proved their loyalty to the League by their previous record or who have promised to take a definite stand for the endeavors of the League. Of this kind there are two candidates to be mentioned in particular, who reside in overwhelmingly German districts....

Abendpost, September 1st, 1910.

The following is a list of candidates which are considered as hopeless by the League. In so far as political matters are concerned, the League became likewise a subject of interest. In the camp of the Republicans it was so quiet after the recent storm, that it aroused suspicion. Evidently both sides prepared for the battle.

The consolidated Prohibitionists of the Anti-Saloon League and the Chicago Law and Order League submitted a petition to the Board of Election to-day, to permit the removal of these names, which have been illegally recorded on the voters list.... They asserted that a thorough investigation of the names and addresses recorded on the list as legitimate voters of the first ward, 902 of them could not be found at their respective addresses.

Abendpost March 14, 1910.



CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE DRYING UP THE CITY
WILL CREATE HIGHER TAXES

Convincing proof against a dry Chicago is contained in the answer of Corporation Counsel Brundage, his reply to the questions propounded by Alderman J. Cermak at the last meeting of the City Council, wherein the financial aspect has been considered. Brundage asserted, among other replies that the Juul law would have to be recalled, to permit an increase in taxes; also a diminution in income, necessitate the discharge of many city employees. At Brand's Hall, Erie and Clark Streets, Mr. Brand, President of the United States Brewing Company, spoke about the social aspect of the prohibition question and the serious financial damage which would result, should the city become dry. He explained, that the professional agitators, hirelings of the Anti-Saloon League, will seek other fields when the propaganda against the liberals ceases. A large element which supports the League are the hysterical women, who consider themselves qualified guardians of everybody, they take an interest in everything, except their homes; and some employers, who believe that laborers will be satisfied with lower wages, if they are prevented from spending money for spiritous beverages, these are the supporters of prohibition. Besides we have the fashionable preaching reverends. I have true respect, added Mr. Brand, for those ministers who are concerned with the welfare of



Abendpost

March 14, 1910.

their fellowmen but lately there has been a great increase of those spiritual advisers, who do not fulfill their mission, but intend to prescribe to the mayor and the city administration how to run the city. I must protest against this attempt to convert Chicago into a village. We admit, there are people who cannot control themselves in matters pertaining to drink. Shall hundreds of thousands, who have self-control, be compelled to abstain, to save a few? To protect these from poverty, 50,000 shall lose their bread and jobs. The meeting ended by admonishing all to register.

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IV (Bohemian)

GERMAN

Abendpost, June 12, 1908.

UNITED SOCIETIES.



The executive committee of the United Societies appearing almost in full force in the Sherman House last night, elected the officials for the ensuing year. For president Mr. George L. Pfeiffer was elected, in place of Mr. John Koelling, who was defeated. There were 3 candidates in the field: Pfeiffer, Koelling and Michels. The result of the voting was: Pfeiffer 47, Koelling 30, Michels 2 votes. The secretary Anton Cermak, representative of the Bohemian section of the United Societies, had been opposed by Louis Legner. But as Mr. Legner retired from the candidacy before the voting, the selection fell again upon Mr. Cermak. The permanent commission will be appointed by the new president later. It was resolved to send a delegation to the meeting to be held this month in the North Side Turner Hall by the Turnerbund in order to make propaganda among the members of those societies for the United Societies.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, November 19, 1907



APPEAL OF THE UNITED SOCIETIES

The appeal of the United Societies for local self-government has been accepted by the Liederkrantz, which have resolved in their last meeting to join this organization and have formed a committee of three to agitate together with the committee of the Turner Club to induce other clubs to join and prepare a mass meeting. They reminded the clubs of their last victory against the propaganda of the nativists, who wished to prevent the introduction of German schools.

The Germans in the United States belong to the staunchest and most law-abiding group, but have not come to this free country to be enslaved. The members of the committee of the Liederkrantz and the Turner Club are well known and respected citizens and none of them belong to the saloon or building trade. Gottlieb Maier, chairman of the Turner Committee, was the Democratic candidate for Mayor at the April election, and only had been beaten by a small majority by getting together all forces of the machine and financial means.



Abendpost May 8, 1903

EVEN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SUPPLIES NO CONSOLATION
TO YATES IN HIS PREDICAMENT. MUELLER LAW
IS CONSTITUTIONAL

The Legislature adjourned today, but it was not a rest period of ten days only as the Governor hoped. It is a predicament.

He is confronted with the commands of his boss and master Lorimer, who demands the nulification of the Mueller Municipal proposition by veto proceedings and, if he follows this mandate then he faces political suicide, so he went from Peter to Paul and finally, just as a drowning person will grab a piece of straw, he took recourse and consulted his most embittered political enemy, Attorney General H. J. Hamlin to give an opinion regarding the objections of Gus Nohe and lawyer Hamline. All told, six objections, but the Attorney general considered the Mueller law constitutional, in all its phases.

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GERMAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 38275

Abendpost, February 6, 1902.

RIDICULOUS ARROGANCE OF THE LAWYER SALTIEL.

The English newspapers of this City have been fooled lately with long reports about a "movement" that is to be introduced by the Germans of Chicago in behalf of the abolition of the Juul-Law. As its driving force and commissioned leader is a Mr. Leopold Saltiel, an almost unknown lawyer.

With refreshing boldness, Mr. Saltiel, himself, dares to speak in the name of...exactly...500,000 Germans who all shall have selected him as their chosen leader in the coming judicial battle...

In fact nobody has the right to state that the Germans of Chicago have a hostile attitude against the mentioned Tax Regulation Law...

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GERMAN



Die Abendpost, November 15, 1901.

CALL TO GERMANS! CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 13, 1901.

The following resolution was adopted on Sunday, November 10, 1901 at Columbia Hall: Another mass meeting is to be held on Sunday, November 17, 2 P. M. to protest against the closing of various streets, between Halsted and Western Avenue, during the elevating of the 49th Street railroad. This meeting has all the earmarks of becoming a magnificent mass demonstration, since speakers will address the crowd in different languages to consider the question and the Germans will go hand in hand with the other populations of the district while some Germans will make it their duty to lead many of their countrymen to the assembly.

No German should be absent; we must use this opportunity to halt the usurpation of the Railroad Company and show, that we have sufficient intelligence to take care of our interests.

Respectfully, in the name of the Committee, Ed. Klingenberg, Chairman. (4950
Wood Street.)

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 9, 1901.

FAVOR FREE TEXT BOOK LAW

UNITED GERMAN SOCIETIES, EXECUTIVE BOARD OF TURNERS, AND FEDERATION OF LABOR PASS
RESOLUTIONS.

The United German societies of Chicago, The Executive Board of Turners, and the Chicago Federation of Labor have passed resolutions favoring legislation providing free text books in the public schools. The resolutions adopted by these organizations cite among other reasons for their action that twenty four States either have permissive or compulsory free text book laws. Twenty six large cities are given an example where the plan has been tried while it is urged that Philadelphia has had the same since 1818. Then the resolution urges:

The present plan of furnishing free books to the poor children from the so called indigent fund cannot be carried on without doing grave injustice.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 38275

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 9, 1901.

We can not organize a detective force and investigate whether parents are entitled to ask for free books or not. Moreover, the label now placed on the found books puts the stamp of social inequality upon the recipients. The whole scheme is illogical absurd, and un-American.

The resolutions set forth that it is advantage to have all the children furnished with books the first day of the school year, that the board now has enough books to supply fifty per cent of the children, and there is little danger from contagious diseases.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Apr. 2, 1901.

GERMAN CATHOLIC PROTEST.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the German Catholic societies of Illinois in the Sherman House long lists of signatures were received from many parishes protecting against certain bills now pending in the Legislature. The bills in question from the free distribution of books in public schools, the free conveyance of children to and from public schools, the establishment of kindergartens and courses in manual training in connection with the public school system and the expending of public funds for school libraries.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, October 24, 1900.

Editorial:- POLITICAL EXAGGERATIONS.

As we come to the end of the campaign, we are confronted by a very amusing contrast: The white washing, lovely hues of the Republican party and the dismal black color to which the Democrats resort to. According to the Republican view, Mc Kinley's administration converted the United States into an Eldorado, where people labor only for the sake of its agreeable diversion.

Now we have an immense supply of luxuries, available to everyone. However, the Democratic version shows us, that our Republic is composed of several dozen Trust-millionaires, the remainder are squalid wage slaves, farmers overburdened with mortgages, jobless office workers, and a starving proletariat of intellectuals. If one reads the recent speech of Ex-Governor Altgeld, for instance, then we find that the dirges of Jeremiah are humorous and encouraging by comparison. The only ray of light in this ultra black painting is the assertion, that the American people will change this calamitous condition with a single stroke and November 7th will be the event, when the Americans are the happiest people on earth, provided of course, that Bryan has been elected on November 6th...

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, October 24, 1900.

If our present status is compared with the money panic of the 1893 period, then of course, conditions appear splendid... It is quite a presumption to ascribe the present economic recovery to the leadership of the Republican party and particularly to Mc Kinley, when one knows that it is the result of our natural resources within our domain, and the indestructable activity and capacity of the American people. It would indeed be incomprehensible if a nation, with millions of fertile acres and uncounted mineral treasure, at its disposal, a people with exceptionally developed industries, could not recuperate...

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1900.

THE CHICAGO TURNER'S COMMUNITY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027b

A meeting called by the Chicago Turner's community, is scheduled to be held some time during this week, at the North Side Turner hall. The important question of simplifying and improving the city's administration, will be the subject, brought before the meeting. In order to create the necessary interest in this subject, The Turner Society has sent out the following circulars, urging its members to attend the meeting: "The discussion of important public questions, is one of the duties of this society. Also, to impart to its members the necessary information on how to perform their civic task. The Citizens' Committee on Consolidation has undertaken to solve one of these problematical questions. The Turner community also considers it vitally important to the commonwealth and its members, to expose to the voters the mismanagement of the present city administration, and show how to remedy it. The citizens of Chicago are taxed in fifteen different ways. It is only natural, that this leads to confusion, dishonesty and chaos. We can put a stop to such conditions, but an amendment to the State's constitution is necessary. This can be achieved only, by the system of general voting. Agitation is the only means, by which we hope to reach and, then impart the necessary information to our citizens."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 26, 1900.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The question "How can our city administration be improved?" will be the subject of discussion for the evening. Messrs. George L. Douglass, John C. Richberg, Sigmund Zeisler and John W. Ella, all of whom have first hand information on our city's management and affairs, will give some enlightening facts.

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GERMAN

Die Abendpost, February 1st, 1899.

A NEW PHASE OF THE ALTGELD-HARRISON DISSENSION.

As shown elsewhere in today's Abendpost edition, in the telegraphic news-section, we published a brief report to the effect that Mc Goorty, Democrat, in the lower house of the State legislature, presented his municipal ownership bill, which confers the right upon all cities, towns and villages in Illinois, to acquire all public transportation systems, including telegraph and telephone service. The author of the bill explains, his proposed law will be of primary benefit to Chicago, as it will enable this commonwealth to convert the street car company into a municipally owned corporation. He, Mc Goorty, fully shares the opinions of Mayor Harrison, since the latter is a convinced adherent and ardent defender of the municipal ownership idea. This last remark is surely made with prudence, and it requires no exceptional political perspicacity, to recognize its purpose. As is generally known, Ex Governor Altgeld proclaims himself to be the original advocater of the municipal ownership plan. But now, there suddenly appears the Harrisonite Mc Goorty and presents his bill at the State legislature, which virtually takes the wind from the Ex Governor's sails! Even in the life of party-politics a great deal depends on the "fix it" ability, with which the "correctness" is then practically utilized.

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Die Abendpost, January 25th, 1899.



GERMAN

POLITICS AND ADMINISTRATION.
ELECTION COMMISSIONER KEENAN RESIGNS
THE NEW EXECUTIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Municipal ownership of all transportation systems, will be the campaign slogan, which Ex-Governor Altgeld and his faithful followers will adopt for the mayoralty battle. Any other "issue" is to be ignored, and not even the wooden horse is to be ridden any more against Harrison's bolting party leaders, and the obnoxious free-coinage proposition since, so Altgeld declared yesterday, the people are "momentarily only interested in the municipal ownership question." In front of Altgeld's headquarters, at the "Unity" Bldg., flutters a great campaign banner with a likeness of the candidate, which apparently, does not instill any particular fear in the Harrisonites.

As we see at first glance, the new executives of the County Central Committee are strongly pro Harrison, which throws light on the fact, that Gahan is favoring the re-election of the mayor. Originally, it was claimed, that he had little inclination for such a view, since it was a "public secret" that Gahan was opposed to Harrison's



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Die Abendpost, January 25th, 1899.

nomination, two years ago. Concerning his present sentiments, the chairman of the Democratic Central Committee expressed himself in this manner: " I am for Mayor Harrison's re-nomination and re-election, and will work accordingly. Two years ago matters were different. At that time I was opposed to him, and we could have beaten him in an open convention, if it had not been for Altgeld. He threatened to fight any other candidate at the voting booths, so we finally abided by the wishes of the Ex-Governor, although we had the control of the nomination convention fully in our hands. Today, Altgeld fights his protege; not for party reasons, but because he considers that Harrison is a dangerous rival. This time I remain faithful to the mayor."

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I F 5 DIE ABENDPOST, January 21st, 1899.

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IV

Politics And Administration.

Altgeld's Answer To State Senator Shumway's Letter.

The County Officials Are Supposed To Receive Higher Salaries.

As may be generally known, J. N. C. Shumway, State Senator of Christian County, a former staunch supporter of Altgeld, asked him to favor his party members of the interior of the State, by explaining his motives; why he, the Democratic Ex-Governor, chooses to run as an independent candidate for mayor of Chicago. Mr. Altgeld answered the letter immediately, and his reply, condensed, is as follows: "You ask me, why I really fight the City hall machine. A profound sense of duty towards my party is the primary reason. Three questions in Chicago form the entire basis."

- 1.) Those of political decency and self-preservation.
- 2.) The treachery towards, and the complete destruction of that powerful reform movement, which the Democratic party now advocates, and
- 3.) The question, whether the right shall be denied to Chicago, to try to improve its condition and that of the next generation, in regard to street car transportation.

As soon as the inauguration of the present City administration was completed,



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DIE ABENDPOST, January 21st, 1899.

it insisted upon controlling the primary and the convention. For this express purpose, most of the members of the County Central Committee were placed on the City pay-roll and with the aid of this Committee, which had to select the election districts and appoint the election judges, it became an easy matter to obtain the desired control of the nominating convention. In June 1897, ended the term of all circuit judges. We had just won in the city; the current was on our side and everywhere was ample evidence, that we would also elect the new judges. The City Hall faction however put up weak candidates, so that the party protested, which turned into a revolt among the Democrats and the upshot of it was, that we were thoroughly beaten. Last fall, the same causes produced the identical result; we lost the state, the control in the House of Representatives of the state and besides, several seats in the Senate. Through this debacle, the Republicans gained control of the entire election-machine in the city, and furthermore also five thousand berths for their party were pullers. That the next senator will also be a Republican, is likewise the fault of that near-sighted City hall clique. What serious-thinking man would consider it undemocratic, if, under such conditions one endeavors to give that "machine" the death-thrust?

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DIE ABENDPOST, January 21st, 1899.

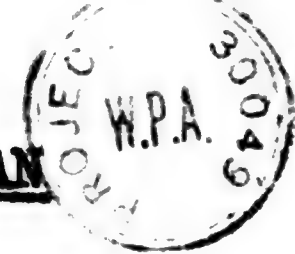
And, since the City hall faction can control all the primaries, and with entire disregard of the party sentiment, it follows, that all opposition to this machine must be absolutely independent.

It was I, who formerly induced my Democratic friends to consider Carter H. Harrison for the mayor's office, since I firmly believed, to have found in him a true friend of the free-silver coinage movement. And what did Mr. Harrison do, after he was elected mayor of Chicago? Within the first week of his office tenure, he selected not less than 9 adherents of the Gold cause for important places, and proved himself an obedient tool of the so-called Sound-money-men. Towards those, who after all, really elected him, he appeared cold and very reticent.

Free institutions in this land must be founded on patriotic democracy. My entire existence is intimately connected with the great principles of such a democracy; and I cannot look on and remain inactive, if everything for which I worked and fought, is threatened by treachery and destruction. Who soever disregards the accepted principles of the party is a "bolter", but not he, who sacrifices everything, if necessary, to prevent the betrayal of such a platform. A political "machine" is a curse, if it serves base purposes.

The attitude of the mayor towards the street-car question, will be submitted to

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DIE ABENDPOST, January 21st, 1899.

Chicago's citizens later. Harrison is opposed to municipally owned railroads. The railway companies share that belief. He tries to ignore the interesting question of a fare reduction as much as possible; so do the companies.

He requests a high franchise from the street car companies and the latter are willing to pay it. In short, under Harrison's plan, the people would carry the same burden, as before. Only through municipal ownership will the population be enabled to obtain the lowest rates and the best of transportation; only through that will it be possible to end graft and corruption, which is always a by-product when private ownership has a monopoly of public service.

Abendpost, June 24th, 1897.

Meeting of Delegates.

Movement in favor of introduction of "Referendum & Initiative" on Saturday, July 18th, there will , in Uhlich's Hall, corner N. Clark and Kinzie Streets, a meeting of Delegates of the German Societies takes place, to which the lately appointed Swiss executive-Committee has issued the following appeal: "In the name of the city's Swiss, who in the Massmeeting, declared themselves in favor of introduction of the two popular rights, the referendum and the initiative, in city and State, the undersigned temporary Executive Committee makes the announcement that on Sunday July 18th at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be held in Uhlich's Hall, corner N. Clark and Kinzie Streets, a meeting of Delegates.- We therefore invite you to participate in this, the larger part of the city's Germans being represented and request you to send at least 2 delegates to same. We undertake to issue this invitation, because we feel entitled in the supposition, that the Germans of Chicago are in accord with their Swiss racial comrades; This conviction is based on the love for freedom, which as the annals of History of our adopted country show, the Germans and Swiss, in times of distress, and danger, have always fought for the inalienable Rights of the people. Thanks to the tenacity,

WPA (ILL) PRO. 3027

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ABENDPOST, June 24th, 1897.

with which the Germans insisted on the free exercise of their customs and habits, the personal liberty of this nation's citizens has been assured for practically all times. Referendum and Initiative, are therefore not Rights, which are given to the people as a favor by some authority, but they mean a direct expression of the people's sovereignty.

NIA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, September 8, 1896.

EDITORIAL:

A GRATIFYING ARDOUR

The Abendpost is pleased to note, that its readers have made extensive use of its invitation to express their opinion in the currency question. In order that the readers could consider the matter independently, the Editor will not make any remarks. But it will later compile the different views, and specify its objections. The matter in question is so serious, that is to be hoped, that every German voter will be ready, to let himself be enlightened in regard to some possible mistakes. With prejudice and passion, no country can be governed any length of time and as the people of the United States govern themselves, every voter has the moral obligation, to seek after the truth, without prejudice. Every honest opinion must be respected, even if he is wrong, again on the other side, everybody/means it honestly, has to give up mistaken opinions, if they are rectified in a convincing manner.

The debate which is now carried on in the Abendpost ought to be very useful to every German-American voter, irrespective of party affiliations.

100-111-1-100-3075

Die Abendpost, August 16, 1895.

Some Patriotism.

The Conference of German-Lutheran Pastors, which was held here last week, wisely refused to voice a resolution against the so-called flag-law. Of course, the Conference instructed the Pastors to fight the said law as un-American and not constitutional - but without making the opposition a political issue.

As we all know, the flag-law is forcing all public and private schools, to raise an American flag at the school-building from 9 AM to 5 P.M. With the same right, the legislature might expect, every citizen to hang permanently a flag out the window or wear continuously a flag-ribbon in the button-hole.

The "Patriotic Sons of America", which is an organization of loud-mouthed Hurrah-patriots and has the sponsoring protection of some Republican newspapers, are attacking viciously the opposition mentioned and even suspect the German elements of our population as un-American and not patriotic.

We believe, that a flag or any piece of cloth, is not alone the symbol of ones Patriotism, which has to be taught its meaning, to the children inside of the schoolhouse.





The flag itself is an external manifestation of one Patriotism at certain occasions at the right time. The constant swinging of flags and hurrah-yelling always has been used by evil-minded political agitators to mislead and divert public opinion from larger political problems.

The flag-patriots are the mouth-patriots. The real patriots in honesty and trust, live up to the laws of the constitution. Patriotism as an ideal is inspired by the many duties and obligations of one family - life and community-life.

Only this way, by doing right and respecting the laws from a broad-minded standpoint, have we been proud and patriotic citizens of this country.

Die Abendpost, May 7, 1894.

POLITICS AND RELIGION

We have always been of the firm opinion, that Politics and Religion are two different things, which should be kept apart everywhere.

We noticed lately, that certain Chicago clergymen have apparently forgotten the purpose of their profession and are openly preaching their partisan political attitude from their pulpit. Some even went so far, to call the Lord's blessings down on some favored political leaders.

We must express our disgust concerning these politically overheated churchmen, who have been hired and paid, to preach the gospel and only religious subjects.

To mix religion and politics is a dangerous experiment, which has been tried and practiced with disastrous effects in the old country, which for this reason has a list of bloody wars and slaughters on its record. Religion, if drawn into politics, is a bitter enemy of freedom of thought, which is one of the most important fundamentals of "Liberty" as we know and idolize it in this country.

Die Abendpost, February 8th, 1894.

FALL OF SILVER.

Some time ago, we defined our attitude towards the disastrous effects of our legislators, silver-policy on the business abroad and inside of our borders. The predictions, we then made, are receiving a realistic confirmation through the study of the present worldmarket situation.

The price of Silver today is so low, that the metal of a silver-dollar is actually only worth a half dollar. At the same time, there is only a weak demand for Gold. The Banks of the United States, England, France and Germany are bulging with Gold. But without any doubts, the deplorable business conditions in the mentioned countries are caused solely by the steady fall of the Silver. It proved to be unreasonable and impractical, to change the situation by rigid silver-standard laws or by the introduction of a Double-Standard.

The World market is to-day a complicated machinery of "give and take." The permanent, systematic study of the World-Market fluctuations should be the object of international sound money exchange-agreements, which alone can be the underlying forces of stabilized business and prosperity in every country.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

p. 8 The Socialistic Labor Party members held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Florus Hall, 71 W. Lake St., in order to decide whether they should enter the fall election as Independents. After a thorough discussion of the problem, it was resolved to provide a complete ticket to oppose both (Democrat and Republican) parties. A committee of seven was elected to perform the preliminary work. After the meeting the committee sent an invitation to the unions and associations to be present at a conference..

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 14, 1893.

To the Labor Unions, Turnvereine (German Gymnastic Clubs) Benevolent
Associations and other Chicago Clubs who favor the Socialistic movement:

The Socialistic Labor Party hereby extends its fraternal greetings to you.
The Socialistic Labor Party invites all the above enumerated associations
who favor our platform, to send delegates to a conference on Saturday,
the 16th day of August, at 547 W. Lake St., to help make up a complete
"Labor Ticket" for the election next fall.....

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GERMAN

Der Westen, (Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 23, 1893.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The anticipation of a serene and unexciting autumnal election seems to be unwarranted. Ten judges will be elected, as provided by the legislature. ... And now Cook County is overrun by a horde of shysters, especially of the Democratic variety. Any swineherd, provided that he has illegitimate influence or professes allegiance to the green flag, feels qualified to be a judicial candidate. The Boyles, the Bradys, the Robinsons are all candidates once more.

The Bar Association recognized this peril to our judiciary. Our tribunals are already an Irish institution but still worse is the fact that ward politicians, who at best held sway in the police courts, now wield the scepter over life and death, property and possessions. The Bar Association therefore nominated 20 lawyers; two of them, Buty and Vocke, are very capable German attorneys.

Every member of the Association has the right to nominate 10, i. e., five Republicans and five Democrats. Those which club elects, will be the 10 official candidates. The Republicans are: Otto Butz, (elsewhere the name is printed Buty, but Butz is probably correct, as the letter y practically never appears as an "end" letter in a German name. Translator.) and



Der Westen, (Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sun. Ed.) July 23, 1893.



William Bocke, the two Germans.... ten names are listed.

The Democrats: only Irish and English names appear ten are given.

It is not likely that the Democrats will revert to the former "non-partisan practice" whereby each party was given half a share, which virtually made elections superfluous. Even the Republicans do not favor it as they believe that their ticket, headed by Judge Gary, will sway the masses in their favor.

It is a good slap for Altgeld and the Democrats may be beaten through that scheme. They are not aware, evidently, that they are treading on dangerous ground. Attempts to arouse prejudice have seldom benefited any aggressive alarmist in a Chicago election.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1893.

A GERMAN MASS DEMONSTRATION.

Large crowds of German citizens of the 20th, 21st, and 22nd wards came to Muller's Hall last night to attend a mass meeting. It was the purpose of this meeting to break the power of political cliques of the most vicious type, dominated by C. Harrison; to retaliate for the unheard of suppression of German votes at the last mayoral election, and to make definite plans to elect the citizen candidate, S. W. Allerton.

The speeches, above all the persuading force of A. C. Hasing's arguments, opened the eyes of the people to the real situation, and to the dangers that threaten German achievements. Every appeal for concerted action made by the speaker received a storm of enthusiastic applause, and this



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1893.

was, undoubtedly, the best assurance that the whole situation with all its implications was well understood. The mass meeting made a unanimous resolution to fight against such oppression.

The first speaker to appear before the assembly was S. H. Kerfoot, well-known real estate dealer. After expressing his regret for not being able to speak German, he said: "One thing is definitely certain, that our community is infested with the worst and most intolerable evils. The corruption and negligence of the municipal, county, and state administration has become a disgrace, and the people must remedy this situation. The demagogue, C. Harrison, is the embodiment of this evil." The speaker has known this man for over 30 years; he assisted in Harrison's first election, but deserted him when the latter sold out to the chief of gamblers, M. McDonald. At the time when there was a scarcity of money, McDonald paid Harrison's taxes, totaling \$27,000. "When Harrison became mayor, he was a poor man, but he was a millionaire when he left the office."



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1893.

The applause which followed the speech became overwhelming as soon as Hesing appeared upon the rostrum.

"I do not need to tell you," the new speaker commenced, "that I am glad to see so many German citizens here, with the hall filled to the last place. I believe you have come to achieve what is best for Chicago. This reminds me of the uprising of the Germans 36 years ago, when they were seeking deliverance from the tyranny of the Irish.

"Today the situation is just as threatening as then. For this reason I appeal to you to put aside all party interests, and to become fully aware of the dangers. If decent citizens are robbed of their right to vote, then they must, irrespective of party affiliations, defend their human rights if they want to rescue themselves from mental slavery.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1893.

"Why is it that the Irish controlled the 20th, 21st, and 22nd wards completely, although these are overwhelmingly German? We have now two candidates for mayor. The Harrison gang brought about the nomination of their chief with brutal force. In the 5th ward 110 of the 165 German votes were destroyed; and the same thing happened in other wards. Everywhere the Germans were prevented from voting by brutal force. The Irish element rules our city, our country, our legislature, and wherever there are official positions to be had. Even the German park commissioners are not safe any more. They want to replace old Mr. Karnatz, who created the beautiful Garfield Park, with an Irishman. We are protected from complete ruin by that law, which restricts taxation and debts of our city. If it were not for this, we should have been betrayed by a corrupt council long ago, as in New York City.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1893.

"The only possibility to save ourselves from destruction is the election of a man, who is capable and unimpeachable. From such a man only can we expect protection and justice, and such a man is S. W. Allerton."

Hesing's speech had an overwhelming effect and when he concluded the audience again gave him a thunderous applause.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 27, 1893.

DO YOUR DUTY TOWARDS THE DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY!
VOTING PLACES ARE OPEN FROM 1 P. M. to 7 P. M.

(Translator's Note: The above notice is printed in heavy type, it appears four times on page 2, five times on page 5, twice on page 8. On the last named page, it is published once with a slight change as follows:)

Today is the Democratic Primary Election. No citizen should refrain from exercising his voting right. (Also in bold type.)

WPA (11-13) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Tribune, Feb. 18, 1893.

There was a large meeting of the representatives of the German Democratic clubs at No. 49 La Salle St. last evening. The executive committee presented a memorial which was practically a platform, and it was adopted. It declared in favor of clean streets, Sunday opening, a liberal municipal administration, the abolition of disreputable saloons. It also favored the teaching of German in the public schools. After this was adopted William Legner stated that the meeting should indorse a candidate for mayor, and proposed the name of Washington Hesing. This met with approval, and Hesing's candidacy was indorsed by a rising vote.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1893.

SOLID AS A WALL! THAT IS THE
GERMAN SUPPORT FOR HESING.



If any one should still doubt, that the great mass of Chicago's Germans give their unequivocal support to Hesing's mayoral candidacy, then he should come to different conclusions after seeing yesterday's meeting of the Branch Clubs, (under the auspices of the German Democratic Central Association,) at the Orpheus Hall on LaSalle Street.

There were about 150 influential German Democrats at this gathering. Every ward was represented, although a terrific snow storm hampered our transportation system and in/outlying districts, the service was abandoned altogether. One can readily perceive what a crowd it might have been, if the weather god had not interfered during one of his periodic, frigid moods. It is gratifying to observe, however, that the German people of diverse callings, felt immune to the inclemencies of a congealing temperature, and, after a strenuous day's work marched to the hall. It is a splendid proof that the German interest in the forthcoming mayoral election transcends anything known in the history of local politics!

The purpose of the assembly was to declare its principles, i. e., to adopt



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1893.

a platform and suitable proceedings for its enforcement, commensurate with the constitutional rules made by the German Democratic Central Association at its first annual meeting. Another object was to remind the German voters in an emphatic manner to do their share at the polls.....

Mr. Sturm read the declaration of principles: "The Platform: As the German-American Democratic Association of Cook County has resolved to support the principles and interest of the Democratic party and also to augment and strengthen the influence of the German-American citizens within the ranks of that party, and

"As it is aware of the direct help it has given by organizing Branch Clubs in the separate wards and remembers the splendid Democratic victories during the last national and state elections, towards which it contributed its share, by leading the German element into the fight for personal liberty and parental educational control, principles, which brought a glorious triumph and culminated in the election of Grover Cleveland and John P. Altgeld, and

"As it intends to achieve its objective and fulfill its obligations towards all the German voters of Chicago who trustingly followed it in the last



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1893.

and other plundering monopolies to whom the people pay their daily tribute. An untiring, unrelenting fight must be waged until the city is able to acquire municipal control of these utilities, thereby relegating these corporations to oblivion.

"We insist upon an unrestricted continuation of German language instruction, as it is next to English, the most largely used language of our civilization during the present era; gymnastics, drawing, singing, etc., must also be taught in our public schools, as we subscribe to the belief, that America is destined to lead in the field of education, just as it has been a guiding beacon in so many lines of human activity; that wherever the Star Spangled Banner may wave, it may proclaim equal opportunities in educational matters for rich and poor, a thorough education for all children, which prepares them in their fight for existence and provides a true enjoyment of life.

"We demand an absolute compliance with the eight hour system, for the protection of labor and employer, the impartial and just adherence to the laws.

"We desire regular and general cleaning of all streets and alleys whose present condition is a disgrace to the good name of our city as well as a constant threat to our hygienic welfare; that the poor or wealthy districts



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1933.

must be treated with impartiality.

"We object to further increases in cost of license for our tavern keepers, as we consider that this recognized legitimate business has been taxed enough since the Harper law was passed and the multiple city ordinances which are based upon it; that an abuse of the taxing power will act only to the detriment of that industry and is in effect an insolent injustice. We insist that all disreputable drinking places be abolished.

"We request that our next city executives use their power to provide Sunday admission to the World's Fair, so that the less fortunate classes may have an opportunity to see it.

"We want proper consideration for the German-American citizens; they shall be given official positions in proportion to their relative importance as tax-payers and citizens.

"We ask that the candidates of the Democratic party who will fill the city positions apply a more equalized tax distribution than has been customary heretofore, so that the tax burden does not rest upon the little man, while the wealthy are assessed only for one thirtieth of their fortune. Vacant



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1893.

property must be taxed in the same proportion as improved land with buildings."

The paragraph about the closing of all obnoxious saloons and places, which Mr. J. Berger offered as an amendment, was not only adopted unanimously but one could see that the audience was, heart and soul, in favor of it. The last paragraph was offered jointly by Gen. Lieb and Joseph Suess, and it also met with general acclaim.

After the reading of the platform, Mr. William Legner asked permission to speak:

"Gentlemen! I am heartily in favor of these principles. I go further. It is my opinion, that we name the man from whom we expect action in accordance to these views. Shall we, as candid German men, walk around the hot stew like the proverbial cat? Show your colors openly, undismayed, as befits genuine men! I am not an office seeker, either from Hosing or Harrison. I am a plain citizen, and consider myself as good a Democrat as any one, anywhere. But in one respect I am a practical politician after all. As you probably know, at one time I was driven into politics, quite against



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1893.

my will, and there I learned much from experience which has often been advantageous.

It is absolutely necessary that our Germanity take a definite and positive stand in the forthcoming election. We Germans have built a foundation for our future political power through the election of Cleveland and Altgeld. Forward then! The work we commenced last November shall come to fruition and achieve its final glory through the election of Hesing for mayor! (Tempestuous applause.)

"If we express our will in such a manner, then even the practical politicians will recognize us, and we will attain that political eminence in the Democratic party to which we are rightfully entitled.

"..... I am not particularly concerned with Hesing's success, but I always feel exhilarated whenever a German becomes especially prominent. Or does any one doubt, that Mr. Hesing is not the proper man for the mayoral office? (Vociferous answers: 'No, no!') "Hesing's courageous stand on the prohibition questions, his opposition to these teetotalers heightened my esteem for him and enhanced his value to my way of thinking. Is there any one among



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 18, 1893.

you, who is opposed to him? (Breathless silence.) "Again I shall challenge:
Let us be honest and show our colors!" (Shouts of approval.) Hesing was
nominated...

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1892. p. 1

REGISTER TODAY!

Just as important as the day of election is October 18, the first day to register. No one can vote on Election Day without being registered. No one can vote without being registered, whether born here, or immigrated, or in the same precinct for decades. The law demands an entire new registration for Chicago and the town of Cicero. October 18th is the day to register. The opponents make enormous efforts to gather their forces at the places of registration, knowing that the election battle in Chicago will be won or lost on the day of registration. Do likewise! Register today!

The Committee.



The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 18, 1892.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GERMAN LUTHERANS AND CATHOLICS ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION

It is not surprising that the recent Roman Catholic Bishop's pastoral, which was read in all the Illinois and Wisconsin Catholic churches last Sunday, has aroused much feeling among the German Lutherans and inspired the determination among the Lutheran laity to assert its independence of that clerical interference with purely secular affairs, which stood out so conspicuously in the pastoral. Mr. Gestefeld is unquestionably right, when he says in the interview printed in yesterday's Tribune - viz.,

The German Lutherans will be affected in a manner, which neither the Catholic nor a great portion of the Lutheran clergy will relish. It will inevitably produce revival of a purely Protestant sentiment among the Lutheran laity, which will be of no advantage for their clergy. Among the Lutherans as well as in other dominations outside of Roman Catholicism, the pew is far more conservative and far more under the influence of tradition than is the pulpit.

Lutheran ministers may not be frightened at the idea of a temporary alliance with the Roman Catholic church, which promises them a political recognition of the power of their own church; but their flock will absolutely refuse to follow them

The Chicago Tribune, Sep. 18, 1892.

into anything like friendly relations with the papal church. If there is one thing that is borne and bred into the bone of German Lutherans, it is opposition to ecclesiasticism of any kind, and, aside from the Baptists and Congregationalists, there is no Christian denomination as thoroughly democratic as is the Lutheran.

There is a radical difference between the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches as regards the public schools and the question of taxation necessary for their support. The Lutherans are the old original friends of popular education and are in favor of compelling children to attend school and study the elementary branches. They were so in their own country. They have always been so in this. Their record on this point is time honored and unbroken. While they wish their own schools for the religious instructions of their children, they are heartily in favor of the public schools though no religion is taught in them. They are willing to be taxed for their support, even when they do not patronize them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats - Zeiting June 21, 1892.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

The German Democrats wish the National Convention real success. Democracy at the Chicago Wigwam shall determine whether or not it will rise to the level of the progressive element of the population by recognizing some feasible reforms. These reforms are urgently desired by different nationalities who have made the United States their new fatherland....

For almost one third of a century the American people have suffered under an oppressive class-legislation, and the exploited masses have been effected extremely. The intolerance of the Republicans, their hatred towards foreigners, and their attempt at regimenting personal liberty is no less contemptuous than their prohibitive tariff system against nations, whose voluntary immigrants colonize and enrich the northern section of the United States.

Mankind is yearning for international fraternization. Inventions are conquering space and time upon the earth. The Democrats must declare themselves definitely against the regression of the Republicans and must meet the needs of the whole population.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung, June 21, 1892.

The Germans of Chicago trust the National Democratic Party for practical and definite methods. They demand a specific platform, and the nomination of a president and a vice-president, whose reputations will be a guaranty of their dependability. If this will be done, the quarter of a million German voters in Cook County will secure the victory for the Democratic Party in the state of Illinois. The Northwest will decide, whether or not the National Convention has done its duty, and whether the Democrats will win or be defeated at the coming election.

Although the German raise no violent quarrels among their fellow-citizens, and are not political job-hunters; they nevertheless will vote in large numbers. But they will vote only for trustworthy leaders, who serve the people, and are devoted to progressive measures.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 17, 1892.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION BEFORE THE GERMAN CITIZENS
CLUB OF THE ST. JACOBI CHURCH

The members of the German Citizens Club within the Evangelical-Lutheran St. Jacobi Church held a meeting in their church yesterday to obtain a better understanding of the school question, which will be the cardinal issue of the coming state election. The speaker of the evening was Emil Hoechster. He treated the important subject in a manner that could be easily understood, and he spoke convincingly as well as exhaustively. His speech was not a political one, although Hoechster is a Democrat. He based his discussions upon the resolutions of the German Lutherans which had been published previously. According to the speaker every good citizen is in favor of a sensible compulsory school law regardless of his political or religious affiliation; but, further, every good citizen will fight to keep church and state completely separated. The speaker asserted that under the present school law the schools of the churches are under the control of the state, and for this reason this law must be repealed.

The speaker expounded the attitude of the Democratic as well as the Republican party in respect to the school question, and supported his statements with facts,

Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 17, 1892.

showing how unreliable, if not treasonable, the Republican Party had proven itself in this matter. The Democratic party, demanded however, from the beginning the unconditional repeal of the school law and this demand is expressed very definitely in its present platform. The old compulsory school law is to be substituted by a new one, similar to the new law in Wisconsin. This is not only demanded by the churches, but by every citizen who has an understanding of these problems.

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Chicago Tribune, Feb. 28, 1892.

Several days ago there was a meeting of fifteen or twenty prominent German Lutherans to discuss the matter of issuing an open letter denouncing a paper called the Tageblatt, which pretends to be the organ of the German Lutherans. This sheet is published by Louis Wagner, a member of the Democratic County Central committee. Wagner had written an editorial belittling Judge Collins' interview on the school question.

The German Lutherans do not recognize the paper only as a local publication in Proviso and say it in no way represents them. They think Wagner is making political capital out of a matter which is a principle with them and that his only object is to benefit himself. While those at the meeting said they were in accord with Judge Collins, they do not want the question to become a political issue and would prefer it settled outside of politics.

4 (ILL) PROJ. 3027

Die Abendpost, February 26th, 1892.

The Primary Election.

Mayor Washburne says that during the Primary Election, every City Employee should be allowed to vote according to his own opinion and inclination.

But after the Primary, Mr. Washburne says, when all Republican candidates are in the field, every city employee not only should vote for these candidates, but also should work for them.

We are asking herewith the Mayor, if our city employees are receiving their salaries from the Republican party funds or from the City Hall.

As the City of Chicago is collecting taxes from all of us (Democrats included), to pay the city employees, we think that the latter should work solely for the interests of the city.

The Chicago Tribune, July 13, 1891.

THE STAATS-ZEITUNG ON CHICAGO DEMOCRACY'S ATTITUDE

The Staats-Zeitung, yesterday morning, published the following concerning the alleged love-feast between the warring wings of the local Democracy. Last Friday afternoon a conference was held between the representatives of the Chicago Democracy and the Cook County Democracy in the room of ex-Corporation Counsel Hutchinson in the upper story of the Briggs House, a sort of peace festival.

The conference was of no definite result. It was but a talk over preliminaries to such a union; nevertheless the Democratic party organs contained the news that peace and harmony were again reigning in the ranks of the quarrelling brethren, and that henceforth, under the banner of united Democracy, the Republicans would suffer defeat after defeat. Probably the most astonished readers of this peace program were the members of the Chicago Democracy, and foremost of these the German-Americans, who unquestionably were the backbone of the organization. They were not astonished that such a union had taken place, because such a re-union was expected and hoped for; but that this unification of the two factions after two bitterly contested campaigns, in which the struggle was fought to the finish, should sneak in by night like a thief, such a thing was not expected. Much less still was it expected that the conference for such unification was held in the rooms of the same Jonas Hutchinson, who but a few weeks ago was one of the principal grounds of attack used by the Chicago Democracy; that he and

The Chicago Tribune, July 13, 1891.

the leaders of the "gang" were in fact responsible that the organization of the Chicago Democracy had become at all necessary.

Time and again in the meetings of the Chicago Democracy it was asserted that these people who had occasioned the movement and against whom the attack was mainly directed, were to be removed before any reconciliation could take place; and now, yesterday, as the members of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Democracy came to the conference at the Briggs House where they were invited not by President Winter, but by Adolph Kraus, whom did they meet there? Jonas Hutchinson, John Hopkins, Alderman Gahan, Walter Bogle, John O'Brien, and James C. Strain, the representatives of the County Democracy. As representatives of the Chicago Democracy, were present - Frank Winter, Adolph Kraus, Austin Doyle, Charles Thornton, M. I. Keane, and I. I. Ludden.

The meeting was secret. The Democrats who took part promised secrecy and still, the next morning, we find a report evidently inspired in the Democratic party organs which is interesting in one respect only. Not enough contented by speaking confidently about unification, although nothing but its preliminaries had been discussed and a sub-committee appointed to work out a plan, the gentlemen coolly considered the idea to remove the color-bearer of the Chicago Democracy, Carter H. Harrison. In short, they let the cat out of the bag a little too early. Are they already so confident as to suppose that they have the Chicago Democracy

The Chicago Tribune, July 13, 1891.

in their breeches' pockets?

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung does not arrogate itself the right to demonstrate with the Democratic party, because it is not a party organ. It is in the position, however, to tell the gentlemen who are about concluding a peace to look at the people who supported Harrison and formed the backbone of the Chicago Democracy. The representatives of these people are not made of the stuff to be delivered in a bunch to an organization created over night, but they are men who have given up the idea of dancing to the tune of the party whip and of machine dictation. Never will these men, two-thirds of whom are German-Americans, recognize the leadership of the Gahans, the Hopkins, and the Strains; and should Kraus, who as we are informed is the leader of this unification movement, conceive the notion, he may find out that he has misjudged the meaning of the movement in favor of Harrison.

A reconciliation with this committee can never be realized. This is the sentiment expressed by a large number of the most influential members of the Chicago Democracy. These men are disposed of and everybody believes that even if a union was perfected under their auspices, they would knife the leaders of the Chicago Democracy at their first opportunity.

Much better to enter a campaign as an independent party than to enter the field

The Chicago Tribune, July 13, 1891.

in company with a Hopkins or a Cahan", said a prominent Democrat who was asked for his opinion. "The German-American voters, Democratic or Republican, are satiated with "drawing the chestnuts out of the fire" for the party they have begun to shake off party shackles and to feel in local elections as independent citizens. Should a reconciliation be perfected under disgraceful conditions, a large number of them would leave the Chicago Democracy as well, and join an independent party." But Americans and Irish agree with these sentiments and will never sanction a reconciliation with the "gang".

The sub-committee, composed of Boyle, O'Brien, Cahan, Doyle, Kraus and Thornton, which is to perfect a reconciliation, plans to meet next Friday. As we are informed, Adolph Kraus is not ready to enter into a discreditable combination. "These people", he says, "must accept our conditions and our declaration of principles before we can talk of unification. If the Central Committee and the members of the Chicago Democracy agree to a reconciliation, then a general election shall decide who will be members of the Central Committee."

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 30, 1891.

DEMOCRATS BITTERLY DENOUNCE THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The German Democrats are in open revolt at the attempted dictation of the State Central Committee. Every German publication in Chicago, daily, weekly, or otherwise, is against Cregier. The German business-men and the German politicians denounce the State Central Committeemen as "interlopers who wants to dictate to the people of Chicago who they shall elect to supervise the expenditure of their taxes and to administer their local affairs".

The Bohemian leaders are equally emphatic. L.W. Kadlec, the well-known Bohemian who used to be a member of the Public Library Board, said yesterday:

"This business is intolerable. I am a Democrat but I will not be dragged into voting for Cregier by Mr. Peck of Wisconsin, Mr. Ewig of Bloomington, Mr. McDonald of Jacksonville, or Gen. Black of Danville. What business has the State Committee to interfere in our local affairs? If it becomes necessary in order to defeat this attempt at dictation by impudent interlopers, I will vote for Hemstead Washburne".

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Die Abendpost, July 16, 1890.

[PERSONAL RIGHTS LEAGUE]

This evening, Saturday, July 19th, at 8.P.M. a meeting for election reform will be at the Sherman House, at which occasion the Central board of the league will be represented. If any branch organization of the League wish to be represented at this meeting, they are requested to send delegates, but not more than 3 each. Their names should be sent to room 19-24 in the Staatszeitung Building, where the delegates papers are made out.

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Chicago Tribune, May 5, 1890.

GERMAN

POLITICAL.

The Staats-Zeitung warns the Republicans of this State, that if they do not amend the Compulsory Education law to suit it, the German Republicans will desert their party and a Legislature will be elected which will send Gen. Palmer to the Senate. If that happens it will doubtless be gratifying to the paper on question, which has acted with the Democrats for the last seventeen years, and has supported Gen. Palmer whenever he has been a candidate during that period. Since this would give the Staats-Zeitung so much pleasure, it is surprising that it should point out to the Republicans the way in which to save the Legislature and defeat the General. How much better Staats-Zeitung politics it would be to let the Republican enemy march blindly to his fate. But has the Staats-Zeitung yet learned, what the views of Sen. Palmer are on this educational question? Does it know whether he is for the repeal of the law, for the adoption of the amendments which will remove possible defects but not lessen its efficiency or for the adoption of amendments which will emasculate it? Should the general turnout to be in favor of giving elementary instruction in English in all schools it might dampen the enthusiasm of the German paper to see him Senator. The Staats-Zeitung should insist on its candidate showing his hand without delay.

[WHAT IS "PUBLIC POLICY"?)

(Editorial)

The entire press, without exception, is praising the bravery of Mayor Roche and of his chief of police who raided Chicago workers' meeting halls and forbade street parades. Roche says, that his procedure was in the interest of "public policy", which could be translated as "public welfare."

We shall not quarrel with Roche about what "public policy" means, but we would like to ask him this question: Suppose a Republican mayor would find it necessary in the interest of "public policy" to stop demonstrations by the Democratic party - what then?

Said mayor could simply explain that according to his best knowledge he considers the aims of the Democrats as dangerous to the government and believes that the achievements of the Democrats would be synonymous with the ruin of the commonwealth, therefore the Democrats are considered to be enemies of the people who should be suppressed.

A Democratic mayor could go to war against the Republicans for similar reasons. If the press, being so laudatory today, intends to be logical it ought to side with the mayor in case he should start a fight with his political enemies.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 10, 1888.

We hope it will come to that.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 29, 1886.

THE LOCAL LABOR PARTY.

The convention of Chicago and Cook County Workmen has shown a better behavior than their opponents would have expected. Their general platform is moderate and sensible, though it naturally expresses a few immature opinions. But among the proposed candidates are men who deserve the support of all good citizens.

The platform principally doesn't demand more than what was promised by the national platforms of the older parties, whose platforms were shaped under the pressure of the great labor movement. But in regards to the local administration, it is setting up demands which have been eliminated by the older parties and which deserve the general public approval. Particularly this refers to the corrupt county legislature, which needs improvement and a good cleaning.

Until now, the platform rightfully points out, the various parties have used money and promises of jobs to accomplish the election of candidates for county office positions. The thus elected county officials are forced to pay from their income all corrupt political debts, made during the election campaign,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 29, 1886.

and further more to hire all parasitical politicians, who have supported their election. The candidates of the Labor Party, however, are brought before the public without any personal expenses for them. The election campaign will be financed by public donations and contributions from the party organization, which is supervising and watching all phases of the campaign. The elected candidates therefore don't have to pay any political debts, whereby all temptations of graft are eliminated, as far as that is possible. This procedure doubtless is the only way to get an honest county legislature. As a further means towards this goal, the Labor Party is demanding the abolition of the present contract system and suggests in its place the purchase of all merchandise for county institutions through honest officials in the public market.

The Labor platform is demanding similar (platform) reforms for the city administration and this end is suggesting the elimination of Chicago's division into three towns.

Harmonizing perfectly with this spirit of honesty and reform aspirations is the set-up of German candidates for the county office: Stauber for county treasurer and Altpeter for county councilman. Both have been members of the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 29, 1886.

City Council and as such have lived up to honest principles. Another German candidate, Mr. Eilert, has a good name and clean record like Stauber and Altpeter. It would be childish to throw good citizens like these three men into one pot with the anarchists, particularly in consideration of such a moderate platform. The Labor Party has removed from itself most thoroughly the suspicion of anarchism, by the stand it has taken in regard to the election of judges. Almost unanimously the Labor Party decided for the election of Anthony and Hawes, who have been proposed again as Superior Court judges by the Republican Party and who proved to be conscientious, strict law enforcers against criminals of any kind. By supporting the reelection of these judges, the Labor Party is rejecting more expressively the cry of the anarchists and their condemned leader, Fielding, "throttle the law" than by the most oratorical resolution, because facts are speaking louder than words. By also renouncing any further separate candidacies for judgeships and choosing wisely among the Democratic and Republican candidates, the Labor Party has proved to consider the election of judges as something high above all parties, even the Labor Party.

Those workers, who want to play the game of a separate party as "bolters" against the described Labor Party, will recognize soon enough the folly of their fruitless efforts.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 12, 1886.

LET US HAVE NO LONG ELECTION CAMPAIGN!

If the Republicans of Cook County follows the Chicago Tribune, they will hold their County Convention during the first days of September. For two weeks the Tribune has been trying to explain to its readers the necessity of an early convention and of a two months lasting election campaign.

That the Tribune in regards to state and local politics is the most important newspaper, should be known to the Chicago Republicans as an experience of many years. For this reason we are justified in believing that the convention will be held considerably later with a subsequent shorter election campaign. Such a decision of the Republicans would be appreciated by the public opinion and probably would mean a small step forward towards success. If the Republicans are following the voice of reason, they will postpone the convention until the middle of October.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 19, 1884.

THE ABSTRACT RECORDS AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE



(Editorial)

The Chicago Tribune, in an article yesterday, tries to clear itself on the reproach that it does agree with the abstract monopolists by trying to make its readers believe, that behind the assignment given the Recorder - the lawfully installed officer - for completion of the abstract books a "job", an impure business, was being urged, this is clearly nonsensical, for the Recorder could gain no other advantage from this assignment than perhaps an increase of its political influence by hiring more office help. It is the other side, the one represented by the Tribune, the side of Mr. Simmons, former partner and present agent of the abstract monopoly firm, that expects to garner large profits by the abolition of the county competition. From a dependable source, we hear that a considerable sum of money is deposited in order to make the county fathers more compliant. It is said the amount was \$15,000. What the Tribune was promised for its assistance, we do not know. It supports every robbery of the public, just as it once recommended giving the franchise of the right of way for 99 years to the street car companies, for what cause and reasons, it best knows itself. The Citizen's Association also recognizes that the sale of the abstract books to Simmons would be a great economic mistake and has lodged an energetic protest through its representative.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 2, 1886.

RECORDS FOR REAL ESTATE (EDITORIAL)

Twelve or thirteen years ago, when the great Chicago fire had destroyed the Archives and Record books of Cook County, the creation of a substitute to make possible purchases and sales of real estate was felt to be indispensable. There existed two private concerns that had saved their extensive collections of abstracts from the records and they had merged in order to extort enormous prices for abstract copies. (They laid under contribution) the unfortunates who had to sell a lot or a building and were compelled to deliver the buyer a good title of possession. The evil became so intolerable that relief through the County Board was demanded especially by the Germans. The county therefore bought for \$40,000 the collection of a private firm (Peltzer) and put it under the administration of the Recorder whose duty it is to carry them further, to complete them as much as possible, and to furnish copies for moderate fees.

This arrangement proved very satisfactory and the majority of the middle and small property owners were very well satisfied with it. Not so however, the immensely rich abstract firm whose oppressive monopoly was broken, nor the greedy real estate dealers and lawyers, who were believed to have shared in the profit from the excessive prices on furnished abstract. These individuals



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 2, 1886.

tried from the start to cast suspicion on the books of the Recorder. The more they succeeded, the higher the blood taxes they can collect for their abstracts. They would enjoy immensely seeing the abstract business of the county abolished, and the Record books of the archives sold. But as this desire would have to confront judicial decisions, their next step is to have the Record books leased to private people for the paltry sum of \$3,000 a year.

Unfortunately, there seems to be a circle at the present County Board that favors the dissipation of a highly valuable asset in favor of a covetous monopoly.

To the shame of the Tribune, be it said that this great newspaper that otherwise flows over with hypocritical reform phrases, recommends highly the rascality, contemplated. (The Record books that were bought for \$40,000, and have been kept for twelve years in the hands of individuals who can charge any price for copies already have a value of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars). If another \$35,000 to \$40,000 would be used for their completion, their value would be at least $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars. The yearly net profit for the county is already \$3,400. But the property owners who receive copies from the Recorder gain much more than this by the low fees that are charged.

The Republicans have the majority in the present County Board. The responsibility

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 2, 1886.



rests upon their shoulders. As for the German members of the County Board, they should not forget that the inauguration of the County Recorder's Office followed the desire and the interests of many German property owners, and that these in general are well satisfied . In the plan to dissipate the record books, there is so much money involved for the interested private individuals that those members of the County Board who favor it, would have to bring up exceedingly strong counter arguments to exculpate themselves from the suspicion of corruption .

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 24, 1881.

GERMAN

THE SOCIALISTS CONGRESS

The congress met yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for its third session, at which Mr. Jim O'Meara was presiding. The protocol of the two previous sessions, as read by Mr. Spies, was accepted by the assembly. Mr. Peterson submitted the following plank and requested that it should be substituted for plank two of the platform: "In order to put an end to the degradation of labor, and in the interest of humanity, to advise the creative unions and other labor organizations, in accord with our principles; and to lend such organizations if they are of a progressive character... our sympathy...and support." The plank was ...unanimously accepted.

In the name of the organization committee, Mr. Herben submitted the following report:-

The name of this organization should be: "The Socialist Revolutionary Labor Party"...

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 24, 1891.

The party shall be composed only of organized groups which recognize the revolutionary principles of this congress...

Every group shall act independently, and shall be given the right to plan and act, in accord with local conditions, where propaganda in their interest is to take place, assuming that such plan is also in accord with the platform and the decisions of the party...

It is recommended, that each group takes the name of the place of its location...

To form a group five persons are considered to be sufficient.

The appointment of an information committee for Chicago, which ought to consist of a secretary from each of the foreign language groups...

Groups which wish to join this party would necessarily have to be indorsed by an already existing group in their vicinity.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 24, 1881.

Ten such groups shall be justified in calling a national convention...
the cost of which shall be covered by voluntary donations...

Applicants for membership, have to give a written pledge, that they are
in full accord with the principles of the party, and will condemn any
compromise whatsoever...

Following this, the organization committee... discussed each article
separately. Mr. Peterson proposed that the party choose the name of
"International Labor Association". Mr. Schwab declared himself in
favor, but Mr. Winnen delivered a lengthy speech against it...

Mr. Spies declared himself in favor of the name. The party has
carried up to the present and emphasized, that the radical socialists
brought only honor to it and that it would be of no advantage to make the
proposed change...

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 24, 1921.

Mr. Swain proposed acceptance of the name: "International Labor Association and Social Revolutionaries."

Finally, after a lengthy debate, the party was named "Revolutionary Socialist Party...."

Article 2 has been accepted without any changes, also, articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 as well as the following decisions: In the name of the combatants for liberty to express our good wishes to Russia's Socialists ...Resolved: That we herewith indorse the transaction of the congress of the National Labor Association, which was held in London, July 14-20, 1881, and in accordance with the Congress at London,...we, in the United States, considering this country's conditions have organized...

It has been further resolved, that this congress acknowledges organizations, the members of which carry arms, and are ready to defend their right in case of attack, and also recommend the formation of such organizations throughout the United States.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, October 24, 1881.

It has been decided, that our members shall under no circumstances be permitted to vote for a person or party, who is not absolutely in accord with our platform, and shall reject any compromise of whatever nature....

It was finally decided that the "liberty" of Boston, the Vorbote of Chicago, and the Nye Tid also of Chicago, are to be considered in future as the organs of the party.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

THE SOCIALISTS

The German Section of the Socialist Labor party held its session yesterday afternoon at 54 West Lake Street. J. Florus acted as chairman. The semi-annual election of officers was held at the beginning of the meeting, and the following were elected: Chas. J. Frank, organizer; John Boening, recording secretary; Thomas Greiff, financial secretary; W. Pfeiffer, treasurer; J. Seelig and W. Kempke, delegates for the Central Committee; and Henry Homburg and Anton Mack, revisors.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Labor party, condemn the action of Aldermen Stauber and Altpeter, who contrary to Socialistic principle voted to give away La Salle Street to the Board of Trade. [Translator's note: The Board of Trade wanted La Salle Street closed to traffic, making it a sort of private promenade.]

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

"Resolved, That we recommend for adoption the resolutions of the Main Section."

The report of the treasurer and those of other officials were postponed to the next meeting.

The Main Section of the Socialist Labor party also was in session yesterday. The fairly well attended meeting adopted the resolution drafted by Morgan in his peculiar verbose style, in which exception was taken to the assertion that Guiteau [assassin of President Garfield] was a Socialist. In the resolution the Socialists protested vigorously against the aspersion, expressed indignation for the attempted assassination, and at the same time made the declaration that the office of President and the Senate should be abolished. Then followed the semi-annual election of officers. Charles Wheeler was elected organizer.....[No German names listed.]

According to the treasurer's report the receipts amounted to \$378.28, but the expenditures exceeded this sum by \$92.61.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

Upon recommendation of the German Section Aldermen Stauber and Altpeter were censured after a debate for their participation in the attempt to give away La Salle Street to private interests.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1881.

THE CONVENTION OF GROTTKEU SOCIALISTS

The Grottkau, or in other words, the anti-conformist branch of the Chicago Socialist Party met last night to nominate its candidates for the coming election. Contrary to the customary noise, the convention proceeded with unusual quiet. The appointment of Mr. Wilhelm Elum, as chairman, and Mr. August Spies, as Secretary, was followed by the usual business routine. At the conclusion of that, the party's platform was read by the secretary, and accepted without any opposition. The party members express in that platform their devotion and loyalty to the principles of International Socialism, emphasizing their absolute independence of any other party. It also explains that equality and welfare of all is the aim of the party.

Then followed the nomination of candidates. Mr. O'Meara was chosen as candidate for mayor and Mr. Frank Stauber was unanimously nominated for the office of the city treasurer. Mr. A.R. Parsons received the nomination for the city attorney and Mr. J. Belohradski for city clerk. The election of aldermanic candidates fell upon Messrs. Frank Koch, J. Altpeter, Sylvester Artley, Dr. Juelson and Peter Peterson.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 22, 1881.

IV

GERMAN

DIE CONVENTION (THE CONVENTION)

The Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, was held last night at Zepp's Halle, 54 West Lake Street. After the opening of the meeting by Mr. Spies, Mr. Blum was elected chairman and Mr. Spies secretary. Peter Petersen was elected vice-president and Messrs. Graumann and Schroeder entrusted with the counting of votes. Then, the reading of the platform took place, which caused a short debate, as to the wording of paragraphs 1 and 2, and after adding a few more paragraphs, the platform was accepted as follows:- "The Socialist Labor Party, which met at this convention claims to be true to the fundamental principles of international socialism, and its independence of all other political parties.

We demand: 1) That no further privileges shall be granted to corporations such as street-car companies, that all such shall be in the city's possession, and shall be operated and maintained by the city.

2) Considering the state of the lighting system, we demand the

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 22, 1881.

same procedure as above.

3.) The progressive spirit of the 19th century demands, an education for every child. Due to a shortage of schools etc. 10,000 school children past 5 years of age, are deprived of the opportunity of attending a school, therefore we hold, it is the city's duty, to build schools, thus giving every child a chance to get at least an elementary school education; that text books etc. shall be given free of charge, and to establish kindergarten classes at all schools.

4.) Regulating the railroads, as to the right of the way, within the city limits. The city should demand of the railroad companies, that they erect viaducts on all crossings, and employ flagmen at street crossings.

5.) That the city shall be kept clean, and drainage canals built within the city limits.

6.) Sanitary inspection of all victuals, manufacturing plants, etc.

7.) The erection of public bath houses in the city.

8.) That the city control and administer all such work and refrain from making contracts with companies.

9.) Public libraries in three different districts of the city.

10.) That the Board of Education, consists of teachers and pedagogically



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 22, 1881.

educated persons only, and that all public school teachers should have passed 25 years of age.

11.) Not to engage in beautification of streets and boulevards, for the use of the wealthy class, with hundred of miles of neglected and impassable streets as in the case just now.

12.) That the city council shall force the tramway companies, to put into operation a sufficient number of cars, thus putting an end to the ever crowding, thus endangering the lives of the passengers.

13.) That all city employees must be absolutely qualified and be of a spotless character.

The next step was, the nomination of candidates for the office of mayor, Jim O'Meara and Dr. Ernest Schmidt have been proposed. Jim O'Meara has won the nomination. Frank A. Stauber was nominated for city treasurer. A lengthy debate ensued, as to the nomination of the State attorney, but Mr. Parsons has finally been nominated. Mr. Belohradsky won the nomination for city clerk. The proposing of aldermanic candidates, for the first four wards, has been put in the hands of the central committee. Mr. Koch is the nominee for the 5th ward. Mr. Altpeter has been nominated for ward 6. For the 7th ward, Mr.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 22, 1881.

Sylvester Artley and Henry Selzer were proposed, with Sylvester Artley the winner. The central committee has to decide on the candidates for the 8th and 9th wards. The 10th ward nominee is Dr. Julson. The central committee has been requested to propose candidates for the 11th, 12th and 13th wards. The proposed candidates for ward 14, were Peter Petersen and Julius Leon, but Peter Petersen was nominated with great acclaim. The nomination of a candidate for ward 15, is up to the central committee, also for ward 16, with the request, to nominate Christ Meier, in case he could meet certain demands. The proposing of candidates for city offices, has been left for the central committee to decide upon.

Adjournment followed then.

The Chicago Tribune, June 16, 1880.

THE GERMAN PRESS

The Illinois Staats Zeitung condemns the present mode of selecting the party representation for the Republican National Convention. It maintains that there should be no representation admitted to that convention and be entitled to vote therein, excepting from those states which cast the majorities for the party and who actually do the electing.

It quotes its leader on the subject as follows: "A really just representation of the party in a national convention called for the purpose of nominating a presidential candidate, would only be that by which the selection of a candidate is referred to those states only, which must eventually elect him by their majorities. As these states do the electing, they are certainly supposed to know best who is the strongest man. What does it avail to place a man in nomination preferred by the minority in those states, that can not give him a single electoral vote?

"As long as the old system prevails, the party runs the risk of having its success frivolously endangered by political schemes and wire-pullers, who may use those states in which the party is in a helpless minority, or "rotten boroughs", to force an obnoxious candidate upon the majority.

The Chicago Tribune, June 16, 1880.

"The national convention of a party should be composed of delegates from those states only in which the party has a clear majority, or where the minority could by proper exertion be raised to a majority. The states could be classed for this purpose in two different ways: First, every state in which since the last four, or more, years the party gained at least one victory. Second, every state in which the party casts at least forty per cent of all the votes polled, shall be entitled to so many votes in the national convention as the state casts electoral votes for president. Those states, however, that are hopelessly lost to the party, and all the territories, including the District of Columbia, may send their delegates who will be entitled to admission under the same rules and regulations as govern the admission of delegates from the territories to the lower house of congress.

"In this manner, we arrive at a party representation, which would stand in equitable proportion to the party's strength to elect a candidate. Thus a candidate would be selected by that power or strength in the party which has to elect him."

Party representation, as now in vogue, is nothing more or less than a humbug. It would not be tolerated any longer if we only would once clearly and logically draw the difference between national representation and party representation.

The Chicago Tribune, June 3, 1880.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS
THEIR ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The following will be presented to the convention before a ballot is taken.
It speaks for itself.

To the Chairman of the National Republican Convention, Chicago, Ill.:

The German-American Independent Republican Organization, would respectfully urge upon the National Republican Convention, the following consideration:

The nomination of General Ulysses S. Grant, has elicited much opposition from independent Republicans, partly because a third term is objected to on principle, and partly because the former administration of General Grant, was in many respects unsatisfactory.

Without repeating the well-known arguments on these points, it is important, at this moment, to remember the undoubted fact that the great mass of the German-Republican voters, in common with many other Republicans, are firmly determined, under no circumstances, whatsoever, to vote for or, otherwise support General Grant, and, in the event of his nomination, will endeavor to

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The Chicago Tribune, June 3, 1880.

secure the nomination of some other Republican candidate whom they can conscientiously support.

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Chicago Tribune, April 18, 1880.

GERMAN ANTI-THIRD-TERMERS.

The Independent Republican Organization issued an address today saying that the undersigned American citizens of German descent, adherents of the Republican party, would consider the nomination of Gen. Grant as a candidate for the presidency an injury deeply affecting the welfare of the country, as well as the Republican party.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1879.

POLICE REFORM

(Editorial)

Mayor Harrison has announced that he intends to give the city an economical administration, and that he also wishes to make drastic changes in the police department. We have no reason to doubt his word, and therefore the mayor should not object to a few suggestions.

There is one place in police matters which needs considerable improvement--the police court. That place demoralizes our guardians of the peace. If an officer arrests a criminal, then the policeman is compelled to go to the police court on the following morning and wait probably until late in the afternoon before the case is called--and so the officer has no chance to sleep, since he must appear in court during his off-duty hours. And if the case is postponed four or five times, then the officer suffers accordingly. Obviously, the more ambitious and efficient the officer is on his beat, the less sleep he gets during the day,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1879.

and so it is not unusual for a minion of the law to spend a week without sleep.

What the police must endure when facing the shyster lawyers on whom the crooks rely (the attorneys who rush to jail to get clients), is another story. It is bad enough that an officer is forced to be awake at a time when he should rest and sleep--that he must stay in a badly ventilated courtroom with no opportunity to build up his strength for the next working period.

Here, then, is Harrison's chance to do something. He appoints the police court judges and can dismiss them. If the mayor exerts a little pressure, then these judges will settle cases in one-tenth the time, without detriment to the community whatsoever. Why should any trivial case be postponed three or four times? If a man is accused of having stolen a pair of boots, then he should be able to prove his innocence the next day; and, if by some chance he is not able to bring his witnesses, there is still the grand jury. Although this body may question only the witnesses of the plaintiffs, the twelve men usually

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1879.

listen to the other side as well.

Of course, the grand jury is another bad feature, as far as the police are concerned. After an officer succeeds in apprehending a criminal and bringing the culprit before the grand jury, then the ambitious officer must wait in an antechamber until he is called. The grand jury does not announce when a certain case will be called; the gentlemen hold a secret conclave, and the witnesses of the plaintiff must often wait for weeks in an antechamber.

Is not this sufficient cause for reform? Should not the grand jury have a definite docket just like the court? And could not the state's attorney have a certain number of cases prepared every day, ready to present to the grand jury? If the policeman knows that, on a certain day, he must appear as main witness in the third case, then the man need not waste his time, nor lose sleep by useless waiting.

However, in this instance, so far as the states' attorney and grand jury are

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1879.

concerned, Harrison cannot take recourse to his official power. He must resort to persuasion.

If Harrison succeeds in abolishing the helter-skelter procedure in the police courts, and in matters pertaining to the grand jury, then he will have accomplished much, and be considerably nearer his goal--since he has said that he wants to be the best mayor Chicago ever had.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1879.

BATHHOUSES

When several bills were before the City Council asking for small appropriations to build public bathhouses, our English language newspapers failed to make any comments on this important subject. It will be remembered that all these proposals were defeated by the majority. Despicable indeed. Now one hears that the "highly cogent reason" for the refusal of these bills was the fact that Communist Stauber [alderman] advocated their passage so vigorously.

Now, that the budget question and that of the tax levy have been settled, and construction of bathhouses is out of the question during this season, it suddenly occurs to the Evening Journal that bathhouses are a necessity and that the absence of such buildings is a disgrace for a cosmopolitan city like Chicago. That newspaper [Evening Journal], which professes to have the welfare of Chicago at heart, also obtained a statement from the Health Commissioner wherein the necessity of four public bathhouses is properly recorded, and the paper also ascertained that the project requires twenty thousand dollars, at least.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 18, 1879.

Bathhouses cannot be built this year, but, if the City Council is sensible, it can procure suitable sites and pay for the necessary arrangements and supervision from the contingent fund. It is only necessary to select a suitable place on the lake shore and erect a wooden structure to hide the bathers from the inquisitive stares of an overly morbid stupidity.

It would suffice to have one or two policemen in attendance at each place for supervision and to prevent accidents. These bathing places would establish the need for such improvements so definitely, that no objections can be raised, next year, to building permanent structures. To make the plan feasible only an amendment to the present bathing ordinance--or restriction--is required; the cost is so insignificant that it can easily be defrayed from the contingent fund.

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Mar. 7, 1879.

AND PUBLIC OPPOSITION TO BATHHOUSES

It has always been surprising that a city like Chicago, with its extensive lake shore, should have no public bathing beaches and no bathhouses, particularly when one realizes that swimming within the city limits is prohibited. Other less auspiciously located cities have recognized the necessity of adequate bathing facilities for the working people--the need of clean invigorating cool water for swimming in the summertime--and much has also been said and written on the subject in Chicago.

At the City Council meeting yesterday, Alderman Stauber, Socialist, made a motion that five thousand dollars should be spent for bathhouses, one to be erected on the North Side, the other on the South Side. He added that there were no legal obstacles to providing such a grant, according to a report of the Committee on Legal Matters.

But the sagacious City Fathers were not convinced of the advisability of

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Illinois Staats-Leitung, Mar. 7, 1879.

building public bathhouses, and therefore voted almost unanimously against the proposal.

The City Council thereby indicated its disregard for the need of cleanliness. In the eyes of a civilized humanity, such an attitude must be regarded as more pernicious than a possible reproach for having spent the trifling sum of five thousand dollars, taken out of an increased tax levy.

The public will do well to remember the names of our wise City Councilors who intend to keep the poor people from bathing in the lake. Poor people cannot patronize privately owned bathhouses, and, besides, there are very few of them. [Editor's note: List given of aldermanic vote on bathhouse motion. Names of those facing re-election given.]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1879.

THE ALDERMEN AND APPROPRIATIONS

The expectation that the budget might be settled at the council meeting last evening did not materialize; in fact, after the four-hour session the council had shown but little progress....

Turner made a **motion** that the Board of Health officers be given salaries of eight hundred dollars, a raise of eighty dollars above the present figure. The council was opposed....

Stauber (Socialist) asked for an appropriation of five thousand dollars for bathing houses. Tuley, representing the committee handling legal matters, declared that no legal difficulties confront such a measure. The proposition was defeated, as the following tabulation of votes shows-In favor: Tuley, McNally, Lawler, Eissner, Ryan, Stauber, Niesen, Schweisthal, and Jonas.

Opposed: Pearsons, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Gilbert, Tully, Turner,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1879.

Loding, Cullerton, Riordan, Oliver, Beidler, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Janssens, and McCaffrey.

The following refrained from voting: Smyth, McNurney, Waldo, and Knopf.

Stauber asked to set aside the sum of ten thousand dollars to pay every alderman three dollars per session. His motion was defeated 25 to 4. Originally, ten aldermen favored the proposal, but subsequent fear of unfavorable newspaper publicity induced the gentlemen to change their minds. Lawler, undismayed, tried to revive the salary proposal.....but to no avail.

Stauber asked for an appropriation of \$7,500 for public reading rooms in three sections of the city. He based his assertion upon the fact that the library is available to only a small number of people, and that the North, Northwest, and Southwest Sides should have branch libraries. The proposition was tabled.

Stauber also asked for an appropriation of \$100,000 for kerosene lamps to

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1879.

illuminate those streets where no gas pipes have been laid. The proposal was declared out of order.

Another motion by Stauber, this time to provide a contingent fund of fifty thousand dollars for the Commissioner of Health to use in case of an epidemic, was also regarded as out of order.

Stauber (shouting): "That's exactly what I expected, gentlemen. You have provided princely salaries for clerks, but when an issue concerns the poor people you object!"

Chairman McCaffrey considered it out of order. Lawler then suggested an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars. Schweisthal said he believed the general contingent fund would suffice during a calamity. If Stauber's proposition were accepted, an "epidemic" might break out among the taxpayers.

Stauber: "I believe it. But the taxpayers I mean are not the ones you refer

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1879.

to. The true taxpayers, in my opinion, are the poor devils whose labors enrich the wealthy; yet the efforts of the workers cannot buy bread for their starving children!" Adjournment followed.

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Chicago Tribune, Oct. 31, 1878.

THE GERMAN AND SOUND MONEY

However uncertain other elements of the campaign in Cook County may be, almost the entire **German vote** may be confidently relied upon in favor of sound money. This circumstance will be a material aid in the election of the three Republican Congressmen from the Chicago districts. It has been demonstrated by the conduct of the Democratic party in the encouragement it has held out to the Nationals, by the Democratic platforms and the utterances of the Democratic candidates, that, if there be a Democratic majority in both Houses of the next Congress, serious efforts will be made to force a return to an irredeemable and inflated, if not an "absolute" or "first" currency. It has also been demonstrated that the only hope for escape from the follies and errors of a new period of inflation and depreciated currency is through the opposition of the Republican party. Under these conditions, it is the duty of every man who is in favor of a full and honest dollar to vote for the Republican candidates for Congress. That is the absorbing issue of the Congressional fight. There is no doubt about the GERMAN devotion to substantial money. An industrious and fru-

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Chicago Tribune, Oct. 31, 1878.

gal people. they want some assurance that the money they earn and save shall not be cheapened in value by artificial means in order to help impetunious speculators to avoid paying their debt in full. No **German**, whether Democrat or Republican, should vote for any other than a Republican candidate for Congress this year, for it is only in this way that he can make his vote count against the desperate scheme for debasing the currency of the country.

The **Germans** who reside in this city, in the Cook County towns, and in the two Counties of **Du Page and Lake**, which are attached to two of our Congressional Districts, are intelligent, hard-working people, and excellent citizens. They have always had good newspapers published in their own language, and are well informed upon the currency as well as other questions. They are universally in favor of a dollar that will buy 100 cents' worth, or less; they want a dollar that they can put by in confidence that it will be worth as much a month or a year hence as it is now.---It is safe, therefore, to count with certainty upon the vote of Cook County being cast more solidly for the Republican Congressional candidates this year than at any time since the War.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1878

THE BREWERS AND THE STAATS-ZEITUNG

During the last meeting of the Brewers' Association (Brewers' Association), one of the members, Mr. Bemis expressed the opinion, that it should be the duty of one newspaper to protect and support the business attitude of all Chicago Brewers who are advertising a lot in all Chicago newspapers.

In the first place we must call Mr. Bemis' attention to the fact that one newspaper cannot be bought or bribed with any payments for insertions. And therefore still today we maintain the standpoint that the price for beer from any Chicago brewery is too high in comparison with its quality.

As far as we know, this the opinion of all Chicago residents, who so far did not have an opportunity to fight the price dictation from the Chicago breweries.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1877.

CLEARING UP MISUNDERSTANDINGS.

We wish to inform readers of certain local English and German newspapers that the candidate for the mayor's office is Monroe Heath and not A. C. Hesing. Any one who reads those papers is liable to misunderstand the situation. All those papers are full of insults, attacks and invectives - against whom? - against Monroe Heath perhaps?

Not at all, but against A. C. Hesing and the Illinois Staats Zeitung. To all that is said regarding the lowering of city expenses and of taxes, their only answer is: "Hesing, Hesing, Hesing." In a vain appeal to common sense of the tax paying German citizens, who would rather pay 60 cents than one dollar in taxes, the stupid fellows hired by Perry Smith's railroad money only yell back: "The Staats Zeitung, the bad Staats Zeitung."

Now as we said previously, A. C. Hesing is not a candidate for the mayor's office, but Monroe Heath. And as far as the Staats Zeitung is concerned, the reader should know, that it is advocating the reelection of a city administration which has taken the printing of city advertisements away from the Staats Zeitung. Only the most stupid idiot can under these circumstances accuse the Staats Zeitung of seeking its own interest.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1877.

The Staats Zeitung has suffered only losses and received no benefits from the administration, the reelection of which it advocates. But as it has to pay a considerable tax on its building and its business, it takes the lowering of taxes as much to heart as any other taxpayer. Instead of \$6,000,000 required to run the city under the Colvin administration, it would prefer to have the city get along on a \$3,000,000 budget. Money saved is money earned, says a good German proverb. In times like these, any taxpayer will think as we do - that taxes reduced due to an honest administration is money saved.

It is true, that in 1873 the Germans entered into an alliance with the Irish in order to repulse the Sunday tyranny. But the administration elected at that time soon left the path of reform, to ally itself with the shadiest elements of both parties, dissipated the taxpayers' money in a most shameful manner and brought the city to the brink of bankruptcy.

A change was imperative and the Germans understood it so well that last year they elected Mayor Heath and the reform candidates. Their expectations were fulfilled. The city administration is orderly, expenses have been pared, the taxes lowered and Sunday freedom gained in 1873, has remained unimpaired.

What valid reason can be given to advocate the return of the former racketeers?

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1877.

Gratitude pushed to such limits would indeed be stupidity. The only question in this election is if the city shall be ruled by Heath and the taxpayers or by Perry Smith and the tax spenders.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1876.

EDMUND JUSSEN ON THE ADDRESS OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

On today's edition of your paper I read the address of the local German-American Hayes and Wheeler clubs. The address begins with a lie. Right at the beginning it says, "This time the Democrats of the Southern States stand against us in their full strength, united as in the times of Pierce and Buchanan with their political fellows in the North." I must admit that I am not a little astonished, that the German-American liberals did not find it under their dignity to take advantage of this most miserable of all thread-bare arguments of the Republican wire-pullers. How can they only compare the disputed questions and parties of today with those of the days of Pierce and Buchanan, without being afraid that the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1876.

German voter will take this as an insult to his intelligence and will view these machinations with contempt? Today the vast majority of the German-Americans and thousands of American Liberals of the Year, 1872, are enthusiastically in favor of the Democratic presidential candidate, determined to stop the flow of corruption and the misadministration through a violent overthrow of the ruling party. Under Buchanan the issue was the spreading of slavery, - today's battle cry is honesty and thrift-ness in public affairs, death to corruption, and a long lasting effective and energetic reform.

But the only idea of the Republican Club is: The North must be instigated, to renew the pre-war disputes, to rekindle the resting passions, to inflame again old grudges, and to arouse against the present Democratic Party all the old prejudices. I repeat again, such tactics are unworthy of a real German-American Liberal.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 8, 1876.

How a German-American Liberal, who in the year of 1872, supported Greeley and allied himself with the Democratic Party, not because Greeley was at that time the best qualified man, but simply because the Republican Party was so rotten and corrupt.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1st, 1876.

FOR TILDEN AND WHEELER.

"I have nothing against Hayes, he is a good man, but I like Tilden better, he is a Statesman. I do not want to know anything about Hendricks. He favors prohibition, therefore I am for Wheeler. I vote for Tilden and Wheeler."

This was said to us by an honest Swabian, who has been five years in this country, and this fall receives his second papers. Without doubt many German-Americans would vote the same way, like this Swabian, who had not ample time, to get acquainted with the laws of the Federal Constitution, if this could only be done!

And it would quite well begin, if the people immediately in their primary election could vote directly for the nomination of the President and Vice President. But there is the point! The President's and Vice President's election is only indirect, the people merely choose the electors.

But the case of our Swabian indicates, that the direct electoral system of the

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1st, 1876.

President's and Vice President's election, is not an "empty formality" through this it divides the primary voters, under such circumstances; in doing so it creates a strong unpleasant restriction.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Daily Tribune, June 16, 1876.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS

The convention of German Republicans which assembled at Cincinnati, and at which twenty states were represented, draws conspicuous attention to the return to the Republican party of the majority of the Germans, who temporarily abandoned it in several states two years ago on account of local issues, involving principally temperance measures and the observance of Sunday. This return is of most vital importance to the Republican party, and the most hopeful element for its success in the approaching presidential campaign. It was natural that the Germans as a class should turn back to republicanism in a national contest, in spite of local disapproval.

Even so eloquent and powerful a leader as Carl Schurz could not lead them away from the party in the national campaign four years ago, though the result of the last Ohio election showed that he could bring them back to it after they had once gone. There is no doubt that the new German allegiance to the party, indicated by the Cincinnati convention and in various other ways, is based on the belief that the Republican party is essentially progressive and reformatory; and this faith has been restored largely by the efforts of Secretary Bristow in the prosecuting of whisky thieves and purifying of public service. Though two or three Germans have been implicated in the Chicago

The Chicago Daily Tribune, June 16, 1876.

whisky frauds, they have nowhere received more general and outspoken condemnation than among the German people. The Germans, as a class, abhor all kinds of official speculation and jobbery, and the labors of Secretary Bristow have nowhere found greater appreciation than from them.

A continued confidence on their part, that the spirit of these reforms will govern the next administration, will restore to the Republican party 99/100 of all the German votes that were lost to it two years ago in several of the states; and this German vote would be almost enough to assure victory. The Republican party is the most natural and congenial political refuge for the Germans in America, and they are in full sympathy with the political and religious freedom which the party represents.

The platform adopted by the Germans in Cincinnati would not have been a bad one for the National Republican Convention, though containing some points of more particular concern to the Germans than to any other class of voters. It declared the supremacy of the nation and the subordination of the state government. It demanded the maintenance of every amendment to the Constitution made by the Republican party, and particularly the enforcement of the laws for the protection of all classes in the South.

The Chicago Daily Tribune, June 16, 1876.

It called for a civil service based on moral character and capacity, and not solely on political service. It set forth an emphatic opposition to all the heresies of inflation and repudiation, and maintained that there shall be no step backward on the road to resumption.

It favored non-sectarian schools and compulsory education, which are among the more advanced ideas of the Republican party; and denounced every support of sectarian worship by the state or general government. All this is sound Republican doctrine.

So far as the special demands of the Cincinnati German Convention are concerned, they are worthy of, and will undoubtedly receive the serious attention and active aid of the Republican party. One is, that the general government shall pass proper legislation for the protection of emigrants, since the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is not within the province of the states; and the other is, that the existing treaties be revised with a view to secure a foreign recognition of more liberal rights under our naturalization laws.

These demands are reasonable and in themselves entirely proper, and there is

The Chicago Daily Tribune, June 16, 1876.

no question but they will receive more consideration from a continued Republican administration of national affairs than from any other. There will be no difficulty, indeed, in holding the full German vote throughout the country, if the party can give reasonable assurance of the continued reform movements that distinguished the latter part of Gen. Grant's administration; and, if the various local party managers will simply refuse to admit temperance and Sabbatarian questions into national politics, where they do not belong.

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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

[THE VIADUCT] MUST BE BUILT

A meeting was held yesterday evening at Ruehl's Hall, where citizens of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards voiced their protests at the delay in constructing a viaduct at the corner of 18th Street and Blue Island Avenue. About sixty people were present and formed an organization. Henry Valk was elected president and Otto Hagist secretary.

Henry Pilgrim, the first speaker, explained the purpose of the meeting and declared that there is vital need for the construction of such a viaduct, because Blue Island Avenue is the main thoroughfare for the southwestern part of the city.

"The lives of the people are in constant danger because of the numerous trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Accidents are frequent.

"The City Council and the Bureau of Public Works have recognized the need for this

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GERMAN



Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

viaduct, and the railroad company is willing to start construction at any time, but Comptroller Hayes resorts to the hackneyed excuse that the city treasury is too low at present to defray the cost of approaches and of any filling-in of the street that may be necessary.

"Comptroller Hayes is the only stumbling block in this matter of the viaduct, particularly in view of the fact that the contractors are willing to perform the work on a credit basis.

"It is, of course, true that the Blue Island Avenue district is not as wealthy as other parts of the city, but the inhabitants consider their lives just as valuable as those of others.

"We must see to it that construction and filling is started in the fall; otherwise an entire year will pass before the viaduct can be finished.

"Furthermore, we must prove to the Comptroller that he must respect the demands

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

of the community, and that the viaduct is a vital necessity."

Mr. Ruehl concurred in the first speaker's remarks and added: "It is up to the Comptroller to find the funds; the citizens will gladly bear the expense for street improvements, but they wish to be assured, first, that work on the viaduct will be actually started!"

Mr. Lawler was more outspoken about the Comptroller. He said: "When the Railroad was built, that district was desolate and sparsely inhabited. Today it is different.....The same Comptroller, who now constantly advocates saving, saw to it that his salary was raised to eight thousand dollars at the very beginning, when he was inducted into office. And the same applies to the City Council--formerly a police superintendent and a deputy were considered sufficient, but now the office of city marshal has been created, which mulcts the taxpayers out of about four thousand dollars. Why? Did it improve the police department? I hardly think so! If a viaduct had to be built on Randolph or Madison Street, the Comptroller would find some way of obtaining the necessary



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GERMAN

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

funds.

"It is plainly evident that the demands of the people of the Southwest Side are being deliberately ignored.

"No alderman is present at this meeting, which shows definitely that they feel little concern for such an important question, which affects the interests of the people of the West Side. But we'll show them--when they run for office again. However, the purpose of this meeting is to convince the Comptroller that we consider this a serious matter, and that he must solve the problem of obtaining money for the approaches to the viaduct."

Pilgrim then moved that a committee of ten be nominated to interview the Comptroller and Bureau of Public Works tomorrow at three o'clock in the afternoon. Pilgrim's suggestion was accepted, and a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, was nominated: Messrs. Wm. Ruehl, Henry Bartels, John Chip, Fred Myers, Henry Valk, Henry Pilgrim, J. G. Schaar, Commissioner Burdick, Samuel Johnson and Christian Schulz.

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GERMAN

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), Sept. 19, 1875.

The committee will meet tomorrow at S. H. Kerrfoot's office, at the corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and will proceed from there to the Comptroller's office.

The meeting was adjourned. The committee will submit its report next Tuesday at eight o'clock in the evening.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Times, Feb. 6, 1875.

THAT UNHOLY ALLIANCE

(Editorial)

In the fall of 1873 the People's Party had a sweeping majority at the election that took place. The leaders of the incongruous and hitherto adverse combination, Irish and German, were impressed with the belief that a like success would be as easily attained at future contests. The leading spirit of the first named nationality got the most important and lucrative positions in the People's gifts, city treasurer, an office from which but few of his supporters derived any benefit, as it required but a small clerical force to run it. While the county treasurer, county clerk, and city collector's offices were conferred on men of the last named nationality, the patronage in the gift of these officials was extensive, and though some of their employes are men of the very worst character, we had no protest from Mr. Hesing, the autocrat-in-chief of the politics and politicians of Cook County, and self constituted conservator of the morals of public officials and their employes.

Early in the fall of 1874 the politicians commenced operations; it was evident to the most casual observer that the leaders of both parties anticipated a close contest. Conventions were held by the People's Party, and nominations made that were condemned by the leaders. Withdrawals and new nominations were next in order, and although

The Chicago Times, Feb. 6, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

this action was unprecedented it was sustained by the people, as it was evident they desired to have the best men placed on the ticket. At this time the press and the public had it that the office of sheriff was conceded to the Irish, probably on account of a majority of offices to which patronage was annexed being given to the Germans the year before. The candidates for the office were numerous, and never in the history of Cook County was there such a thorough canvass made by any candidates. The convention held in Turner Hall was intensely exciting, resulting in the nomination of Frank Agnew, and in the election held some two weeks afterward he ran ahead of his opponent some eight thousand votes, and ahead of the general ticket between four and five thousand, which demonstrates conclusively that he was the most popular candidate on either ticket.

Now, as Mr. Agnew is unquestionably the choice of a large majority of the voters of Cook County, is it not, to say the least, both impertinent and presumptuous of Mr. Hesing to assume a dictatorship as to how the sheriff's duties are to be performed, and to insist on having men selected by him to fill various positions under the sheriff? The card published by him on the second inst., is disingenuous, inconsistent, and untruthful. He commences by asserting that he recommended no one to any position, and further on he plainly admits that he sent for Mr. Agnew and remonstrated with

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The Chicago Times, Feb. 6, 1875.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

him relative to some of his appointments, and then demanded the appointment of others and concludes in a tirade of slanderous abuse for which he is actionable at law. By what authority does he assume censorship on the official or private conduct of an officer who is accountable to the people only. His unparalleled effrontery is truly astounding. If he, in the role of editor and proprietor of a public journal, assumes such unwarrantable authority, why did he not protest against and expose the generally-admitted mismanagement and corruption practiced in the old county jail? Was it because Mr. Folz and his subordinates were Germans and members of the party who then permitted this Dutch bully to do as he wished because he claimed to carry the German vote in his breeches pocket. It is high time that means were devised to put a stop to this man's assumption of authority. If no other means be found, he should be prosecuted as a public nuisance.

Yours, P. H. M.

The Chicago Times, July 14, 1874.

THE GERMANIC VOTERS AND THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

And now, even the Illinois Staat-Zeitung, the principal Germanic newspaper in Illinois, lifts itself, out of its habitual advocacy of "personal politics" long enough to give expression to its approval of the forthcoming September convention for honest money and a free market. The Staats-Zeitung finds it difficult to get out of its narrow rut all at once. It must speak of the Opposition convention as if it were intended particularly to express opposition to "the paper money swindle and the temperance tyranny." The credit-money swindle is national; like the protective tariff swindle, it is a swindle and a tyranny which makes every honest producer a victim to licensed robbers and monopolists. The "temperance tyranny" is only another mode of applying the principle of the credit-money swindle and the protective-tariff swindle and the subsidy-giving swindle; but it is a mode of tyranny that afflicts only a comparatively small number of people, mostly inhabitants of cities and populous towns. It is essentially a local tyranny, exercised by local police authorities, under local ordinances.

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The Chicago Times, July 14, 1874.

Its scale is narrow, and not broad and national like that on which the political power at Washington enforces the most tyrannical robbery over the whole country, in every state, every county, city, township, hamlet, and household,- by statutes that arbitrarily exclude all men from the freedom of the market and the money of the world.

The Times is neither defending nor apologizing for what the Staats-Zeitung calls the "temperance tyranny." Among the most reprehensible of statutes are all of those known sumptuary laws" statute whereby the political agency assumes to prescribe what men shall or shall not eat, drink or wear. They are not any more defensible than statutes which prescribe that men shall use in their exchanges of commodities, and in all their buying and selling and contracting a mere form of obligation which is not an equivalent of value, and not anything but a worthless bit of paper with a printed lie on it. They are not anymore defensible than statutes which prescribe that one part of society shall contribute of the things they have labored for to enrich a more favored class of persons who have not earned them.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Times, July 14, 1874.

They are simply other modes of applying the paternalistic principle, upon which principle, Negroes were formerly deprived of their natural liberty to exercise their individual rights of labor, and upon which principle both white men and Negroes are still deprived of their natural liberty to exercise their individual right to sell the products of their labor in the world's market for the world's money. Against the practice of the paternal system by the political agency, in any mode or form whatever, the spirit of modern progress, and what a recent Fourth-of-July-orator has called the "ensouling idea" of American nationality, protests. What the time and the occasion demand is not a mere local crusade against this or that particular mode of applying the paternalistic system in a particular community, to a particular class of persons; it is a grand movement against the paternalistic system, aimed most particularly at those modes of its application which affect injuriously the largest interests of the whole nation. There is no national freedom without individual freedom. What is called national liberty and independence is nothing, can be nothing, but the ratio of individual liberty and independence. It is common to style this a "free country."

The Chicago Times, July 14, 1874.

It is a more free country than Turkey in the degree that its inhabitants have more individual freedom than the Turks have; but to speak of a country as "free" whose government arbitrarily debars its inhabitants from the money and market of the world, and says to one part of them, "You shall labor to enrich this other part, composed of the tariff monopolists and credit-money swindlers," is to utter a gigantic lie.

The avowed purposes of the September convention might otherwise be expressed in these words: The Liberty of the Individual, - the Freedom of the Money and the Market of the World.

With this comprehension political sentiment, the Staats-Zeitung seems to be in accord, though somewhat inclined to favor a particular local application of it as more important than a wide national application. But as the Germanic organ espouses the projected September Convention, there is hope that it will grow out of its narrow groove in the course of the next six or seven weeks; to the degree, at least, of not insisting that a mere local application of the non-interference principle shall overshadow the application of it to the national issues now pressing for decision.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Evening Journal in its most political article, tries to prove that the Illinois Staats Zeitung is making a mistake by leaving the Republican party. The Journal thinks that, essentially, the party is still the same as the one for the principles of which the Staats Zeitung formerly fought. The disputes concerning the temperance question and the inflation do it have no influence. These are no party questions and the Republican party has never incorporated them in its program. It is true many Republicans favor temperance and inflation but not the Republican party as such. If this were the case the Journal, itself, would leave the party and join hands with the Staats Zeitung.

The answer that the essence of a party are not the principles put down on paper, but the opinions and actions of the majority of its members. If the majority of the members completely ignores the principles of its party, nothing remains of the essence of this party.

This is the case here. Of the English speaking Republicans, at least, two thirds are champions of temperance and of inflation.

The German Republicans belonged to the Republican party as long as the primitive



Illinois Abolition Convention, May 8, 1874.

purpose for which it was formed had not been attained. Not only slavery had been abolished, but its abolition has been permanently confirmed by the re-election of President Grant. The only remaining lofty national purpose to be fulfilled by the Republican party was the security of the credit and of the honor of this country, but this purpose, also, has been forgotten by the majority of the English speaking Republicans.

The Journal warns us that the Democratic party is still worse. But we have no intention whatsoever of joining the Democratic party. We wish to form a new and healthy party. When, and in what shape, this will be accomplished, we cannot tell as yet. Once this has been done we hope to be able to receive the Journal into the new party.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 9, 1874.

MORE BLATHERSKITE

The German workingmen's club of southwest Chicago held a meeting at their hall, 139 West Polk Street, on yesterday afternoon.

During a portion of the time there were at least one hundred attendants, while fully half that number remained until the adjournment. About twenty five new members were admitted to fellowship of the club.

The call and prospectus of the new German workingmen's weekly paper was read. A liberal translation of its German title would read "Forerunner for City and Country." It says in substance that the daily English and German papers, failing to see the true state of the people's affairs, constantly slander, lie about, and insult the working and middle classes. All office-seekers, ward bummers, tax-eaters, contract swindlers, and press parasites sneer at the new ideas of this party. The meetings of the workingmen's club have either been entirely ignored by the German press, or have been grossly misrepresented, and the workingmen's party has been already declared dead, and the above named parties have prematurely danced on the corpse. The Forerunner is published to show that the wake was held too soon.

The Chicago Times, Feb. 9, 1874.

PPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

It is owned by the workingmen's party, and will be published by them for the benefit of the workingmen's and farmers' movements, and proposes to expose the wrongs perpetrated on them.

Messrs. Klings, Winne, Greenhut, Krause, and others addressed the meeting in German. No English speeches were made, all in the room being of thoroughly Teutonic proclivities, drinking the national beverage whilst listening attentively to the harangues of the communistic brawlers. The main argument of all the speakers was that the working masses having votes, and having the power of creating public opinion, it was vital to their interests that the power of the ballot-box should be intelligently used to better their condition. They should no longer be the mere voting cattle of Hesing or any other demagogue or political hack, and should no longer listen to their pernicious counsels.

The movement has already created ten German Clubs, one Bohemian, one Polish, one Scandinavian and one Irish club.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 26, 1873.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Rosenthal, as President of the Agitation Committee, had Philip Stein read to the assembly the platform worked out by the committee.

The Platform.

Resolved: The Civil Service of the Federal, State, and local governments has become a mere instrument of party tyranny. We consider a reform of the Civil Service as a matter of great importance.

Resolved: That the actual conditions of public finances make it imperative to administer the city and county expenditures in the most economical manner.

Resolved: That the education of youth is the most effective means to prevent crime and that the erection of a sufficient number of schools is one of the most urgent needs of the city.

Resolved: That we consider it to be in opposition to our institutions to arrest some one for a misdemeanor punishable by a fine. In such a case a summons satisfies



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 26, 1873.

every just and legal purpose. All laws and ordinances to the contrary should be abolished.

Resolved: That neither the State, County, nor City police has the right to impose on one part of the population the views of another part of the population, as to how to attain happiness in this life and in the hereafter.

In consideration of present conditions we agree, that on Sundays business places and amusements should be so limited as not to interfere with religious services, but we deny one part of the population the right to dictate to the other part of the population about how to celebrate Sunday.

Resolved: That temperance is to be recommended and intemperance to be opposed. We suggest the planting of vineyards and the reduction of taxes on wine and beer. All publicly sold beverages should be inspected, and if adulterated should be confiscated and their owner punished.

Resolved: That we recommend an ordinance, which would forbid the granting of a license for saloons, loan places and fruit stands to persons of ill repute.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 26, 1873.

Resolved: That we consider as a basic principle, that each one can be responsible only for his own actions. We recommend the repeal of the legislation, which makes the owner responsible for the actions of a tenant who has rented the place for honest purposes.

Resolved: That we recommend these resolutions to each and every citizen. We invite every one to join this movement, so that we may regain our fundamental rights and liberties as citizens.

The platform upon recommendation of Mr. Nickoff was accepted unanimously.

General Lieb announced that 9,000 copies of the Liberal American are waiting to reproduce the platform.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1873.

THE CITY DICTATORSHIP.

The dictator tendencies of Mr. Medill and the hopes of his supporters in the English newspapers, must have been crushed by the decision of the House of Representatives in Springfield. This decision puts the matter of the suppression of all the city boards in the hands of the Delegates of Cook County.

Now, at least, two-thirds of those delegates are opposed to the granting of dictatorial powers to Mr. Medill. Let us hope that the English newspapers will not take it too much to heart. What a hellish outcry was their's last year about the German "rascals, scamps," on account of the protest of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, against the prohibition of Medill to build any more frame houses within the city limits. No insult was too low to be used against the Germans. With what contempt they spoke of "in a foreign language newspaper," which was defying, "the wishes of all decent citizens and of most devout pastors."

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 28, 1872.

GERMAN



[THE POLES AND THEIR POLITICS]

Our Polish fellow citizens held a great mass meeting Saturday night in the open air in front of Sherman's Hall, which had proved too small. The Poles are heart and soul for Grant, yet no, not quite, as there is also a Greeley Club which before that meeting still had nine members. The meeting was opened by N. Michalski, deserving President of the Polish "Grant Club." Messrs. J. D. Ward, John Van't Woud, A. C. Hesing and others spoke.

There were, at least, 700 persons present...

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 16, 1872.



GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

At a time when Korner himself seemed still irresolute we named him as a candidate for the office of governor. If in Cincinnati an able and honorable man like Davis or Adams had been nominated as candidate for the presidency, and if Korner had declared for him, we would have seen no reason to fight Mr. Korner's candidature, on the contrary, we would have supported him. But that he declared for so dangerous a clown as Greeley, we regarded as a self-prostitution which could only inspire loathing and nausea.

But Mr. Korner imagines, because we supported him before he prostituted himself, we are obliged still to support him after he has declared for the most repulsive temperance fanatic of America. And because we do not recognize such an obligation Mr. Korner takes every occasion to spread cowardly and malicious calumnations and insinuations against the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung was already a Republican paper at a time when Korner was still pro-slavery Democrat. It is a Republican paper still after Korner has been prevailed upon by the hope of seeing his ambitious desires of many years fulfilled, to scurry back again to the Democrats....



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1872.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The elections that took place on October 8th in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Nebraska, mark the end of the most impudent attempt ever made in the political history of this country to sell, stitched together, old rags as a new dress, and a used-up and discarded party as a young and alive reform party.

The outcome of these state elections make it most probable that in all the states where before the War against the Rebellion, Negro slavery did not exist, Grant will receive the majority of votes.

WPA (11-11-11)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 30, 1872.

CINCINNATI AND PHILADELPHIA

Editorial.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung has never, even with a single word, recommended the reelection of Grant. It has only refused to agree with the demand that the Republican Party must be destroyed if the National Convention should re-nominate him. For all that, it has not prevented the contemptible press mob among the "liberals" from assuring its readers, unceasingly, that the Illinois Staats Zeitung is a "Grant paper," that it goes with Grant through fire and water, and to heap the most brutal abuse on it. These attacks have not had any other effect than to increase our contempt for the dishonorable press rabble. One glance at the list of our subscribers, which since the start of the movement has kept rising without interruption and has risen vastly more than the total of subscribers of all German papers in Chicago, gives us the pleasant assurance that the vast majority of the thinking Germans know how to esteem the wretched "bummers" who have assumed in Chicago the role of "reform leaders."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1872. GERMAN



THE GREENEBAUM BILL

The bill for the creation of mortgage banks, in the English papers usually referred to as "Greenebaum's Bill", has been definitely killed in Springfield. That is an infamy against Chicago that can hardly be explained otherwise, than by the boorish hatred of the American yokels against everything initiated or supported by the Germans. These miserable Kaffirs would gladly have voted for the bill if it had originated with an American banker like Coolbaugh...

In the interest of the owners of burnt-down homes, especially on the North side, we hope that Mr. Greenebaum will not give up his plan but will get a concession from the legislature of any other state where the nativistic prejudice is not as strong as in ours. To forbid a "mortgage bank" to be active in Illinois luckily our legislature has not the power, even though it may not lack the desire.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1872.

[The Fire Limits Problem]

The longer and bitter fight about the fire limits was decided the day before yesterday in the City Council - in favor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung and the Evening Mail and against the Tribune, Times, Evening Journal, Evening Post and Robert Collyer. On the fourth page our readers will find a map that shows the adopted limit. The whole extent of the map was the fire district as the four papers wanted it - of that the district as it has now been defined, not much more than one-fourth, exactly nine English square miles, while the area of the whole city amounts to thirty-five square miles.....

Not without some satisfaction can we look back on a fight, in which the Illinois Staats Zeitung in the beginning stood all alone and later on, supported only by the smallest of the English evening papers, had to face not only the whole English daily press but even the pulpit; - a fight in which the brutal despicableness of the adversary went so far as to threaten us even with criminal indictments and the promise of a sentence for rebellion; a fight from which we finally emerged as victors...



Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 14, 1872.

Before Mr. Medill in his message published the absurd plan not to permit the building of any but stone houses on an area of 22,500 acres of which not even 12,000 had been at all built on.....probably not a hundred mentally normal people in the city had thought of the possibility that somebody might recommend such a plan in sober seriousness. Because every Chicagoan was aware that the city owed its miraculously fast growth to the wood buildings.....However, the number of Americans who have the courage to stand by their own convictions against their regular source of ideas, their paper, is not large. So it happened that for several weeks indeed the mad idea of Medill's seemed to be the public opinion of the Americans. To make quite sure of it, the Times and Tribune employed the infamous means of characterizing every resistance to the insane idea as Dutch.....Finally an unctuous servant of God, was ushered unto the battle field for the sake of a sermon, that, in spite of its smooth form was an insult to the Germans, because its burden was that the Germans did not understand their duties as American citizens. The answer Mr. Collyer got for that from Mr. Hesing effected the first decisive turn of public opinion.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 3, 1872.

GERMAN



THE NEW FIRE ORDINANCE

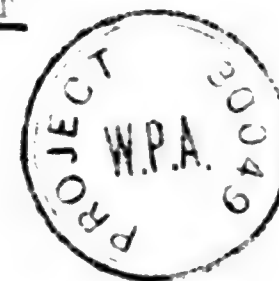
The Fire Ordinance with its seven sections at last, four months after the Great Fire has been printed...

The Southside by five wards and a part of the 6th ward is inside the fire limits. This certainly goes much too far, and if section I is adopted as it now stands will probably lead to lawsuits... On the other hand the S. W. corner of the 5th and the N. W. corner of the 16th ward, up to now largely inhabited by Americans, remain outside the fire limits of many of the plot-owners. Some of the Aldermen, especially on the Southside are very dissatisfied and have permitted themselves to be understood that they expect the mayor to veto it. Alderman Holden averred that the Legislature would take the fire limit issue in hand, if the Alderman should pass the Ordinance over the veto of the mayor. This threat was received with ridicule.

There will be many communications made and petitions presented next Monday night; perhaps there will be amendments and substitutes of which nobody so far has thought. The wards that have not yet made any remonstrances have still time till Monday evening.

I F 3
I F 4
III A

GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 29, 1872.

[THE CHICAGO FIRE AND PREVENTION OF ITS RECURRENCE]

In spite of the truly Siberian cold the mass meeting that the Chicago Workers Association had called for yesterday afternoon was pretty well attended. Mr. Louis Schwuchow, president of the Chicago Workers Association, opened the meeting. Dr. Ernst Schmidt was elected chairman, and Josep Grunhut of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, secretary.

Dr. Schmidt said, "As President of this meeting, I will take the floor first and express my convictions without considering whether they correspond to those held by the organizers of this meeting or not. One of the aims of this meeting is that Germans from other parts of the city shall approve what the North Side did in two previous meetings and in their demonstration. We are asked to indorse everything that happened. I, for my part, cannot do so.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"I believe it would have been better for the good cause if the mass demonstration had not taken place. A procession by night can become dangerous, even if it is started by the best and most dependable elements. One cannot be responsible for all who run along; one cannot get at the rabble that uses the occasion for brawls, riots and excesses. What young street Arabs do is attributed to decent quiet citizens. The biliousness of the Americans, aroused by their prejudiced newspapers, was ridiculous and absolutely unjustified. Instead of a mass demonstration, a petition with thousands of signatures should have been organized. Effective speakers should have given the City Council "a piece of their mind" and explained to them the point of view of the masses.

"I do not approve of a mass riot as a means to influence the City Council. If every party would do the same, would march with heterogeneous masses to the City Hall and push its way into the Council Chamber, the situation



Illinois Staats-Leitung, January 29, 1872.

might become very dangerous. Such a procedure is very questionable and should not be taken too lightly. However, it has now happened, and in the future an equally effective way can be used that will be innocuous.

"I am opposed to the now presented Fire Ordinance that the City Council plans to pass. It has become very one-sided, and therefore quite unsatisfactory. Why should one side of a street have to be built fire-proof, while on the other side and across the alley tinder boxes of any height may be erected? I think to lay the limits along streets is non-sensical. A law suit on the basis of this paragraph, a very able attorney told me, would be decided against the city. The "gussets" that according to the present fire ordinance one will permit at several points, I think most dangerous. At the first big fire that the wind kindles and carries further we will have another conflagration in Chicago as we did have it, if built in the same "fire-proof" manner as before.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"One might question if the City Council cares at all whether the working people have the means to erect brick buildings or even pay rent for such costly buildings. On valuable plots in the business district low wooden houses won't be built in any case, because it would not pay, and to force owners of cheap plots to build comparatively expensive brick buildings on them, is very oppressive. A quiet objective deliberation seems now to have become impossible, thanks to the newspaper campaigns and the split in the City Council. All that we can hope to attain now is to narrow as much as possible the fire limits. The North Side has made its will prevail, but the West and South Sides are greatly injured. Whole districts there will remain unbuilt, because the means are lacking for stone buildings, and the construction of wooden houses is to be forbidden.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"Where is there justice? The inhabitants of the West and South sides in very many cases are in just as difficult a situation as those of the North Side. There plots are to remain empty, new low wooden structures are to be prohibited, but the old rotten barracks may remain till they fall to pieces or burn. The Building Board act arbitrarily, capriciously and confusedly if not actually corruptly. I could have give dozens of examples. A German has little to hope from this Building Board. The fire limits should be decided according to the real value of the real estate, and should be self-regulatory. Hasty ordinances harm the worker, without finally profiting the rich man, if they don't remain dead letters altogether.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"A written petition to the City Council could still save quite a few districts of the South and West Sides for cheap homesteads for the workers. The tension between Americans and Germans must disappear. On both sides mistakes are being made. The discussion of this question has to be continued.

"The American press has contemptuously look down upon the German protest, and has decried the mass movement against the original fire ordinance of Medill's as a Communistic riot. They don't know what they are doing. How can one present such a justified demand of the people as a crime?

"I regret that in the German press, the word Communist has been used as an abusive term. By heaping abuse nothing can be proven; in any case nothing against the principle of that movement.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"The social development is not at its end. It is an empty illusion to believe that the gross contrasts between rich and poor can exist permanently. The day will come, when the social question will be handled by the masses in a more sensible fashion, and the inequality before law and justice will be done away with; when the name "Communist" will cease to be a term of opprobrium. I always have fought for common law, for equal law, and I am still doing so in my old age."

The next speech was made by Mr. Wilhelm Rapp, who said, "My friends, I think nobody will expect me to enter upon details of the question you are discussing, as I have been back only two days in my old home-town. Since the great catastrophe it has been tried to take away by decree Chicago's cosmopolitan character. Nativistic tendencies have bared the poison fangs.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

*The German, by nature, is cosmopolitan, very likely to get peaceably along with others, very indulgent of their pretensions.

*Chicago owes its political and social character to its cosmopolitan working class, that here feels contented. The German worker really represents the true all-American working class. The Germans have defended, as against the greedy land monopoly, the rights of the free working class and have prevented the big money-bags from gobbling up the plots of the laboring people and from bringing the worker into the same dependent position as in the big cities of Europe and, in part, in the East of the United States.

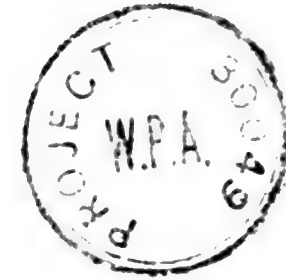


Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"In marching ahead in cool determination, you, my friends, are the recognized and honored champions of freedom and of right generally and of the freedom and the right of the worker and the middle classes in particular.

"To the fire limit question as understood in the East: I saw in Baltimore Germans and Americans, who rejoiced when the news came that the Germans of the North Side had been victorious over the nativists."

Mr. Vooke's speech we will print tomorrow. A resolutions committee was named, consisting of Dr. Schmidt, Wilhelm Rapp and Wilhelm Vooke. Its propositions were unanimously adopted. Their text:



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 29, 1872.

"Resolved that we completely approve the measures taken by the Germans of the North Side against the original fire limit ordinance that comprised the whole city and that we endorse in every respect the actions taken by the Mr. A. C. Hesing.

"Resolved that we demand of the City Council that it does justice to the interests of the small plot owners, both in respect to rebuilding of their habitations and the new construction that has become necessary for the growing laboring population of Chicago in all parts of the city.

"Resolved, finally, that we will collaborate in pursuit of these principles with all our fellow citizens no matter where they have been born."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 27, 1872.

" LIBERAL KNOWNOTHINGS."

The Cincinnati Volsfreund congratulates the German citizens of Chicago upon the defeat of Mr. Medill's Fire Ordinance and the discomfiture of the nativistic bullies of Tribune, Times and Journal. The paper adds: " The friendly memory of the nativistic infamy will remain, and is going to re-awaken now and then in future, when certain politicians will turn for support to their honored friends of German descent.

The Volksfreund is right. It is in Chicago political circles no secret, that Horace White and W. F. Storey have merely used the agitation about the Fire Ordinance in order to break the power of the German voters, and so to throw the congressional election to a "liberal" Free Trade candidate White and Storey seek revenge for the defeat they suffered-primarily due to the Illinois Staats Zeitung with the election of Farwell in 1870. For this reason they now wanted to make the Germans the butt of general indignation by depicting them as a gang of rebels and by bringing, if possible, (if they had found in the Grand Jury enough scoundrels of their own stripe) the editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung on the defendant's bench. Had they been successful they would have re-awakened



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 27, 1872.

completely the benighted spirit of knownothingism...and would have started a new "citizens" movement...

Something like that is certain to be tried out, because while the hope of the noble brothers White and Storey who are worthy of each other, has become very feeble, they intend at least to conquer Chicago and Cook County for themselves. Of course, this is possible only, if they succeed in rendering impotent the German vote. The attempt to effect this by preventing the reconstruction of the German district of North Chicago has failed.

Now another means is to be used; dividing the Germans by creation of a scandal sheet that supposedly is to represent, the decent part of the Germans, but that in fact will represent nobody but a small clique of hungry (and especially thirsty) literary bums, who make of themselves serviceable Moors of the crafty "liberal" Knownothing gang", and who will be dealt with as summarily as other Moors as soon as they have done their duty.



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IV

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1872. GERMAN

[CONCERNING THE FIRE ORDINANCES]

(Three and one-half columns, more than half of the editorial page, are filled with a letter by the Unitarian Rev. Robert Collyer to Mr. A. C. Hesing, originally published in the Chicago Tribune. Hesing's answer, and an editorial about the two letters.)

The Reverend says among other things:

On the 8th of October, I had a beautiful home on the North Side; it was my own, I was proud of it, and I was so proud of my position as an American citizen, that I told the audience in the Crystal Palace, where I made a speech last summer, I did not know if I should not feel insulted that Queen Victoria had not invited my wife for tea, as we were all sovereigns. My children have received in our public schools a wonderful education that cost me hardly anything.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

Now the question arises: How shall we rebuild? Our municipal authorities demand that we build so that our city cannot burn again. These authorities are, no matter who are the members of it, a part of that great people in which we have found such inestimable worth. I believe, that the majority of those who, a few days ago, made so infamous an attack on our American customs, consisted of people who owed almost everything that they possess to the magnanimous reception that they have found here. I would therefore be very cautious in my attitude toward the good government that the Americans and their forefathers bought with their most precious blood. I would also be wary to talk so much about "poor people," here, where nobody (except in consequence of bad conduct) can be as poor as we have been.

Yours truly,

Robert Collyer.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

Mr. Hasing's answer contains the following sentences:

I have found that you have addressed to me a very beautiful, a very unctuous treatise on the duties of adopted citizens. Perhaps I must be grateful for this honor. In any case I will try to feel such gratitude as our excellent mayor would experience if you dedicated to him a sermon against stealing, or as Mr. H. W. King would, if you addressed to him a sermon against unchastity. That flag, my dear Mr. Collyer, before which you uncovered your head in Heidelberg, as you so edifyingly describe, belonged to your very devoted servant A. C. Hasing.....Those Stars and Stripes, my dear sir, I let proudly wave in the air wherever I found cause to point to the symbol of Republican free government. So in Berlin, when there the Kaiser "was trump". And I may add that the Stars and Stripes were in Berlin not blasphemed and reviled by the people (as the German flag is here), but were greeted with cheers and jubilation. Nowhere have I found a mob so low and mean-spirited as to call them "That dirty Yankee rag", as the German flag here is called by the mob that "dirty Prussian rag".



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

Thirty-two years ago, in 1839, I came to America, a young man, almost a boy. My father had been well-to-do. I gave my heritage on my own free will to my brothers and sisters, and emigrated to America. Every cent I own has been gained by honest industry. So far our life stories run parallel. But you say, Mr. Collyer, that you and your family found everywhere the warmest welcome. That such generosity and goodness as you met with you had not dreamed of. There the comparison between us ceases.

You don't seem to know that in my memory lives a time when Germans were persecuted by American mobs with such brutality, with just as diabolical cruelty as ever Europeans in China, Chinese in California, or Jews in Rumania have been persecuted. You have not seen it - I, Mr. Collyer, did see it; how packs of native Americans, drunk with the desire to kill, burnt down churches of the "damned Germans". You have not seen it (though you might have, you were already in the country), how peaceful Germans were hunted down and butchered in the streets of Louisville. You have probably never heard the land of your



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

As your letter was addressed to me personally it will not be taken amiss when I explain my personal attitude. I was only 18 months in this country and did not yet have the right to vote when I stood at the ballot box exhorting my countrymen to vote for "Old Tippecanoe". That was at a time when the bestial brutality of native American Democrats made it dangerous for "foreigners" to stand on the side of the Whigs. The Cincinnati Enquirer then called me a "Dutch renegade". In 1844, I made public speeches for Henry Clay and his American Policy and was bombarded by native American citizens, with stones and rotten eggs. In 1854, the first meeting of German-born citizens for the formation of an anti-Slavery Party was called together by Mr. Hassaurek and me, in Cincinnati. Soon afterwards I came to Chicago where I owned a kiln together with Mr. Chas. S. Dole. I was then, as I am now, in favor of a fire ordinance.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

You say, Mr. Collyer, that I demanded everybody should build, if he so pleased, exactly as before the fire. But about that you are completely misinformed.....Listen to the facts.

Shortly after my return from Europe I met Mr. Val Turner who proposed a meeting of the citizens of the North Side.. I readily agreed, and soon afterward a number of citizens met in the office of Mr. Nixon and a petition written by Mr. Sheldon to the City Council was endorsed. In this petition the establishment of fire limits which should include the whole area south of Chicago Avenue (with two small exceptions in favor of two wood firms), was urged. These limits furthermore should coincide with Wells Street to North Avenue and from there east to the lake. In the first days of December, I received a round robin signed by about 100 names calling me to a meeting at the Metropolitan Hotel. There, Mr. Collyer, I, the only German-born citizen present met with many of your



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

friends, E. C. Larned, W. Nixon, Julian Rumsey, Geo. F. Rumsey, Val. Turner, Aug. Burley, C. H. McCormick, W. H. Kerfoot, Nat. Mears, Ely Bates, Messrs. Page and Adams, Geo. Taylor, B. F. Winston and possibly eighty more. At this meeting the above mentioned petition regarding fire limits was read and it was proposed, that all present should sign it. I objected not because I thought the suggested measure too oppressive, but on the contrary, because in my opinion it did not go far enough. I therefore moved an amendment, proposing to include not only the part of the North Side, that the petition points out, but also the two wood courts and the area east of an imaginary line 125 feet west of Clark Street until Fullerton Avenue.

That is the point of view I have embraced in this question. When you, Mr. Collyer, tell me that the people demand fire limits coincident with the city limits then you assert something for which you lack all proofs.....Neither Mr. Medill nor the editors of two or three papers are the people of Chicago. The opinions of the people manifest them-



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 23, 1872.

selves according to American usage in popular meetings. Where have any such meetings taken place in which the proposal of Mr. Medill has been endorsed? Put your hand to your heart - has not perhaps the persistent and mendacious clamor, that the opposition against Mr. Medill's plan is only a Dutch movement, obscured your otherwise so clear and critical vision?

A. C. Hering.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1872.

GERMAN



[THE GERMAN CUSTOMS]

Under the heading, "Rich and Poor", yesterday's Times issued an article on the fire limit question in which it leaves free vent to its xenophobia. The Times fears that the fire limit question might gain political implications, and could be made an "issue" at the next election. It then continues with the following idiocies:

"Mainly from the Helsing, Prussian-flag point of view, it seems in the nature of a crime, that a man should not be poor, and that all people, other than those who occupy alms houses, or hovels, have no right which the world is bound to respect. It may be added that it was precisely such sentiments as these which, last year, unfurled the red flag in Paris, which inspired the "petroleuses", which fired the palaces massacred ecclesiastics, and lacerated the very heart of the French nation. It is time that this everlasting drivell about the holy rights and claims of poverty should cease."



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 22, 1872.

The Times then reproaches the Germans with inconsistency:

"One day we hear that our German fellow-citizens must have their Sunday parades, and their roystering beer gardens, because they had them at home. They came from a land of freedom and intelligence, they assert, and we must accomodate our institutions to their early education. But now comes the question of the right to intimidate councilmen, and to endanger the city by the erection of wooden fire-traps; and herein the customs of the fatherland are indirect opposition. They will have no Sunday, and will have beer, because they always had it at home, and they will have riots and wooden shanties because they were never allowed to have them at home.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 22, 1872.

"The German element, as represented by Hering, demands all that it had at home, and all that it didn't have. Because it comes here and accepts our hospitality and straightway betters itself vastly from a pecuniary and moral point, it assumes a dictatorial position, and claims the right to control our institutions after its own desire.

"It is about time for Americans, no matter where born, to ask themselves whether they propose to submit to the insolent dictation of the part of foreigners? If they, in their distinctiveness as such separate nationality, do not like our American institutions and ways, let them return to whence they came. They are aliens, not Americans. Their absence would be a relief to this country, in that it would stay the agitations of demagogues who, like Kaiser Hering, sustain themselves by appeals to national sentiments which have nothing in common with those proper to an American citizen."

So the Times airs its ire.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 22, 1872.

GERMAN

/CONCERNING FIRE RISKS AND THEIR PREVENTION/

Many citizens published on January 18 an appeal in the Tribune that aroused antagonism among the Germans of the 16th Ward. It ran as follows:

"Those opposed to the extension of these (fire) limits have manifested their wishes concerning the subject, under the auspices of the Prussian eagle on last Monday evening in the hall of the City Council. So the public is, no doubt, conversant with the peculiar topic of these Communistic philosophers.

"A grand mass meeting will be held at the place of Mr. Chas. Raggis, on the evening of the 20th, at 7:30 P. M. Let every honest man attend the meeting, and show that rowdyism must be put down, and fire limits, which in reality should be the city limits."

Signed
Many Citizens.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 22, 1872.

The idea was to pass a series of resolutions which should embrace the fire-proof point of view, and should represent the Germans as disorderly, peace-disturbing rowdies. However, the intended demonstration ended not as it had been planned.

After 8 o'clock many Germans, and Anglo-Americans had arrived, and the designated speakers began to lose their thread. They had to change their tone and were satisfied to have a petition to the City Council adopted asking to have the Eastern and North Eastern part of the Ward, along Lincoln Park, included in the fire limit. On Mr. Hesing's motion a committee was named by the chairman consisting of Mr. A. C. Hesing, P. Bass, I. Hathaway, D. Goodwillie, J. Armstrong and the two Aldermen Schmidt and Stout.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 22, 1872.

All that the instigators of this "grand mass meeting" dared to demand was the inclusion of a district about 1/8 square mile large, a district of which only about one-third has been ravaged by the fire, and that third is mostly owned by Anglo-Americans and those who have the means to construct brick houses.

Mr. Hesing was enthusiastically requested to speak. He gave a prolonged address.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 20, 1872.

GERMAN

[THE FIRE HAZARD AND THE GERMANS]



The Times calls "incendiaries" all who want to permit the owners of houses that burnt down to build wooden huts. Obviously this characterization must find application with double force on all those who build wooden barracks even inside the old fire limit.

This is what W. F. Storey has done. Yes, the grey old scoundrel who calls the decent German workers and craftsmen on the North Side "incendiaries," because they don't have money enough to build stone houses, has for himself secured the privilege to build in the middle of the business section on the West Side a tinder-box in which he maintains an easily inflammable industry (steam printing).....

And such a scoundrel thinks he can call decent German workers "incendiaries" (Mordbrenner). Would it not be high time that somebody administered to this creature another portion of Lydia Thompson?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1872.

GERMAN

[NATIVIST VIOLENCE]

All the infernal hullabaloo of Tribune and Times, all the capon-like crowing of the Evening Journal, all the deep moral indignation of the Evening Post about the "horror" of Monday night, have been in vain. The infamous nativistic maliciousness has in vain been appealed to by the aristocratic moneybags against the just demands of the workers and small plot-owners.

In its session of Wednesday night, the City Council has adopted a provisory fire limit which does full justice to the original demands of the Germans, even though it will not please a part of the 18th Ward. To make the Chicago Avenue, Wells Street and North Avenue, the fire limit on the North Side, was the compromise solution first proposed in the Illinois Staats Zeitung, and this the City Council has adopted uninfluenced by the howling of the knowing papers and the "violence" done to it by the incendiaries of the North Side.

On the South and West Side it is simply the question of forbidding inside a certain area the construction of wooden houses on plots where formerly no houses at all stood. That is not by any means the same injustice, as if the poor people whose little wood houses were destroyed on the 9th of October were forbidden to restore them in the only fashion that is possible to them.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1872.

The gist of these happenings is simply this: That the nativists tried to exploit the great calamity by which Chicago has been afflicted to push the Germans into the corner; that in this endeavor the whole American press (with the single, honorable exception of a small evening paper, The Mail) fought against the Illinois Staats Zeitung, and branded a noisy demonstration as a "despicable uprising" and the Germans as rebels and criminals, but that in spite of it all, it has been defeated.



I F 3
I F 4

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 19, 1872.

THE FIRE ORDINANCE

The City Council will meet tonight in an extraordinary session to continue the debate on the fire limit ordinance. The first paragraph of it was passed Wednesday night, but will certainly never be accepted in this form. The citizens of the 7th, 8th, and 9th Wards of the West Side, and of the 18th, and 20th Wards on the North Side, are not satisfied.

REPORT ON THE SESSION OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON JANUARY 17.

In the session of the City Council last Wednesday, the American aldermen saw themselves forced to present to the Germans and Irish a fire limit ordinance that excludes a very large part of the North and West Side. At the final voting 33 aldermen were present, of whom 17 voted for, 16 against Batcham's 31. Among the 17 were 15 Americans and 2 Irishmen; the 16 on the other hand consist of Germans and Irish and only one American. If all aldermen had been present, Batheham's amendment would have been defeated, and a paragraph move forable to the people would have been adopted.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 17, 1872.

THE EVENTS OF MONDAY NIGHT.

An unexampled infamy! So the English papers (with the exception of the Evening Mail and the Republican,) are shouting, howling, screaming, grunting and twittering. An unexampled infamy, so say we too, but in a different sense. An unexampled infamy is the malicious damnable rascality, and the ignominious calumniations and revolting lies, that dirty dogs of reporters have catapulted into the world about the happenings on Monday evening. A role so completely bare of all honor and shame as the scoundrels play who phantastically exaggerate those happenings in the Chicago Times and Tribune (in order to awaken the spirit of the most brutal nativism) could probably not be found a second-time in God's wide world. One feels put back into the darkest times of know-nothingism.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 17, 1872.

The demonstration on Monday should have been ended before the City Hall with a courteous presentation of the petitions, that we willingly admit. That a number of participants pushed into the Chamber, and tried to take banners with them was wrong. And that one of the banners showed gallows with a threatening inscription, was a scandal, though nothing unheard of. However, that is not intended as an excuse for the vandalism. Such excesses one should leave to the Americans, who have invented them.

Absolutely mendacious and devoid even of an atom of truth are all descriptions which represent the City Council as a pandemonium, and speak of the breaking down of the balustrade and of desks and of the plundering of drawers, or even try to create the impression as if the aldermen had to flee for their lives.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 17, 1872.

Only when some stones came flying through the windows, due to the flight of those who believed they heard shooting a tumult was caused in which two of the desks were broken from their bases. That was the "mob violence" about which the English papers raised such a hue and cry. The only thing that is lacking is that the same cowardly elements who at the end of October in fear of dangers that existed only in their imagination turned to General Sheridan for military assistance, should once more urge the declaration of a state of war.

The naturalized citizens of the North Side who insist on Chicago's remaining a city where the common laborer too can live in his own little home are better Americans than the insolent money-bags who demand that the laboring classes should be squeezed into large dirty barracks, in order to sink to the level of the European **proletariat**.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 16, 1872.

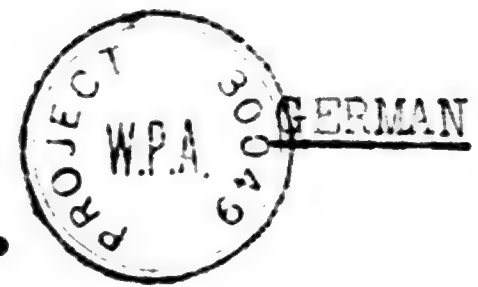
ROWDYISM.

Like those personally interested in the agitation that has arisen against the fire limit ordinance we feel moved to the strongest reprobation of those who last night, after the demonstration of citizens of the North Side was ended and after most of the participants had already left the neighborhood of the City Hall, threw stones into the windows of the session room of the City Council.

Like the personally interested we, too, regret of course deeply that such an act of wantonness has occurred. We are convinced that it could have been executed only by boy gangsters (Gassenbuben). The idea suggests itself that they acted by order of those who were displeased with the aim of the demonstration, and to whom no device can be too low for the manifestation of their displeasure.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1872.



[CONCERNING CHICAGO'S RECONSTRUCTION]

According to the resolutions of various meetings of plot-owners on the North Side, a procession formed itself last night at seven before Alderman Carney's house. The home-owners of the 16th and 17th Wards, came under the leadership of Mr. Schlotthauer with a band. Then followed a regiment of torch bearers, under the command of Mr. John Hahn, carrying banners with such inscriptions as "Leave the worker his home," "No tenement houses?" and so on. Though the procession marched in ranks, eight men deep, the head of it had arrived before the new City Hall building, while the end of it was still standing at the corner of Illinois and Market Streets. Altogether, the number of participants cannot have been less than 10,000.

In spite of the vast crowd not a single disturbance and no case of drunkenness occurred, and to the honor of the German citizens of the North Side, be it said that the procession was the quietest (even though there have been bigger ones), that ever passed through the streets of the North Side.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 16, 1872.

Of course, the young American loafers were present in packs, but to keep them away from a torch parade would be a feat as difficult to accomplish as to fill in Lake Michigan in one night.

Before the City Hall building the procession stopped. A committee was to present a copy of the resolutions to the City Council. It had been decided to accompany them into the session chamber with the banners. However, Police Sergeant Lull and six policemen stopped the bearers of the transparencies at the door of the hall. This was the signal for general excitement. In spite of the admonitions of Mr. Hessing that the Aldermanic Council would have to give in to the will of the mass, the crowd pushed into the building and soon the upper story around the staircase was so overcrowded that the floor threatened to collapse. A general confusion ensued; hundreds of people from below tried to get into the chamber; other hundreds, fearing to be buried under the collapsing hall, tried to reach the staircase and the street.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, January 16, 1872.

The police tried to drive the crowd back from the door of the chamber, Alderman McGrath tried in vain to make a speech, and several people tried to convince the demonstrators that their lives were in danger, but nobody would listen. Finally, Police-Superintendent Sherman gave the order to open the doors of the hall. The banners were carried in, but here, too, the floor soon threatened to give in. Those who waited outside did not know that the City Council had adjourned. Finally, the procession marched home over the Clark Street Bridge. Only a few young rowdies who remained behind, amused themselves by breaking some windows panes of the City Hall building. One of the stones is said to have accidentally hit Police-Sergeant Lull, and to have wounded him slightly in the face.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1872.

STONE AND WOOD.

(Editorial)



That many born Americans had born behind their friendly grinning faces a quite malicious hatred against the immigrants, could easily be observed in the discussion of the fire boundary question. What the English papers, and especially the Times have been printing about the demonstration of the German, Irish and Scandinavians, is utterly saturated with the most poisonous spitefulness against the immigrated craftsmen and workers... The Times does not hesitate to invent the rawest lies about the "meetings of the North Siders" - to represent the poor fire victims as besotted beer louts - and to distort and ridicule their vigorous utterances in the most insolent and infamous way. In short, once more the vilest xenophobia, the nativistic swelled-headedness and bigotry shows itself naked. What does a scandal sheet like the Times care that the just desires and demands of the "Dutch" remain unknown to its readers?

If boorish laughter, vulgar scorn and grin, and impertinent caricaturing of the meetings on the North Side that is completely sufficient - at least to the native rowdies.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1872.

... But when Americans like William B. Ogden and Mahlon D. Ogden agree with us regarding the necessity of permitting wooden structures in the outlying districts, then we can afford to renounce the applause of a Story and an H. White. If any man in the city, then Ogden knows what has made Chicago great and populous... To forbid all wooden structures inside the whole space that in part still consists of fields, meadows, vegetable gardens or empty prairie, but is named on the map, Chicago, means to stop the further growth of the city - is nothing less than suicide.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 15, 1872



THE FIRE BOUNDARIES

Saturday evening a meeting took place in Alderman Carney's corner store on Illinois and Market Streets...No paper except the Illinois Staats-Zeitung had announced the meeting. The Irish especially, complained bitterly that the Times sacrifices so completely the interests of its readers and party members and simply ignores a citizens' meeting on the North Side.

Some hot heads even swore they would lynch the first policeman who should dare to arrest a father of a family who builds a wooden hut on his plot.

"In our district no houses burn down," some said, "because each of us lives in his own house and looks out. In other sections fires used to break out when business was bad."

At eight o'clock Alderman Carney introduced Mr. Hesing, who said:

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 15, 1872



"This meeting has been called by Mr. Carney in a desire to receive instructions from his constituents as to how he shall vote next Monday night in the city council on the ordinance which would make the fire boundaries coincide with the city confines.

I, myself have badly suffered through the Chicago fire....In the course of a month I will have ready three houses in Erie Street. Accidentally I still had the necessary means after the great disaster; they are wooden houses on high piles - 'tinder boxes' in the expression of the English papers. Before the fire I was a shareholder of three fire insurance companies that no longer exist - as is hardly surprising. Three weeks ago I insured my three houses and paid a premium of two percent. My newspaper office and printing shop are in brick buildings on West Randolph Street; they cost me four per cent fire insurance. This goes to show that the best insurance companies will hardly leave Chicago if wooden houses are built on the North Side.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 15, 1872

This is no joke to forbid the sixty thousand inhabitants of the North Side to build such houses as those were in which they lived and were satisfied these last twenty-five years. West of North Wells Street real estate is so cheap that it hardly pays to construct valuable brick buildings, and the owners can hardly get more in mortgages than a simple wooden house costs. If they are forbidden to build wooden shacks they will be forced to throw their property away at fifty percent or seventy-five percent less than it was worth before the fire. They will have to move, and the streets, with their sewage system, gas and water pipes, for which they helped to pay, will profit only greedy speculators.....

Mayor Medill read his message to me, before it was communicated to the City Council. I said to him, - "Mr. Medill you are much too one-sided in this matter. You must permit the people to build their huts on their plots to their best ability, otherwise the tenement house system will rise, the curse of New York and of the European capitals".....



I maintain that the wooden houses are not at all responsible for the fire, but the witless system in our fire department.

....All the talk about fire boundaries and tinder boxes is empty noise, in order to divert the attention of the people from the true cause of the burning of the North Side. If the Buildings Council had provided our waterworks with a fireproof, the waterworks would not have burnt down and we would have had sufficient water to keep the fire from reaching the North side. Why did Fire Marshall Williams not come to the North Side to tear down a few blocks, as people did on the South side, with the result of completely preventing the spread of the fire even without water?..

...The stone and brick buildings of the South Side had collapsed before the intense heat had crossed the river and started to consume the houses of the North Side. The supposedly fire-proof stores of the South Side fed the fire as with tinder...

The English newspapers assert freely that sufficient living quarters to house



the people will be built. But we don't want to live on rent, but on our own plots, each according to his own means and taste. Capitalists have not made Chicago what it is. No, innumerable workers of every conceivable type have made certain men rich by their work. A certain restriction regarding the height of the wooden houses may be instituted, but never shall they rob us of our homesteads by the total prohibition of wooden houses...

I regret that the English papers ignore this meeting. You should have invited the English press. I am not afraid of personal attacks. We will fight it out, if it takes all summer... I have a few resolutions that I will read, if nobody else has prepared any:

Whereas....

Whereas it always was the pride and fame of Chicago, that a larger part of its working population was composed of independent home owners than in any other city of equal size:

And whereas...

We deeply regret the blindness of those....Even the shabbiest brick



houses, if they are to stand as high above the level of the street as the wooden houses built on pales, would cost three times as much..... in thousands of cases the owners would be forced to give up the idea of building. The value of real estate in all sections of our city where our working population lives, would be depressed...The effect of the great fire would then only have been to make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

So far as security is to be considered, the ordinance proposed in the City Council is a swindle and a trap. It permits wooden bay window construction up to the third floor, wooden shacks, and, worse than anything, wooden roof cornices, and does not forbid wooden sidewalks....

In view of the fact that the so-called fire-proof buildings on the South Side are a pile of rubbish, while the wooden house of Mahlon D. Ogden stands unharmed close to the blackened ruins of two costly stone buildings, it must appear like a mockery of sound common sense when the poor people are to be forced to build the same kind of fire-proof humbug houses as those which were consumed by the thousands inside of a few hours on that tragic October 9th.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, January 15, 1872



GERMAN

We therefore beseech the City Council most earnestly to refuse the now presented ordinance and to make on the north side of Wells Street the fire boundary....

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 10, 1872.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

Carl Schurz has taken occasion in the first session of the Senate after the Christmas holidays to defend himself against a long series of mostly very absurd accusations that were published in an article in the New York Times.

Some of these accusations, (as that he had extorted his general's patent on his return from Spain by threatening to turn 200,000 German votes from the Republican Party) are just sheer stupidity. It is likewise insipid to accuse Schurz of having shown revolutionary tendencies at the national convention in 1868. The contrary is true. Schurz was then timid rather than revolutionary, at least in regard to the repudiation policy of Butler. Personally, as well as in his paper, he touched Butler's doctrines only with velvet gloves and not for one moment did he take so outspoken a position as the Illinois Staats Zeitung. The chance he had to present to the convention a resolution in favor of civil service reform, (which had been moved by the German member of the platform committee) he did not use. The idea of this reform had then, it seems, not yet matured in him. He urged it neither from the rostrum nor in the press, and may have thought it too radical. In any case, not revolutionary was the appearance of Mr. Schurz at the National Convention, not even radical.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung Jan. 10, 1872

While Mr. Schurz had little to worry about in regard to this accusation it needed some longer explanation to dispose of the accusation that he had demanded (and received) \$250 a week in 1860 as a stump speaker, and \$50 to \$100 honorarium an evening, besides. In itself this is hardly an accusation. Every worker deserves his pay, and to make stump speeches is work-often harder work than to cut wood.

However, one point must not be overlooked. The American has his own views about what is, and what is not done. He thinks it all right that a stump speaker should be paid, but he does not think it all right that the orator should make himself paid twice. He regards nomination to an embassy, or election as a senator as a sufficient wage. He distinguishes between the paid orator and the statesman. He quite understands a statesman who makes money from his private business (as a lawyer for example, or a journalist). What he thinks queer is that somebody should make speeches as an aspiring statesman and should accept payment for the same speeches as a professional orator. For Schurz as a statesman he thinks

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung Jan. 10, 1872

the payment with an embassy, the general's buttons, and a seat in the Senate, not too high, but for Schurz, the paid public speaker, he does. It seems to be a fact that Mr. Schurz has no colleague in the Senate, with the exception of Mr. Nye, of Nevada, who claims reward both in cash and in expectation of high political preferment.

As to his part in the nomination of Jussen for the office of Federal Tax Collector Mr. Schurz' explanation coincides exactly with ours given a few days ago. The single difference lies in that Schurz calls his written recommendation of Jussen a mere endorsement, while we called it a letter. That, however, is a "distinction without a difference". The important point is that the initiative in the nomination of Jussen did not come from Schurz, but from the Illinois Staats Zeitung, after the office (what we should have said already the last time, but will do so now) had been offered from Washington to the editor of this paper, Mr. A. C. Hesing and by him had been refused. Jussen himself never has had the impression that he owed his brother-in-law any thanks for his appointment.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung Jan. 10, 1872

With this we hope to have contributed our part to the defense of Mr. Schurz against spiteful and unfounded accusations.

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I C (Spanish)

GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN (Editorial)

The nameless atrocities which Spanish beasts are committing in Cuba with the express approval of their King, Gottlieb (Amadeus), begins to reconcile the American public opinion with the idea of intervention against the Spanish murder gang.

This is not an annexation of Cuba that is being aimed at, perhaps not even an armed intervention. For the time being the United States should only raise a threatening protest in the name of outraged humanity. Such a protest really should emanate from all civilized powers, like the protest, fifty years ago, against Turkish atrocities in Greece....If this is not sufficient to impress the Spanish murderers, then a common armed intervention might be advisable...

An intervention of this kind would be in full harmony with the traditions of the United States. For the much quoted and so frequently misunderstood Monroe Doctrine was originally nothing else but a protest against the re-subjugation

WPA (ILL) PHOT. 30275

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I C (Spanish)

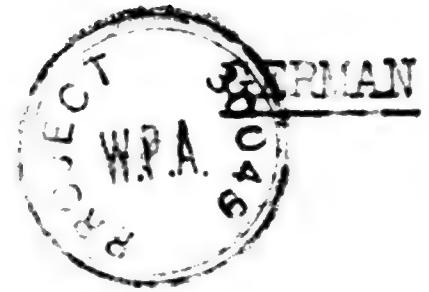
Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

of Mexico by Spain. And the correct application of the Monroe Doctrine to Cuba, means not: Cuba for the United States, but: Cuba for the Cubans!

REF ID: A60130275

[THE GREAT FIRE]

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 9, 1871.



WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30272

We have frequently pointed with praise to the speed with which the German North Side is being re-transformed from a desert of ruins and rubbish to a dwelling place for human beings...However, also a different point of view is possible...Will not the thousands of huts and little houses, hastily nailed together from boards, remain for years without being replaced by better homes? Will not the North Side give the impression of poverty-stricken shabbiness? This fear one hears daily expressed by many German citizens of the North Side, and is so urgent that it will no doubt be moved soon in the city council to extend the fire confines (inside of which no permanent wooden structure may be built) at least to Division Street, possibly to North Avenue. Two things that so far have been proposed would considerably contribute to rehabilitate the North Side, not only equally as well as before the fire, but in far better shape, and would raise the value of its real estate. The first would be the removal of the breweries from the lake shore of the North Side; the second would be the building of a central passenger depot (not a freight yard) in the South Eastern corner of the North Side.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 2, 1871



GERMAN

What good did it do that one could buy building plots on the North Side within fifteen minutes distance from the main business district, a few steps from the only finished park of the city, in the most enchanting closeness to the lake - for half the price as at 50th Street? There was no demand, because the district was not fashionable. And it was not fashionable on account of the breweries with their gigantic smoke stacks, colossal ice-houses, the smell of mash and the noisy traffic of the brewery wagons..... Without the breweries the whole part of the North Side, north of Ohio Street, would be as popular and as noble a residential district as the avenues south of 12th Street. In the surroundings of the park, inhabited as it is mostly by Germans, every foot of building space might become worth twice as much as it was before the fire...

Immediately the Astor subdivision which was, up to the fire, covered with miserable shacks, would be divided by broad, beautiful streets,. Lake Shore Drive could be continued to the waterworks, and a district that, previous to the fire, was rather an ugly blot on the North Side than an adornment, in a few years would become a companion piece to Indiana, Prairie, Calumet

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 9, 1871



and Kankakee Avenues.

The construction of a central railroad station would be the second lever. Such a depot would immediately encourage hotels to rise, comparable in importance to the Tremont and Sherman houses on the North Side, and, as a corollary, many fashionable shops,...The North Side can be worth in five years twice as much as it was before the fire - as it may be worth only half as much. The first will be the case if the advantages that Lincoln Park offers are fully made use of by men who are enterprising, public spirited, or a sure instinct in business, mobile and active. The second alternative, however, will become reality if shortsightedly a provisory adjustment, that the need of the moment excuses, is made permanent.

(Note: This is an article written brilliantly and with imagination, showing considerable change of attitude on the side of the Staats-Zeitung. In all probability written by Mesine immediately on returning to Chicago.)

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 8, 1871

[THE FIRE-PROOF TICKET]

The most important step toward the reconstruction of Chicago has been done. With a much larger majority than one could hope for, on Monday morning the fire-proof ticket, selected by the Central Committees of both parties, has been victorious.

.....

Mr. Hesing has received through this victory the most brilliant of welcomes ... more than any other individual man would be justified in regarding the victory of the "fire-proof" as his own.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1871.



THE GREAT FIRE

After an absence of almost a year and a half Mr. A. J. Hesing arrived yesterday in the city. His arrival formed the topic of conversation and of the most lively satisfaction, like nothing else since the great fire. The walk through street for him became a triumphal parade. Though tired from the journey, he had no moment for himself.

The impression the ruins first made upon him was quite overwhelming. He had not formed an adequate mental picture of their extent, before seeing them. His own losses he finds greater, the cheerfulness and spirit of sacrifice of the population stronger and more admirable than he expected.

One of his first acts was to go to the headquarters of the fire proof ticket. His entrance caused a prolonged demonstration and soon he was called upon to make a speech. Mr. Hesing said: "The news of the disaster found me in Salzburg. My first impression, after I had talked over my own losses with my family, was that it would be the greatest calamity if the Staats Zeitung should come out for any local political group. After the time of uncertainty on the ship I hastened

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to the offices of the New York papers and was glad to see from the columns of the Staats Zeitung to my joy that just that had happened what I so deeply hoped for. My desire is that local politics may remain banished from Chicago as long as a single house that burnt down is not rebuilt. I am with all my heart and soul fire proof and hope for an overwhelming and brilliant victory of the truly fire proof ticket."

His friends of the 15th Ward left Mr. Hesing no rest till he had promised them to address a meeting in the hall, corner of Cornell and Rose Streets. Mr. Hesing said among other things:

"When I heard that my house, my furniture, my business, my mortgages, my shares in insurance companies, etc. had been destroyed in the flames, I said to my family: 'I fear only one thing, namely that perhaps in spite of everything a partisan election will be held.' The Illinois Staats Zeitung has been from its inception on a strict party paper, and has never refused support to a regularly nominated candidate. I have been a voter since 1844, and have voted for



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Whigs and, since the existence of the Republican Party, for Republicans. Tomorrow is the first time that I will vote for Democrats on the fire proof ticket; and I rejoice in being able to vote for such Democrats.

After landing in New York I visited some of my creditors trying to get funds to maintain my business on a large scale. They impressed on me the necessity to work in Chicago with all my strength for Joe Medill as mayor, because one has everywhere confidence in Medill. Medill brings the city credit and money. Medill has an enviable national reputation.

I don't want to belittle anybody, but I have warned this C. C. P. Holden more than 50 times and earnestly remonstrated with him that he must be a representative of the citizens and of the inhabitants of the west side, and not an agent of the Illinois Central Company monopoly. If he becomes mayor, he will subordinate the well being of Chicago to the special interests of the I. C. R.R. company. Medill has rare business efficiency. The Chicago Tribune has become, since he entered it, the best, the leading paper in the country. He never wanted the office of mayor. He proposed Mr. Henry Greenebaum and recommended him strongly as a very



useful man in the present circumstances. When it became evident that unanimity could not be reached on the nomination of Mr. Greenebaum, Medill let himself be prevailed upon to accept the nomination himself. It is up to you if you want to have an honest mayor or not.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 20, 1871.



[THE GREAT FIRE]

Some of our readers object to our dwelling on the special danger that threatens the German North Side in consequence of the catastrophe of October 9. However, we regard that as our duty, and expect that at no far-off time all those who resent any pitting against each other of the interests of various parts of Chicago (because the common calamity (in their opinion) should silence all special concerns) will thank us for having championed the German interests.

Mr. S. S. Hayes, whose own interests lie entirely on the North Side reminds the readers of the Times that Wm. B. Ogden already sometime ago published a plan under the title New Chicago which could really be boiled down to a proposition to transfer the center of the city farther South, and to make the North Side a railroad suburb of Chicago. Where up to now German business men, craftsmen, and workers found a pleasant home. There, numberless railroad trains would speed over hundreds of tracks, smoking machine shops, mills, lumber depots, would take the place of friendly flower-framed little houses, and while the millionaires and the wholesale trade would "perhaps" gain, the Germandom of Chicago would "certainly" receive its death blow. New Chicago would then indeed become a second New York, but that in the worst sense of the word; that is to say one in which the English speaking population would look down on the German speaking people as on a subordinate class, while



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they themselves would politically succumb to the Irish. The preservation of Chicago as a city in which the German element has power and social standing as one of equal birth depends on the reconstruction of the North Side.

THE GREAT FIRE

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 19, 1871.



Alderman McCauley asks us to correct our interpretation of his motion regarding the creation of a large railroad depot on the North Side. He says it is not the question of a freight yard, but of a central passenger depot, which instead of harming the North Side would contribute to its quick reconstruction. The strong influx of tourists would become the foundation for the reconstruction of a great number of shops, and the value of real estate in the burnt residential districts would be increased.

As far as these are the intentions of Alderman McCauley they are praiseworthy. If however, the passenger depot would not be followed by the freight yard is another question. We had better harbor no illusions; there exists among the rich citizens of the South Side the intention to make the North Side into a district of freight, mills, lumber, and grain elevators; to squeeze out the middle strata and to leave at best a proletariat a la Bridgeport. Impudently the Chicago Times begins its first article after the fire with the words: "The reconstruction of Chicago means the rebuilding of the South Side." Such is the situation, citizens of the North Side. All your zeal, all your energy, and the poignant consciousness that the existence of Chicago as a German city is at stake, are needed to prevent the debasement of North Chicago to a suburb of South Chicago.

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THE GREAT FIRE

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 18, 1871.

Like vultures and harpies the speculators are swooping down on the field of ruins of the German part of Chicago. Alderman McCauley has moved, on the day before yesterday, to sell out the Northside to the railroads. All German citizens of the North Side who want it to become again what it has been should protest as vigorously as possible against this plan.

Now that Chicago is half burnt down and its extension towards Hyde Park is prevented for long years to come, the North Side with its magnificent Lincoln Park at last should be able to catch up with the unnaturally inflated South Side. But if, as McCauley in the pay of the railroads demands, the North Side is furrowed with railroad tracks and is made into a smoky, ill-smelling freight yard - then good night, old North Chicago with your pleasant German life! Then you are condemned to become a dirty district of proletarians!

Whether Chicago shall become a Yankee nest, in which Brother Moody rules and where the "Dutch" form a contemptible subordinate class, or if it shall be resuscitated as the most cosmopolitan city of America, that is now up for decision.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 20, 1871

Chicago is justly proud of its fast growth....But one can also have too much of a good thing, and our municipal offices seem strongly tempted in that direction.

The so-called municipal "improvements" have been instituted in the last five years with a precipitate haste, that decidely has gone too far. Miles upon miles of streets have been filled up and paved, and the real estate owners have paid willingly millions for it, in the hope that the value of their property would rise two-fold and thrice the expense. However, this expectation has not everywhere been fulfilled.....A situation where the owner of a mortgaged house receives for his share in the building only half or three-quarters of the interest rate that he has to pay on the mortgage, is not a healthy one.... Chicago has exerted herself too much and now must suffer for it. One cannot drive up real estate prices in a city of 300,000 in no time, to, if possible, a higher level than that of New York or Brooklyn...Two years ago a wealthy German citizen, since deceased, built a "block" of six houses near the Water Tower, and wanted to rent them in a three-year contract for \$1,000 in the first, \$1100 the second, and \$1200 in the third year. However, the other way around

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 20, 1871

GERMAN



is a way too. ("Umgekehrt ist auch gefahren"). With difficulties he was able to make a contract that gave him \$1000 for the first, \$800 for the second, and \$720 for the third year...What follows from this is that the city administrative boards must be as thrifty as possible and must shun all unnecessary "improvements". The tendency of real estate values is not a rising, but a falling one, and cannot be changed by heaping new heavy burdens on real property...

....Especially the German aldermen should ponder this. Among their electors are thousands of so-called small house or plot-owners, who must feel bitterly any diminishing of the value of the real estate....It is up to the Republican aldermen to prevent a new fake "People's Party" from gaining the votes of the taxpayers by making use of the slogan: "Lower taxes! More frugal administration!"

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 7, 1871.



[THE PROGRAM OF THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY]

Editorial endorses, enthusiastically, program of seven points that South-German "Friends of Liberty" have mapped out for their activity in the New Reich:

1. Addition of a declaration of fundamental rights to the constitution comparable to the first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution.
2. A responsible ministry.
3. Army budget passed annually by the Reichstag.
4. Salary for members of the Reichstag.
5. Shortening of compulsory military service.
6. Make Reichstag co-responsible for declarations of war and treaties of peace.
7. Far-reaching support for invalids, war-widows, etc.



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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, February 6th, 1871.

Editorial about a change in the Election System.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung, claims to have been first to urge minority representatives and attacks against Medill of the Tribune, who is said to have given up his own plan, (and to have been successful in putting it into the new State Constitution) but whose paper now calls it a "Free Election." The Staats Zeitung says that it betrays a lack of confidence in the people to try and sell it a new thing by camouflaging it by an old and popular name. It would be right to call it "popular representation" only, that this expression has been used, heretofore, for what in fact was majority representation. The phrase "minority representation" will give every body, immediately, a clear idea.

Let us hope that the people will adopt it but dont let us try to swindle the people into an acceptance of it.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1867.

THE SOUTH SIDE PARK

(Editorial)

Although the act creating a South Side park may be very severely criticized by some people, it cannot be denied that the provisions of the act in general are for the most part just and essentially in conformity with the laws by which New York's Central Park was established. The question is not whether a better law could have been enacted, but whether this law, if it is ratified by the people, is sufficient legal authority to fulfill the desire of the people for a public park which is in walking distance from the streetcar, and which will be conducive to the health and recreation of our citizens.

Nobody who knows the South Side of Chicago can deny that the park must be located within the limits prescribed by the law, because only there can the necessary land be purchased at a reasonable price.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 8, 1867.

At a cost of one hundred to five hundred dollars per acre the land cannot cost more than five hundred thousand dollars, and even three hundred fifty thousand dollars should be enough to buy a suitable site. The law does not demand that extensive improvements be made immediately, nor is this expected. It will be two years or even longer before the land is surveyed and the park laid out; and before much money will have been spent for that purpose, the adjacent lots will have increased greatly in value.

The act provides that the cost of the property used for the park shall be paid by taxing the owners of the property which increases in value through the establishment of the park; and in order that the payments will not be too burdensome, the assessments are spread over ten years.

There is every reason to believe that the increase in assessed valuation and the resulting rise in taxes, caused by the establishment of the park, will exceed the cost of the park and the interest on the bonds which may be sold,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 8, 1867.

Side of Chicago to pay for the park, since the entire city is paying for the parks located on the North Side and the West Side. Be that as it may, there cannot be the least doubt that as long as the North Side and West Side have a majority in the City Council the public lands on the South Side will not be improved at the cost of the city. This is the case, despite the fact that much money has already been spent to purchase and improve Union Park and Lincoln Park, despite the fact that the land used for these parks was adjacent to the most highly taxed property, and despite the fact that the assessed valuation of South Side property is \$42,000,000, and the property of the North and West Sides \$58,000,000.

It is believed that the financial advantages accruing to South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake Park will be equal to the cost of the park, before the time allotted for paying for the park has elapsed.

Chicago simply must have a large park if it is to become a large city. There

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

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REF ID: A60130275

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 3, 1867.

is nothing attractive in the vicinity of Chicago, save Lake Michigan.

Chicago's commercial advantages are great, indeed. Money is easily earned here, but it will not remain here, unless the city is made more attractive.

How many people who have acquired wealth in Chicago have gone abroad, or to other cities to spend their money, thus depriving us of riches which rightfully belonged to us? What is their answer, when they are asked: "Why are you leaving Chicago?" Is it not: "There is nothing here that attracts us; there are no parks, no promenades; this is a good place to make money, but that is all"?

So if we wish to keep our wealthy people here and persuade them to spend their money here, we will have to offer them some better inducement, something that will attach them to our city. If we do not, more money will leave Chicago than a hundred parks cost. However, we must also consider those thousands of residents who are not rich. We must have public parks and gardens where both

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1867.

rich and poor, old and young, may enjoy fresh air, pleasant strolls, beautiful scenery and flowers, and be attracted by these pleasures to such an extent that they will have no time for less profitable activity.

Those persons who regarded the Dearborn School as too large for our city and advised that an asylum for the insane advocates of that building be erected on the site of the School will also oppose the establishment of the park. Those persons who think that the Canal and railroads are disadvantageous to Chicago's commerce, and that plank roads are better than asphalt pavements, will also be against the South Side park.

In fact anyone who is so narrow-minded, or so parsimonious, that he cannot see a single benefit in any public improvement, will certainly not wish the city Council to arrange the purchase of a park on the South Side.

Therefore, let all of us who deem it our duty to care for the health and

MPA (LL) PROJ. 3075

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 8, 1867.

recreation of thousands, all who believe that Chicago must be made attractive for the purpose of laying a foundation of wealth, all who wish to enjoy the simple pleasures and amusements which every other city affords, let **us vote** for the park, and the law will be ratified, and Chicago will be just as famous for its public parks and the comfort and pleasure which people enjoy in them, as it is for its commerce and industry and the wealth and well being they make possible.

MPA (11)

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1866.

PUBLIC PARKS

(Editorial)

The City Council has finally passed an ordinance making it unlawful to inter bodies in the old City Cemetery, the Catholic Cemetery on the North Side, or anywhere within the city limits. This law is of great importance to the residents of the North Side, for now there are prospects that the plan to establish a public park will be carried out.

As everyone knows, the northern part of the City Cemetery was separated from the southern part last year for the purpose of laying it out for a public park. All that is necessary now to establish a park is a liberal appropriation of money and the City Council ought not hesitate to provide the needed funds immediately. The law forbidding interment south of the projected park site will cause many families who have buried the bodies

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 1, 1866.

of loved ones in the City Cemetery to purchase lots in some other burial ground and to remove the bodies to the new place. Thus the city will soon have the opportunity to buy back the lots which it sold and to increase the size of the park. It certainly is a shame that Chicago, large and wealthy as it is, has not yet succeeded in establishing a good park where our citizens can enjoy the fresh air and the freedom of movement which are so vitally necessary to good health. What some people of this city now call parks are nothing but an insult to the intelligence of the average citizen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1862.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF MAYOR FRANCIS C. SHERMAN

(Editorial)

On page four of this issue, in the description of the inaugural ceremonies of the new city administration, our readers will find the complete inaugural address of Mayor Francis C. Sherman.

Although we are political opponents of the new chief executive, we must admit that we are entirely satisfied with his speech and with the principles and opinions which are expressed in it. With respect to the terrible Civil War which is raging in the country, the Mayor takes the same position that is assumed by Republicans and all law-abiding and freedom-loving citizens, irrespective of political differences and partisanship. While Mr. Sherman opposed the election of President Lincoln, he declared that it is fortunate for the country and for the cause of freedom and justice that Lincoln's

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1862.

administration has proved to be patriotic, conservative, and efficient. We hope that we shall be able to say the same of the city administration of Mayor Sherman.

Concerning Sunday amusements, the new Mayor voiced opinions which the Germans in this city will hail with especially great satisfaction. Mr. Sherman takes the position which the Illinois Staats-Zeitung has advocated for years: that police authorities should not interfere with such amusements as long as they remain within the bounds of decency and do not disturb the public peace or the religious services of the Christian citizens of the city.

In regard to fees for licenses, the Mayor would make a distinction between retailers of distilled liquors and those who sell beer and light wines; he recommends that the license fees for the latter group be decreased. From this we infer that the Mayor now has the right idea about temperance; for

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 6, 1862.

an increase in the consumption of lager beer and light wines, in which term Americans include grape wines, means that less whiskey will be consumed, and thus the cause of moderation will be promoted.

Although the voters of Chicago voiced their wish in no uncertain terms, the police commissioners do not yet see fit to submit to the will of the majority of the people by resigning. Indeed, they have asked one lawyer after another for legal opinions on the matter; they have printed and circulated these opinions, and we heard long ago that they intend to resist the will of the people and retain their well-paid offices. And that is just like them. The Mayor promises that he will reorganize the police, and we hope that he will soon show these stubborn commissioners the Court House door. All good citizens are disgusted by this violation of republican principles, and will side with the Mayor in this matter.

As long as the new administration remains free of partisanship, as long as it works for the welfare of the public, it will have the support of the people and the press.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1862.

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[CAN'T GERMANS READ?]

By a single vote the proposal to publish the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in the German language was rejected.

Mr. Muehlke, a Chicago delegate, proposed that the minutes of the Convention be published also in the German language, and recommended that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung be used as the medium of publication.

Mr. Kopfli, Democratic delegate from Highland, supported the efforts of Mr. Muehlke, and the proposal would have been adopted, if several delegates who favored it had not been absent when the vote was taken. Mr. Fuller, also a Chicago delegate supported the proposal.

It would not have been more than right to give German citizens an opportunity to read the proceedings of the Convention in the German language, for then they would be able to vote more intelligently when the new Constitution is

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 14, 1862.

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submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. No doubt Mr. Muehlke was very much encouraged when his first endeavors in behalf of a cause which normally would be frustrated by the prejudice of native Americans, were so nearly successful; and it is a great credit to those Democrats who cast aside all party differences and voted in favor of so strong an opposition organ as the Illinois Staats-Zeitung; although they were probably influenced by the fact that this paper has the largest circulation of any German newspaper in the City.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-leitung, Nov. 5, 1861.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE 57th DISTRICT

by

Johann Heinrich Muehlke

Although I did not seek the honorable position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention, I deem it my duty to accept the candidacy, since, to my knowledge, no other German has been placed in nomination in any part of this state, and I consider it necessary that the Germans be represented in this all important body which is to establish the fundamental principles of the new constitution.

With reference to the position which I shall assume, I would like to say that I consider gold and silver to be the best and only reliable mediums of exchange; that I am convinced that too high salaries paid to public officials and too long terms of office are the basic causes of corruption; that the office of County Clerk should be separate from the office of Clerk of Probate Court, and the office of Recorder separate from the office of Clerk of the

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Illinois Staats-Reitung, Nov. 5, 1861.

Circuit Court; that the authority to force local laws upon the people of a city should be taken from the state legislature; and that the so-called "Black laws" should be deleted from the statutes.

If I am elected, I shall endeavor to embody these principles in the contemplated new constitution, and to protect the civil and political rights of all citizens by adoption.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 31, 1861.

A GERMAN ON THE INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S TICKET

(Editorial)

Judge Eustace rejected the nomination of a delegate to the Constitutional Convention because the man was not eligible. The nomination was then offered to Caspar Butz. When he declined the honor, Mr. John Henry Muehlke was nominated. Neither Mr. Muehlke nor Mr. Butz, sought the nomination, but were requested to serve their German fellow citizens in the very important Constitutional Convention; and we sincerely hope that Mr. Muehlke will accept the responsibility. There can be no doubt that a German should be a member of this Convention in which a constitution is to be drawn up for the purpose of protecting the rights of not only the Germans, but of all citizens by adoption, when their civil or political interests are at issue, or to preserve the interests of the laboring classes and the businessmen when proposals regarding the all important bank-question are made.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 31, 1861.

Mr. Muehlke is not a politician, but an able business-man, and we are convinced that the interests of our German populace may be confidentially placed in his hands. We have often heard that the people do not want to have anything to do with politicians, and we are happy to note that the men who propose nominations chose a business-man. In accepting an office which he did not ask for but which was offered to him, Mr. Muehlke will prove that Germans are not as much bent on obtaining offices, as on preserving their rights and that there are business-men among them who are willing to sacrifice time and money, when the interests of their countrymen demand it.

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I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

Abendpost, May 21, 1935.

EXPLANATION NECESSARY

(Editorial)

The present local administration has been very accommodating to those of German stock in the community. Seldom in the history of Chicago have so many political offices, both high and less important, been held by German-Americans. This is gratefully acknowledged by those of German stock. They are conscious of the fact that, because of their great number and their importance both economically and culturally, they can justly insist that they be given a suitable number of public offices. They also know, however, that they have not always been given this consideration.

Under these circumstances it is all the more unpleasantly surprising that two German police captains, Max Danner and Mathias Homer, have been getting the cold shoulder. Both are of German extraction and have at all times been on good terms with the German community. Both have justly enjoyed



Abendpost, May 21, 1935.

the reputation of being good and experienced policemen and capable administrative officials. Their characters have never been impugned by anyone. Danner and Homer have been members of the police force for a long time, and during the last few years have held the responsible position of captain.

A short time ago this treatment of them started. No complaint was made against them, and it may be assumed that they have done nothing blameworthy. Nevertheless they are condemned to inactivity. They report for duty every morning and then learn that they have nothing to do. Their duties are performed by substitute captains. This is an injustice and is at the same time a waste of public money. It would be a good thing if the police commissioner explained to the public his reason for taking this action against these two excellent members of his department.



Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1933.

KELLY NAMES SEYFERLICH FIRE COMMISSIONER

Mayor Edward J. Kelly announced that he will request the City Council, at its first session after the summer holidays, on October 4, to confirm the appointment of former Fire Marshal Arthur R. Seyferlich as Fire Commissioner in the place of the deceased Daniel J. Carmody.

Seyferlich had belonged to the Department for thirty-seven years when, during Thompson's administration, he suddenly was relieved of his position as Fire Marshal. It was expected that he would be content with his former job as division marshal, but Seyferlich replied that he wished to resign.

Meanwhile Seyferlich took a rather modest part in politics and co-operated in various election campaigns. When Carmody died, the Abendpost made every effort to call the Mayor's attention to Seyferlich as a man who would be able not only to keep the Fire Department at its present level but also to improve it. A committee was then formed of prominent German-Americans who then took on the task of urging the Mayor to appoint Seyferlich Fire Commissioner. The work



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Abendpost, Sept. 30, 1933.

of this committee was crowned with success.

Seyferlich is in his sixty-fifth year and is astonishingly robust, an indication that the hardships of his calling have had little effect on him. He enjoys great popularity among the members of the Department.



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Abendpost, May 28, 1931.

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR ON GERMAN DAY
Asks the Whole Population to Participate in the Festival

Mayor Anton J. Cermak issued the following proclamation on German Day:

"It is no more than right that the German-Americans of Chicago should honor with a festival the achievements which must be credited to the German people of the United States.

"Our country owes its growth to the fact that many nationalities have added their bit. Everyone contributed their traditions, their national character, and their culture.

"In the history of the United State's battle for liberty are such names as Steuben, De Kalb, Frederic, Peter Muehlenberg, and many others. The loyalty of the German people in the United States to the cause of the Union during the Civil War must be considered as one of

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Abdenpost, May 28, 1931.

the deciding factors in the final victory of the Northern States.

"The history of the State of Illinois can not be written without remembering the performances of Altgeld or Karl Schurz, to whom the State owes so much.

"In Chicago there are many great personalities of German descent in the fields of commerce, medicine, science, music, and fine arts.

"With the greatest pleasure I, as Mayor of Chicago, call your attention to the date of June 7, when German Day will be celebrated at Soldiers Field, and request that as many of you as possible participate in this celebration."

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Abendpost, Sept. 4, 1930.

REPA (JUL) 1930. 30273

ERNEST J. KRUETGEN AND OTHER PROMINENT CHICAGOANS ELECTED TO WORLD'S FAIR BOARD
OF TRUSTEES

The board of trustees, charged with preparatory work for the 1933 World's Fair, was considerably enlarged through a new election. First of all, the presidents of the three largest universities of this state were elected as members.

In consideration of the importance of the German-American element in Chicago civic affairs, Mr. Ernest J. Kruetgen, Chairman of the German group of the World exposition, was also elected as a member of the board of trustees. Two others, Julius Rosenwald, chairman of the board of directors of Sears-Roebuck and Co., Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, also joined the board of trustees.

The three elected University-presidents are: Dr. Walter D. Scott of Northwestern University; Dr. R. M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, and Dr. H.W. Chase of the University of Illinois.

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Abendpost

Oct. 30, 1924.

THE GERMAN HOUSE

The German house erected for the World's Fair, will not be wrecked. A large number of representatives of German-American societies, and well known German-Americans of the city, called on the South Park administration this morning and after a long discussion obtained this promise. Quite a while ago the administration decided to raze the building, which was greatly damaged in the course of years by rain and wind. To prevent this the following representatives of the Germans called this morning at the headquarters of the South Park administration: A. F. W. Siebel, president of the German Club, Otto F. Reich, O. H. Lange, Henry Stuckart, Gustave Gehrandt for the Steuben Society, Herman Wollenberger, Chas. Hoepfuer for the Citizens' Association, Max Teich, Karl Roessler, Paul F. P. Muller, the builder of the German house, Oscar Ruh, president of the Lincoln Club, John Traeger Arthur Woltersdorf, John Weccard, Ernest Kruetgen, Bernard De Vry and Professor Schevill of the Chicago University. Several speakers dwelt upon the matter. They all agreed that the German house, which was a gift of the German Government, should not be neglected as such. Besides, the artistic value of the building was pointed out and particularly Professor Schevill laid stress on

Abendpost Oct. 30, 1924.

the fact that the building was of immense value as teaching material to the youth, because it was built according to historical style. Naturally the beauty of the building for the park, and the object of interest of such a pure, architectonic piece of art has been stressed upon. The park administration decided, after Michael Igoe, a member of the board warmly recommended it, not to raze the building at present, but asked that a committee consisting of five members should be appointed, which shall submit a proposition, for raising the necessary money for the renovation of the house. After that a committee with Ernest Kruetgen as president, and Bernard De Vry as secretary was formed which will propose that, the raising of the necessary funds be voted upon at the next election in the spring. Meanwhile a strong press campaign will be initiated, in order to show the city's population, the artistic value of the building, and thereby to persuade them to vote in favor of its restoration. Paul F. Mueller, who built the house that time, stated that two hundred thousand dollars were needed, but that the building would then be solid and fireproof. The erection of the building during the World's Fair, cost two and fifty thousand dollars or one million goldmarks. All material of artistic value was sent from Germany.

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Abendpost, July 23, 1919.

INVESTIGATE PRICES
Mayor Appoints Committees

Yesterday Mayor Thompson appointed a committee of nine which, in co-operation with the marketing committee recently created by the Chicago Board of Health, is to study the problem of the high prices. The committee consists of six family heads, or consumers, and three experts, and will hold its first meeting in the office of the Mayor next Tuesday. The names of the members of the committee follow:

Consumers: Mrs. Edward Felske, 4838 West Ohio Street; Mrs. Ella R. Miessler, 1909 North Kostner Avenue; Mrs. Alma Schelain, 3229 Thomas Street; and Herman J. Koehler, butcher, 1757 Roscoe Street.

Experts: Charles Hapnel, director of the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium; Russell J. Poole, wholesaler in cheese; and Harrison Jones, attorney.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, July 23, 1919.

Yesterday a number of restaurant owners who believe that they have been short-weighted by ice dealers met to formulate plans to compete with the ice dealers by purchasing a small plant for the manufacture of ice. This ice will be sold to restaurants.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

The new committees of the City Council are composed of the following members:

Finance Committee: Richert, Schwartz, A. A. McCormick, Fetzner, Woodhull, Moran, Walker, Capitain, Lipps, Watson, C. T. Smith, A. O. Anderson, Wallace, Joseph Kostner, and Maypole.

Local **Transportation** Committee: Capitain, McDonough, McNichols, Smith, Walkowiak, Franz, Bauler, Wallace, Lipps, Watson, Bryne, Fisher, Toman, Lynch, Guernsey, Olsen, and Schwartz.

Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Light: Lynch, T. A. Hogan, McNichols, Novak, McDonough, Walkowiak, Bowler, Bauler, Walker, Wallace, Link, Adamowski, O'Toole, Furman, Toman, Horne, and Pretzel.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

Depot Committee: Lipps, Kenna, Schwartz, Guernsey, McNichols, Horne, Touhy, Bowler, Walker, Capitain, Mulcahy, Eaton, Kostner, A. O. Anderson, and Cermak.

Committee on Local Industries: Fisher, Fetzner, Klaus, Cullerton, Novak, T. A. Hogan, Smith, Bauler, Pretzel, Madderom, O'Toole, Clark, Horne, Olsen, and Steffen.

Committee on Harbors, Piers, and Bridges: Woodhull, Kenna, L. B. Anderson, Govier, Cullerton, Adankiewicz, Shaffer, Kavanagh, Powers, Hibbeler, John Haderlein, Kaendl, Moran, Garner, and Lyle.

Legal Committee: Cermak, Coughlin, McDonough, McCormick, Fetzner, Woodhull, Kaendl, Powers, Steffen, T. A. Hogan, Link, Crowe, Lynch, Kostner, Dorney,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

Hibbeler, Lyle, and Garner.

Committee on Streets and Alleys: Toman, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Kunz, Adamkiewicz, Touhy, Fick, Moran, Krumdick, Crowe, Dorney, Hibbeler, Lyle, and Garner.

Committee on Licenses: Joseph M. Smith, L. B. Anderson, Kovarik, Coughlin, Adamkiewicz, Krumdick, Novak, Powers, Kaindl, Franz, Haderlein, Furman, O'Toole, S. M. Hogan, and C. F. Smith.

Committee on Buildings: Kostner, Jackson, Mulcahy, Eaton, Madderm, Klaus, Krumdick, Pietrowski, Kavanagh, Powers, Fick, Crowe, S. M. Hogan, Hibbeler, and Armitage.

Committee on Schools, Fire Department, Police and Civil Service: Clark,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

Jackson, Madderm, Kenna, Cermak, Horne, Walker, Bowler, Pietrowski, Kavanagh, Adamkiewicz, Fick, Armitage, Link, McDonough, Adamowski, and Bryne.

Committee on Sanitation: Metzer, Kenna, Jackson, Cullerton, Shaffer, Kunz, Kavanagh, Franz, Klaus, Pretzel, Furman, A. O. Anderson, Passmore, Burns, and Adamowski.

Committee on Elevation: Maypole, Coughlin, L. B. Anderson, Mulcahy, Govier, Shaffer, Fick, McNichols, and Hogan.

Committee on Compensation: Watson, Richert, Kovarik, Kavanagh, Lipps, Garner, Moran, Fisher, and Toman.

Committee on Parks, Playgrounds, and Beaches: Govier, Jackson, Kovarik,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 30, 1919.

Passmore, Pietrowski, O'Toole, Haderlein, Lyle, and Armitage.

Committee on Prosecution of Gas Company: Captain, Richert, Lipps, Lynch, Olsen, and McDonough.

Committee on Police: Steffen, Touhy, Rindl, Maypole, Guernsey, Bryne, Dorney, Eaton, Krumdick, Cavier, Novak, C. F. Smith, Passmore, Burns, and Furman.

Committee on Efficiency, Economy and Rehabilitation: McCormick, Steffen, Link, Woodhull, Schwartz, Walker, Olsen, Maypole, Adamowski, Clark, A. Anderson, Touhy, Burns, Bowler, Guernsey, Watson, Richert, Pretzel, Walkowiak and Novak.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Apr. 25, 1919.

GERMAN SOCIETIES SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
SCHOOL BOARD TO MAYOR THOMPSON

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A committee consisting of Ferdinand Walther, John Blessing, and P. F. Hoffmann, respectively representing the Deutsch-Amerikanische Buergerbund (German-American Citizens' Alliance) the Vereinigte Saenger (United Singers), and the Illinois Turnbezirk (Illinois Turner District) called on Mayor Thompson last evening and submitted the organizations' candidates for the vacancy on the School Board. These candidates are A. A. Burger, George Landau, and Doctor C. A. Weil. These men were chosen from a long list of eligible men in a meeting of delegates and officers of the Deutsch-Amerikanische Buergerbund, the Vereinigte Saenger, and the Illinois Turnbezirk.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 22, 1914.

AUTUMN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The greatest election battle will be fought in the middle west in the following six weeks in Illinois and neighboring states. It is absolutely necessary that the Republican party must unite if it wants to emerge victorious. Chicago Germanism will be stronger and more successful than for many years, even if it does not get more offices than in previous years. Notwithstanding the European War, the Chicago Germanism wins more and more recognition. The news that the well known sausage manufacturer Oscar Mayer had been arrested in Canada as a German spy, and which was treated in the beginning as a joke, has been confirmed as a fact. He was accompanied by Mayor Harrison and the hunter Joseph Winter, and hunting in the North East of Canada. When Oscar Mayer, after a missing shot, began to swear in the German language, the Canadian guides returned and denounced the party as German spies, as they had represented themselves to the French Canadians. Judge Cooper has been very sympathetic with the affairs of the Germans and also showed a letter from Mr. Albert W. Gilschraft the ex-Governor of Florida, showing great sympathies with the German cause.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 23, 1914.

Editorial.

GERMAN CITY PURIFIERS.

Mayor Harrison announced lately, that the Germans form one third of Chicago's population. And even if he had some good words for the German citizens, it also was he who omitted to consider the quality and quantity of the Germans. Even in the domain of public instructions, the Germans did not find the acknowledgment due them by right, owing to the fact that the Germans as pedagogues, are pointed out as a shining light to all cultured nations, as one whose example should be followed. It is a mistake on the part of the Germans, that they permit themselves to be pushed aside without resistance. But it is to their glory that in the hour of need when the city needs whole men, men whose conscience and ardour for duty, whose will and knowledge is beyond question, those Germans who are shoved into the background, are called into the limelight, and are given problems, the solution of which has been vainly confided to others. Years ago, when the gambling devil threatened to swallow Chicago, and the police seemed to be smitten with blindness or impotence, it was the German, Hermann Schuttler, the magnificent assistant chief of police, who took it upon himself to clean the city. And now it is again a German, who, after the city has been thrown into excitement, is called upon to restore quiet and do the purification work. Last Monday, light was thrown in this column upon the hair raising occurrences in the vice districts. Policemen and policemen stood against each other with guns in their



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 23, 1914.

hands, and an excellent guardian of public order, had to pay for his obedience to duty, with his life. Days have since passed. There is no trace of the murderer. And vice, against which the police were sent to fight, is still flourishing, unabatedly, while it is claimed, the police are not fighting, but on the contrary are protecting it.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 2, 1914.

A WORD TO THE MAYOR

In the old days before there was a democracy it was believed: to whom ever God gave authority, the gift was accompanied by intelligence for guidance. Since the offices are now a gift of the people, every one elected should possess the desire to thoroughly comprehend the interest of the people, and to serve them well. But Mayor Carter H. Harrison has given the people of Chicago mighty little opportunity to find out that he is so inspired. Only yesterday, especially to us Germans, who are according to his own estimate, about one third of the city's population, he briefly and authoritatively declared that he does not give a tinker's damn about our wants and due interests.

The composition of the School Board, is to us of no inferior interest. Mayor Harrison treated the committee, as if they were school boys. The committee was from the German - American National Association, and asked for proportionate representation on the School Board for the Germans, but Mayor Harrison flatly refused this demand. Mayor Harrison, evidently forgot, that those men were part of the population, whose paid servant he is.

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Abendpost, July 1, 1908.

PRESIDENT SCHNEIDER.

The following gentlemen became members in the executive committee of the school board of education: Theodor Robinson, Joseph Downey, J. Spiegel, Dr. Blackwood and E. Cameron.

Otto E. Schneider was reelected president of the schoolboard of education. The choice of this prominent German-American educator has solidified the moral situation of the Chicago School system, which had to suffer more or less recently, from political interference.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Abendpost, March 31, 1906.

POSITION OF THE CANDIDATES IN THE MATTER OF
SPECIAL LICENSES

Thirteen of the thirty-one candidates have agreed if elected to vote for a change of the ordinance.

The "Abendpost" has called on all candidates eligible as members of the City council in the next election regarding their position on the resolutions made at the recent protest meeting. Only one of the thirty-one aldermen Jonathan Ruxton of the 34th ward has declared himself against a special license to associations; according to his opinion, such action would increase greatly the danger of the dance halls. He also thinks it unlawful to give the permit to one association and refuse it to another. The Democratic candidate Finn of the 29th ward refused to state his opinion and said that the state law forbids the permit of a special license. Thirteen of thirty-one candidates have agreed to vote for a change of the ordinance if elected; so that social associations, against whose reputations nothing bad is known can obtain a special license to sell alcoholic drinks

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 31, 1906.

at their festivals. It is expected that the remaining candidates according to their expressed opinions will also vote for the change.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 23, 1901.

CHARLES LICHTENBERGER, PRESIDENT OF WEST
PARK BOARD

At the end of a noisy caucus which lasted fully an hour, four members of the West Park Board, Suddart, Lichtenberger, Graham, and Fowler elected the following officials for next year: president, Charles Lichtenberger; auditor, Charles Kopf; treasurer, F. M. Blount; secretary, Ernest G. Schubert,... and several others.

The election progressed smoothly. The present president, Joseph Suddart, who has been officiating since 1896, definitely declined to be re-elected. It was generally assumed that Charles B. Paulicek... would be chosen, but during the caucus the members nominated Charles Lichtenberger, the youngest member of the board. For that reason Paulicek, Blount, and Kopf were absent at the plenary session.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Jan. 23, 1901.

It was rumored that commissioner Kopf would resign because he is a member of the legislature, but thus far he showed no intentions. Secretary Schubert, who, aside from his position, also happened to be a senator, two years ago, declared that Kopf is entitled to both positions, according to law.



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DIE ABENDPOST, January 2nd, 1899.



GERMAN

Politics and Administration.

Harrison's Friends Are Victorious During The "Tammany" Elections.

In twenty "wigwams" of the Tammany organization office holders were chosen with the following result: a splendid victory of the Harrison followers over the Altgeld contingent! Although the exact results will ^{not} be known until later today, there seems to be no doubt that the mayor enjoys the full support of his party in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 24th, 25th, 27th, 28th, 33rd and 34th wards and the Tammany Democrats of the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd wards who will select their new officers on Monday, will also be faithful adherents to Harrison's cause, at least as far as the majority will be concerned. In many Wigwams resolutions were passed in which Harrison's re-election was endorsed. In the 26th ward however, where Altgeld lives, there the Harrisonites were not successful in obtaining an adoption of a similar resolution for which the mayor might express his gratitude-especially to Alderman Schlake. He insisted that the aforesaid petition be put to a vote which resulted in 50 against 38 votes, whereupon the city father declared, he does not wish the incident to be construed that he, (Schlake) is antagonistic to Harrison or a promotor of Altgeld's aspirations.



GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, January 2nd, 1899.

He only wishes to prevent dissension in the Wigwam, and there is sufficient time later, to give resolutions for endorsement, after the party selected its candidate for mayor.

It is claimed, that Alderman Schlake's proceedings were received with considerable misgivings by the Harrison Camp, since it is known that Schlake's reelection is due only to the mayor's energetic intercession in his behalf; he therefore should have been more considerate.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 21, 1898.

GOVERNOR TANNER AND THE GERMAN-AMERICAN.

Governor Tanner has issued a list of all those eminent citizens, who are invited as representatives of the State to be present at the naming of the new battle-ship "Illinois." Among the 150 Chicagoans are about 12 Germans, Donnersberger, Otto Young, J. P. Altgeld, C. Guenther, A. M. Rothschild, F. Cooper, M. Rosenfield, J. Tosenthal, H. C. Lytton, E. Mandel, H. Enrich, F. Amberg, W. Boldenweck, M. Ullrich, W. C. Seipp, and T. Ochne.

It is obvious that the German-Americans are not represented proportionately, but the reason for this is perhaps the fact that our Governor has few friends and followers among the German element of the city. Even among those invited may be a few only, who would consider themselves friends of Tanner; the majority of them would protest against being called friends of the Governor. There will be, presumably, no complaints be heard from private German citizens regarding this lack of consideration.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, September 21, 1898.

But Mr. Tanner also invited representatives of large clubs. He failed to put on the list the "Germania Maennerchor", and for this reason some of the members of this organization became very indignant and asserted that Mr. Tanner insulted the Germans in Chicago by his inconsiderate actions.

However, it must be assumed that the Governor had no intention of doing so, because as a politician he will avoid giving offense to any party or citizens, particularly if a simple act of courtesy only is necessary to achieve this.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 20th, 1897.

TO THE QUESTION OF SCHOOLBOOKS.

According to Newspaper reports, 65 German Societies, among them most all of the Turner Societies of the Chicago Turner districts, intend to intercede in favor of distribution and use of free books in the public schools. This is not done of its own initiative, but in order to assist the passage of the Bill, which the teachers have submitted to the Legislature in Springfield.

Naturally, this aroused the displeasure of the clericals, who are doing everything in their power to hurry the matter. First the Boniface-Brothers began to ring the bell and immediately followed the Superior Church Community of St. Louis, and now the St. Aloysius Brothers on 12th Street begin to sound the alarm, to call all believers to arms to help fight against liberality of mind and the restriction of their income. The initiative was taken by the St. Boniface Brothers, who declared, that such a movement, which was undertaken solely for the benefit of the people, as unnecessary and senseless, as unjust, as unpedagogical and finally as un-American and dangerous to the State. These bigots avoided an open discussion--

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 20th, 1897.

they have their reasons for it...but like moles they burrow in the dark, and want to make the people believe, that they do not act for their own interests, but only for the benefit of the believing souls... These gentlemen claim, that such a bill will place a burden on many unbelieving souls, but forget altogether, that thousands of unbelievers have to pay, for untaxed church properties...The bigots talk of justice, humanity and love of liberty, but in fact they are only acting from egotistic motives... They know, that the ground under their feet is cracking; that by distributing schoolbooks free, even the children of the believers, will go to the public schools...and only for this reason do they fight against it "with tooth and nail."

But because the liberal element of Chicago is not willing to stand for the insults of the bigots, and the liberals are fighting with open visors, the latter intend to hold a meeting Sunday, the 21st of this month, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Aurora Turnerhalle, cor. Ashland Avenue and Division Streets and to give the proper

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GERMAN

Abendpost, March 20th, 1897.

answer to the church fraternity, for their baseless and impertinent accusations. The well known and excellent speaker, Lawyer Harry Rubens, and several other Representatives, will discuss this matter, and therefore no liberal-which is synonymous with Turner-should fail to be present at this mass meeting.

Chas. Linnemeyer,
Member of the Committee of 9,
Of the 65 Societies.



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Abendpost, Aug. 13, 1896.

GERMAN

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[POLITICAL MATTERS]

At the Republican Headquarters, there was held yesterday a "German Day." Mr. Edward F. Grosse, Internal Tax Collector from New York, as Representative of the German-American Sound Money League, who has just returned from an extensive trip through the middle West, paid a visit to Mr. Hanna, to whom he brought some very good news.

Mr. Grosse also held several conferences with prominent Germans of the city. As a consequence, Messrs. George Schneider, President of the School Board, Hall, and Judge Brentano, went to the Headquarters of the Republican Party, negotiated with Mr. Hanna, and submitted further propositions, especially how further campaigns among Germans in favor of Mc Kinley and Sound Money, could be carried on. The highest Manager of the "Mc Kinley Men" knows only too well, what value the German votes just now have, in the doubtful western states, and for that reason he promised to enlarge the German "Bureau" in every way.

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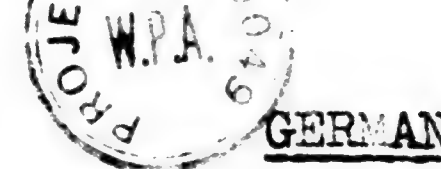
GERMAN

ABENDPOST, April 7th, 1896.

Nominated Again

Governor Altgeld has nominated Mr. Ed. G. Uchlein for a second term as a member of the Westside Park Commission for the period ending 1902. Mr. Uchlein has always been a great friend of horticulture and gardens and his private greenhouses belong to the most beautiful ones of Chicago. During the last years he has procured from his own private means hundreds of rare plants and ornamental shrubs for the Parks of the Westside and it is chiefly to his credit, that these parks, without doubt, take at present first place among all public places in the U. S. of America as far as views of flowers are concerned. By his renomination, the Governor has rendered a valuable service to the park.

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"Abendpost," January 21st, 1895.

Politics.

The German Republican voters of Chicago have resolved to emancipate themselves from their Irish bogses, the trade and machine Politicians.

The first steps have been taken last Saturday night at a meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel, where about 60 to 70 representatives of the various wards were present, to form a central committee of the German Republicans in Cook County.

It is intended to effect a proper representation and consolidation of the German element inside the party and to break with the dominating influence of the boss and the clique reign. The reports of the representatives of the various wards showed, that German Clubs were existing already in more than half of the wards represented. Dr. A. E. Eberts proposed that an agitation committee should be formed by all present, to organize the Republican voters of German descent in all wards and to prepare for the formation of a central committee. This proposal has been accepted and the next meeting, in which it was hoped to form the Central Committee is to take place Saturday, February 2nd, also in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Die Abendpost, November 19, 1894.

CHANGES IN CITY HALL OFFICIALS

Two reliable and capable city-officials resigned last week, Corporation Council H. Rubens and Comptroller W. R. Ackermann. Their successors are John M. Palmer and J. Mc Corthy. Changes in the City Hall are nothing unusual and probably cannot be prevented for good or bad. As political progress is going on, the choice of our representatives and officials is reflecting the will of the people and its leaders.

In this particular case we are regretting the disappearance of two good old German names on the list of our City employees. As a fact, this list is showing every year less German names.

We have aroused our readers repeatedly about this and cannot urge enough the German elements of our City to show more interest in political activity, as otherwise the influence of the Germans in Chicago on decisive problems, economically and socially, will soon be a thing of the past.

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GERMAN

DIE ABENDPOST, February 15th, 1894.

Our German Alderman

There are 19 German Aldermen in our city council, and 15 of these voted for the acceptance of the new gas-ordinance, which not only provides no income for the City of Chicago, but also is a splendid occasion for some individuals to make a stack of money at the expense of the taxpayers.

The mayor was honest enough to explain the sober facts of the situation and left the decision to an honest, loyal vote of the city council, which accepted the said ordinance without much deliberation. This acceptance would have been impossible without the weight of the German vote, which in this particular case has been an unforgettable disappointment for us. The black list of those German aldermen, who have voted for the ordinance, is composed of the following names: Vogt, Stuckart, Ellert, Kuntz, Potthoff, Hage, Mulhaenser, Kleineeke, Lutter, Finkler, Hausen, Utesrh, Miller, Wilt, Berger.

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, November 28th, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial:

One is Enough.

For many reasons it is not desirable that two Germans enter as applicants for the Mayor's office at the Democratic Convention, then if this happens, we can predict positively that neither will be nominated. The German who enters now as opposition candidate against Wenter, will by all thinking Germans be suspected that he works under false pretenses for Hopkins. Should the rumor that Governor Altgeld wants to push the new candidate (Dreyer) by publicity be based on truth, then the "Abendpost" can only advise Mr. Altgeld intimately to leave his fingers out of this pie.

It would have been better, if he had remained in Springfield during the last election instead of coming to Chicago. As things stand now, the Governor must be continually defended. He certainly does not constitute an element of strength.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, November 23th, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The state of affairs demands positively that the truth is said openly and freely. A German candidate No. 2 would be eyed by most of the Germans plainly as a traitor.

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GERMAN

ABENDPOST, November 21st, 1893.

Louis O. Kohtz Nominated As Member of The School Board.

In a letter Mayor Swift informed the City Council that in place of Mr. Wm. Boldenweck, who wanted to resign already under Mayor Harrison, but could not get it granted until now, he has nominated Louis O. Kohtz, the well-known member of the "Chicago Turngemeinde" and the "Germania Maennerchor" as member of the School board.

The nomination was ratified by the City Council without any delay. Mr. Kohtz is a long time resident of the 25th ward.

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Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1893.

GARY'S VICTORY

(Editorial)

The German citizens did not exactly help their outspoken enemies, but in any case they fell into their hands. Then, as the poor vote in the strong German wards shows, thousands of them did not go to the polls at all. In comparison with this the "Americans" did not stand back and voted for the man who was pictured as the representative of American ideas. Therefore Gary was elected with a greater majority than any other of the Republican candidates.

Nobody can feel offended if the Republican papers claim under the existing circumstances, the German "Lutherans" have returned. And the Democratic politicians cannot be blamed either when they accuse the Lutherans and the Germans in particular of ingratitude and act towards them accordingly. In spite of all excuses one cannot overlook that the Czechs and Poles showed more understanding for the real point of controversy and made a more energetic front against nativism than the

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GERMAN

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I C (Polish)

I C (Bohemian)

Abendpost, Nov. 3, 1893.

Germans. The latter did not understand how to take advantage of their last year's victory and deserted their pioneer fighters.

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1893.

THE POLITICAL CINDERELLA
(Excerpts from Editionial)



Among ten candidates as judges who were put up at the Democratic Convention yesterday, just one is of German origin. At least three candidates are, without doubt, of Irish origin and how many others have also Irish blood in their veins, may be inferred. The only German who was honored by this "Model convention," had to be proposed by the Irish "Colonel Donovan." So Ireland was so gracious to throw also a crumb to the Dutchman. The generous extent of these favors can only be evaluated by the one, who know that on the North side, which is bossed by "Colonel Donovan," for every nine Germans there is but one Irishman. And still, those nine-tenths can secure attention only with the so-called support of that one tenth! The Abendpost has no intention to start a race war against the Irish, or to say anything bad about them. What they amount to in politics, they owe, besides their own activity, chiefly to the indifference and laziness of the German voters. And nobody can be offended at their carrying their battle for existence into politics.



GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 5, 1893.

If anybody deserves to be rebuked, it is not the Irish but the Germans, who take offense that they are vassals of a clan, which is only superior to them by their boldness, but they do nothing at all to call attention to themselves. By this inactivity they commit, in fact, an injustice towards the land of their choice. It is their duty to this country to give their vigor, their knowledge and skill to public affairs, and not to let elements come to the foreground, which become degraded and corrupted through politics. No one is a good citizen in a democratic republic who only pays his taxes and possibly goes twice a year to the polling place. The principle of self-government becomes a farce, when so-called good citizens leave all political affairs to a gang of egotists who are politicians by trade.

Through the humiliations to which the Germans in Chicago are repeatedly exposed, in spite of their numerical strength and their great economic importance, they should come to their senses and recognize their mistakes.

Without organization, they will always remain the "Cinderella" which they have thus far been.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 1, 1893.

ALTGELD'S NOMINATIONS.

P. 1 Governor Altgeld made the following nominations today: T. E. Chapman of Jerseyville and Henry C. Zuttermeister, Patrick Connelly, Fritz Glogauer and Miss Sarah J. Conden of Chicago, as trustees of the Industrial School for the Blind, which is located in Chicago. Another nomination made E. M. Johnson of Pontiac, a trustee of the Soldier's Orphanage; he will be a successor to E. M. Bassett, as the latter resigned in order to be eligible as superintendent of the institution.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 24th, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Editorial:

"TO THE GERMAN ALDERMEN."

The City Council Committee, which dared to dictate its politics to the school council, has already come partly down from its high horse.

It will now recommend the ratification of the nominations of the Mayor excepting only the one of Halle. With Halle they wish to have nothing to do because he might "probably" try to carry through the re-introduction of German instruction in the primary classes.

If this way of acting was not dictated so much by malice, one could find it amusing. For how could Halle alone carry through what he is supposed to favor? How could it harm the "Nati-Fadists," in case he really did fight for the complete restoration of German education? And again when he is not the only one who finds it proper to teach German, gymnastics, drawing and singing right from the beginning in school, why should he be the only one to be "punished?"

The thinking ability of the professional politician Noble and his just as noble

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 24th, 1893.

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pals seems really to be in a very bad condition.

Now it remains to be seen, whether the German members of the City Council will be willing to insult their nationality and themselves. If they really consent to deny admission to the only German who was proposed by the Mayor for the school board, they will be despised by the German voters and mocked by all other citizens. By its numerical strength and importance the German element in Chicago is entitled to a much larger representation in the school board than it formerly had.

Therefore it would be a lasting disgrace when German Aldermen would be assisting to weaken the influence of the German Nationality in the public schools and to force out a German solely because he is fighting for the German language. If other objections had been made against Halle, the case would appear different of course. The Germans in the United States are much too good citizens to demand the placing of a useless and unworthy man because he happens to be of German origin. They prefer to vote for a good Irishmen before they vote for a rotten German. But they enter a protest against the rejection of able and honorable Germans solely of his German opinion.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, July 12th, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The executive board of the "Chicago TurnBezirk" as well as the Westside Saenger-Kranz" followed the example of other organizations and have sent resolutions of thanks to Governor Altgeld, regarding the liberation of Neebe, Schwab and Fielden.

Abendpost, July 12th, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

A Story of the Amnesty Club.

The Executive Board of the "Amnesty Association of Illinois" accepted in their meeting at 225 Dearborn Street yesterday, a resolution, to publish a history of the Amnesty Club. Same will be published in 50,000 copies in the German and English languages.

Each copy will be sold at a low price and the proceeds shall go to the families of the three pardoned anarchists. The report will contain several petitions and letters, which were sent to Governor Altgeld and will before all describe the efforts, that were undertaken, to obtain the Amnesty for the three Anarchists. Final resolutions will be made in the next meeting of the Board in Tuesday evening.

Abendpost, July 7th, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

"The Truth Deserves Honor"

Mayor Harrison had to make seven nominations for the School board. He proposed the re-election of four former members and sent in only three new names. What the attitude of the completed school board to the so-called fads and especially to German instruction will be, cannot be foretold with complete certainty. As, however, the native papers applaud the mayor, "the other side" is imagining that his nominations will at least be not beneficial to the cause of contemporary and progressive education.

Therefore the good Carter is called faithless and dishonorable by those German friends whom he won in the last election. It is thrown up to him, that he deceived the Germans without whose aid he could not have been re-elected; finally he is threatened that this not even six months old friendship may turn already into enmity.

Now so far the "Abendpost" had no reason, to take back a single word of what it said about Carter Henry Harrison, during the last election; on the contrary, this newly elected "best man" acted at several public occasions in a way, that is not proper for the head of the World's Fair City under any circumstances. And what was

Abendpost, July 7th, 1893.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

laudable under his administration so far, cannot be put to his personal credit, but only to the credit of Corporation Attorney Kraus. But the Abendpost cannot see that this egotistic old gentleman committed also an act of faithlessness towards "the Germans". etc.

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Abendpost, July 6th, 1893.

GERMAN



Extract of City Council Meeting.

Mayor Harrison Submits The List Of His Nominees For The Schoolboard(7).

Among the seven newly appointed and re-appointed members of the School board, there is only one German, namely Mr. E. G. Halle. Three of them, Messrs. Cameron, Thornton, and Mrs. Sherman count as enemies of German instruction and of special branches.

The re-nomination of T. K. Cameron came as a last minute decision. The Mayor wanted first to nominate the German contractor T. E. Diener, but was informed that he has business connections with the school board and the Mayor declared that for this reason he re-appointed Cameron.

Mr. Diener received another office, namely nomination as a member of the Library board. The nominations will be given to the Committee of School affairs. etc.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

GERMAN LUTHERANS AND PUBLIC OFFICES

The German-Lutheran clergyman, Reverend T. Stephan, of Chicago, has been appointed by President Cleveland as Consul to Annaberg, and his co-worker, Otto Doederlein of Chicago, has been made consul to Leipzig. On account of a throat infection, Mr. Doederlein was forced to resign as clergyman several years ago and he has since been publishing a secular weekly magazine, the Rundschau.

Both of these consular appointments created considerable sensation inasmuch as they are the only appointments of German-Americans made by President Cleveland at the present time.

Our German-Lutheran friends fared just as well or even better with Governor Altgeld. Mr. A. Heuer, a Chicago German-Lutheran was appointed Park Commissioner of Chicago. Louis Wagner of Chicago, formerly a minister, but now a journalist and political promoter, received from Governor Altgeld the splendid position of Registrar at the Grain Inspection Office. In the same office, another German-Lutheran, W. Schroeder, was placed as clerk.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

In Chicago and Cook County, also quite a number German-Lutherans were appointed to public offices.....May we state here that there was no shortage of applicants among the German-Lutherans for these positions.....

There were no objections to these appointments as far as the ability of the majority of the appointed German-Lutherans is concerned. It would be unfair to assume any connections between their religious beliefs and their political affiliations influenced their appointments.

The fact that so many applicants of German-Lutherans were successful, and, especially the large number of applications, aroused general attention. It is, therefore, obvious that a German newspaper should not evade a discussion of this matter.

The various successes are, of course, to a great extent due to the calculations of eminent Democratic politicians. Having benefited by the German-American Lutheran votes at the November election of last year, the politicians hoped to retain these votes.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

It is a question whether or not their calculations were accurate. However, we have reasons to assume that to the majority of the Lutherans believed that too many over-zealous candidates chasing after public offices created an unpleasant and objectionable impression. The great majority of the German-Lutherans participated rather reluctantly in the election campaigns of 1890 and 1892. They did it only to abolish the Edward Law, and to protect religious liberty, the rights of parents, and to retain the teaching of German in Illinois. This objective they obtained most gloriously after hard fighting.

The German-Lutherans would certainly disapprove of having a number of their ministers apply for secular or public offices. Every reasonable person will admit, that Reverend Stephan received his political reward for his extensive promotional activities during the last election campaign. The appointment of Reverend Roth as chaplain of a penitentiary can only be filled by a clergyman. In regard to the other theologians, Wagner and Doederlein, who have also received appointments, it must be stated that they left the ministry years ago and have since been engaged in secular activities. Therefore, their former positions have no bearing upon their appointments to public office.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 1, 1893.

Nevertheless, it will save our Lutheran friends many misunderstandings and misinterpretations if the job-hunting in their midst is stooled soon.

Chicago Tribune, Apr. 27, 1893.

ONE FOR THE GERMAN

Ben Cable begged another Consulate today, without help from Senator Palmer, or the Congressmen although the names of some of those may appear on the paper. Otto Doederlein of Chicago, who is named as Consul to Leipsig, was one of Cable's lieutenants last fall in swinging the German Lutheran vote over to the Democrats. He has a family connection with the people who control "Die Rundschau."

The Leipsig Consulate is a desirable one. The salary is \$2,000 with perquisites in the way of fees. The selection of Doederlein, is looked upon as good politics because, it will show the Germans, who supported Cleveland, that their support is appreciated.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

OUR RULERS. GERMANS HAVE TWICE AS MANY VOTES THAN THE SONS OF IRELAND.

Some days ago the following question was put to us by a naive German:
"Is the Democratic ticket, which will be presented to the voters on April 4th, the ballot of the Democrats of Chicago, the metropolis of the West of America? Or is it the ballot of the Irish in Dublin, the capital of Ireland.

This question is not entirely out of place, because if the ballot is examined, we find no end to the Ryans, O'Briens, Murphys, and similar names. We may spontaneously ask the same question.

Never before have our rulers, the men from the Emerald Isle, made us realize their domination as much as just now. And this happens only a short time

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

after German votes elected them to power in county and state! Never before have our rulers, the men from Ireland, acted so rudely, so that every sense of justice and decency, and even the faintest sign of modesty is absent. In spite of it, they expect very definitely that on April 4th, they will become the rulers of the city also.

Nothing is more reprehensible and contemptible as race hatred and prejudice! Nothing is more foreign to Germans, demanding tolerance for themselves, than to fight another race, which is a part of the American commonwealth! But it is an entirely different matter, if these Germans, and other nationalities which feel as they do, rebel against another nationality, whose pushing forward in American public life is entirely too impertinent. This particular nationality has pushed its worst men to the front in public affairs, and as a consequence, very many of the other citizens are disgusted.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

Some time ago the German-American Democratic Central Union, and all its branch organizations, protested against the attempts of a single nationality to monopolize all the public offices. To this protest our so-called rulers replied by overloading the ticket, which is already 75 per cent Irish, and which will be given to the voters on April 4th, with more Irishmen.

And if these men of Irish descent at least were men whom every citizen could respect, and to whom all could look up to with confidence, it would be different.

But alas! Who are they? Tim Ryan, Mike McInerney, Jimmie Crawford, "Black Hill" Fitzgerald, Mike O'Brien, Mike Ryan, Pat Wall, Billy O'Brien, John McGillen, Mike Bransfield - these are some of the principal candidates and chief representatives of that impertinent element, and, unfortunately, of the Democratic Party of Chicago.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar, 20, 1893.

The following official statistics, arranged according to wards and nationalities, shows the number of votes cast by Chicago citizens at the recent presidential election. (The following statistics is abbreviated, giving totals only, while the original is covering each ward separately, and otherwise giving full details - translator).

Registered Voters at the Election, Nov. 8, 1892.

American-born citizens - all wards - total.....131,335
Naturalized citizens - all wards and all different nationalities
total...128,212.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

				<u>Total</u>
Naturalized citizens -	Canadians -	all wards -	6,693
"	"	Germans	"	45,005
"	"	Irish	"	23,578
"	"	English	"	7,844
"	"	Scots	"	2,555
"	"	Swedes	"	10,838
"	"	Norwegians	"	4,832
"	"	Danes	"	2,333
"	"	French	"	643
"	"	Bohemians	"	5,721
"	"	Poles	"	4,865
"	"	Austrians	"	3,280
"	"	Russians	"	2,903
"	"	Italians	"	1,032
"	"	Dutch	"	1,600
"	"	All other nationalities	all wards	<u>1,933</u>
Grand total of registered voters in Chicago.....				259,547

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

The study of these statistics is interesting as well as instructive. It establishes by numbers - which can not lie - a comparison between the Germans and the Irish voters, and it evidences the fact that the Germans in Chicago have twice as many votes as the Irish.

Let us more closely examine the statistics. First of all we find that there are only 3,000 less naturalized citizens in Chicago than native citizens. If we add to the 128,212 naturalized citizens all of those German-Americans and Irish-Americans who, although born here, still remain loyal to the principles of their forefathers, we have a total of 180,000 foreign-born voters against 7,000 natives. These are bona fide citizens, who really vote.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

According to the above statement, the Germans cast 45,005 votes last fall. If we add to this number the Austrians (3,280), the Swiss and Luxemburgians, we arrive at a total of 50,000 foreign-born voters of German origin. This alone is one-fifth of the total vote. And adding to this number the Germans born in this country, who are, most frequently, the best German-Americans, we may rightfully claim one-fourth of the total votes.

And they want to deny to this powerful group the right to have something to say regarding certain subjects to be taught in the public schools!

The total number of votes of the Irish, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Bohemians, and Poles does not exceed the German votes alone, and yet, the Swedes and Bohemians tell the school board that their language has as much right to be taught in the public schools as the German.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

Statistics show what power we have in public life, if we only understand how to make use of it.

If we examine the wards and pick out those which have over 1,000 voters from any nationality, we find that the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 25th, 30th and 33rd are predominantly German. There are only three wards, namely, the 19th, 23rd, and 29th, where the Irish exceed the German votes, and only in three more wards, the Irish have over 1,000 votes. The Poles have in only one ward more votes than the Germans, and that is in the 16th ward. However, their excess is not as large as is usually believed, because they have only 200 more votes than the Germans. The Bohemians are stronger in the 8th ward, and the Swedes in the 23rd ward. Nothing demonstrates more definitely the impertinent behavior of the Irish than the above given statistics.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

There is the 5th ward, dominated by D. Corkery, Mike Bransfield, Pat Wall, and Jim Daly. They did not permit the Germans to vote at the primary election, abused them and boasted of their power. And yet there were 1,859 German voters as against 1,166 Irish. The 5th ward is a German ward, and the Germans should not tolerate Irish domination.

There is the 6th ward, always considered by Billy O'Brien, the notorious alderman, as the exclusive property of his Irish "boys." Billy Joyce, Billy O'Brien, and others should study the official statistics, which give the Germans 2,371 votes, and the Irish 2,298 only. The desire of the Germans in that ward to be represented on the town ticket should have been heeded. However, Billy O'Brien ignored Geo. Thurn, and that was sufficient.

The 7th ward has 1,542 German voters against 623 Irish. But if the Germans in that ward make a move, the Irish clique suppresses it.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

Ed. Cullerton, Bat. Baldwin rule the 9th ward, although the Irish have only 762 votes against 1,639 German votes.

The worst situation prevails in the 10th ward. Jack Cullerton, "Chick" Curran, and other Irishmen dominate here, and the 2,385 German voters must be subservient to 839 Irishmen.

The strongest German ward in Chicago is the 14th ward, which has 3,676 German votes, and only 211 Irish, but at times of election, 175 of the 211 Irish voters become political candidates.

God have mercy on the 15th ward! The candidates for alderman are Pat Mooney and Mike Ryan. The latter is the "boss" of the ward by the grace of Carter Harrison. Ryan is one of the 575 Irishmen to whom 3,054 Germans are submissive.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

Poles and Irishmen rule the 16th ward..., although there are 2,450 Germans, 2,631 Poles and only 218 Irish in the ward.

The 18th ward is in the power of John Gaynor, John Brennan, Bill Mahoney, and Steve Griffin, because they have 50 votes more than the Germans, i. e., 738 and 674, respectively.

There are only 9,393 Irish, 3,906 Bohemians, 3,500 Poles in the whole West Town. Together they have not as many votes as the Germans, who have a total of 19,737. Yet the Germans are expected to vote for a Democratic town ticket, where not a single German is listed, but three Irishmen and one Bohemian instead.

And now we come to North Town, the undisputed "kingdom" of Chase, O'Mally, Donovan, John McGillen, and Captain Farrell. What an absurdity - 7,468 German voters bow to 2,236 Irishmen!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

The 20th ward, the "property" of Colonel Harry Donovan, by the grace of Altgeld, has 217 Irish voters and 2,111 German voters. However, the rulers of the 20th ward are Irish, and there is no doubt about it.

John McGillen of the 21st ward rules with his 182 Irish, the 2,445 Germans, and each one of the 182 Irish is a politician or a candidate.

"Boss" Farrell of the 22nd ward has only 210 Irishmen against 2,577 Germans, but Farrell and the other 209 Irish dominate the ward.

Lakeview alone has kept itself free from the domination of the "ruling race." Nowhere else in Chicago are politics more decent than in the beautiful suburb. There is the 25th ward with 1,291 Germans and 231 Irish, and the 26th ward, the second strongest German ward, with 3,370 German and 199 Irish voters.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1893.

Town of Lake is next. Mike McInerney, Tom Gaham, Tom Byrne rule here without interference. The Irish have 4,162 in the three wards comprising Town of Lake, and the Germans have 3,856 votes, but the latter have nothing whatever to say.

In South Chicago, the 33rd ward is the last of the predominantly German ward. Here the Germans attend to the voting, and the Irish take care of politics.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 15, 1893.

FOREIGN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

... We have already stated in a previous article that the German population of Chicago is 405,822, and the Irish population is only 169,048. If we add to this number the other German elements, which consist of immigrants and their increase, and which amount to 255,472 persons, it is entirely inexplicable that the German nationalities put up with the brazen Irish rule...

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1893.

NOT A GERMAN ON THE TICKET!

The same impertinence which was shown of the Republican party last fall has now been adopted by the Democrats. It may be recalled, that the Republicans selected Hertz as coroner. He was a Scandinavian and they tried to pass him off as a "German." Following this precedent, the Irish Democrats now claim that Charles Gastfield, a young clerk at the city hall is good enough for us, as Germans go; if the "Dutchmen" are not willing to consider him as one of their representatives, well and good. We select your candidates, and we are the masters.

Gastfield never considered himself as a German. He is Teutonic in the sense of the Chase's, McGillen's and Powers.





Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1893.

The Germans do not know him, and will not consider him as a German, because he never had any connections which entitle him to that claim.

There is not one German on the West Side town ticket, but instead there are three Irishmen and an antagonistic Bohemian! The North Side town ticket is overloaded with the Irish, and a Jim Crawford on top of it!

Not a German on the city ticket! And Carter above all! ~~That's~~ the soup which is served to the Germans, a suitable reward for last fall's service. Congratulations!

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ABENDPOST, December 15th, 1892.

Politics.

Some Democratic politicians of Chicago seem to think that they can govern their party only by a strong machine. They intend to form a club, which will not only work for the organization of the party during election time but will tighten the party up during the whole year. Whatever might be their original idea, they may be assured that Chicago is not the field for an association like the famed Tammany Hall. Here the German votes will turn the scale and they do not consider the promises and the jobs, they are only anxious about the welfare of the country. They will support the Democratic party as long as their principles are good but will leave them as soon as they start to trade their principles for selfish interests. A ring inside the Democratic party will not be permitted in Chicago.

Abendpost, November 15, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Political.

It is without doubt, that the Germans in Chicago will receive the deserved consideration from the Democratic party. The greater part of them, who have declared themselves for Cleveland and Stevenson have not done this on account of a lust for jobs and therefore will not burden the present government with claims, but naturally they have the patriotic wish to take part in the expected reforms of the Public affairs. As one of the most prominent German-Americans and most deserving one, Mr. Carl Schurz has been named for a position in Cleveland's cabinet. Mr. Schurz has just recovered from a long illness and it is a question if he is physically strong enough for such a strenuous position. In this case there will be no question that the president can find another prominent German for this place. Most of the best suited Germans are too modest to push themselves forward but Cleveland knows best how to value the men, who prefer that they are looked for by the office. However, there would be no harm done if the Democratic and independent German Press would give him some indications.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 10, 1892.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD RENDERS THANKS TO THE
GERMANS AND THE STAATS - ZEITUNG

How did it happen that the State of Illinois, the Republican stronghold in the West, elected a Democratic president, a Democratic governor, a Democratic legislature, and Democratic state officials? The Germans made it possible. "The Germans did it", thus reply friend and enemy.

This is a proud testimony regarding the power of the Germans. They can, if they act concertedly, be the decisive factor in State elections, as this recent election has proven....

Governor Altgeld appreciates fully what the Germans did. He said to one of the representatives of the Illinois Staats - Zeitung: "Extend to the Germans, through your paper, my sincere thanks for what they did. I shall never forget it. Credit is due to the Staats - Zeitung, for having done its share in gaining the victory, and for having largely contributed to the achievement of such results. I have felt the effect of its influence wherever I have traveled, in all counties of the State."

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 10, 1892.

The prison-labor problem, and other important questions, of foremost interest to labor, have turned over very many votes to Altgeld. Indeed, the labor vote was overwhelming! The new Governor will keep his promise and abolish prison labor, as soon as he enters upon the duties of Governor.....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 10, 1892.



EXULTATION AMONG THE LUTHERANS.

"This victory (referring to the recent election) is a lesson for the politicians, which they will not so easily forget," asserted Th. Stephani. "They dare not try again to attack our parental rights. Our schools must remain undisturbed. I believe that the Republicans will agree with me today. Before the Republicans assailed our schools, I was one of their most zealous adherents. Now I am a Democrat, and 95% of the German-Lutherans of this state belong to the same party, to which they will be loyal as long as the party remains the defender of liberty.

"The leaders of the Republican party will, undoubtedly, in future election campaigns, marshall the same arguments, as recently; but the German Lutherans are convinced of the fact that the Republican party is no longer their party. They will vote for the party which defends liberal viewpoints. The German-Lutherans have a real reason to be proud of their victory. Altgeld and Cleveland's election is chiefly due to their activities. Not only did the Lutherans vote for Altgeld, but for the whole Democratic ticket."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 9, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN'S ACHIEVE A GREAT VICTORY

November 8, 1892 will remain a day of proud memories for the Germans. The German votes are chiefly responsible for the overthrow of the Republican party, which is the party of the monopolists and the alien-haters. Thus, the voters aided Grover Cleveland, the representative of true liberty and justice, to his brilliant victory. Thanks is due to the Germans of Illinois, that this old Republican state decided in favor of Cleveland.

The success of the Germans in regard to the state election is equally outstanding. Notwithstanding the most desperate efforts of the opponents, their bitter attacks, and the disloyalty of strictly English-American election districts, Altgeld is the victor. This is a triumph also for the German school the German language, and for the equal rights of Germans in general. Polish and Czech voters cooperated with the Germans of Illinois most heartily and energetically. A large share of this glory of triumph belongs to them.

The Democratic party must never forget, that the achievement of such colossal results would have been unthinkable without the aid of the large groups of

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 9, 1892.

independent voters. It is therefore its sacred duty to carry out those principles, which induced the independent citizens to cast their votes in favor of the Democrats.

In connection with this the Illinois Staats - Zeitung may assert without boasting that these brilliant victories within and without the state are likewise her victories. It is the most extraordinary election victory to her credit since November, 1873. At that time she recaptured a free Sunday for Chicago. Now she helped to fight very effectively in the struggle to uphold and preserve liberty and equality for the foreign-born citizens, whose welfare also affect the welfare of the republic.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung Nov. 9, 1892.

CLEVELAND, ALTGELD AND WHOLE DEMOCRATIC
TICKET ELECTED

German fighters have won German victories, and German blows have shattered the Know-Nothing system into dust!

Cook county has acted magnificently, and has achieved victory for the German cause, and made the election of Cleveland and Altgeld possible.... The election of Altgeld is definitely certain. His majority in Cook county alone will be almost 30,000 votes, and the reports coming in from the state are just as favorable.

The German wards have done exceedingly well. We can not praise too highly the manly and concerted action of the Germans in defending liberty and equality. A similar recognition is deserved by all foreign-born voters, such as the Irish Poles, and Bohemians, who put up a united front against the Know-Nothings.... The Republicans have suffered such a terrible defeat in Cook county that it will be difficult for them to recover....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

GERMAN REPUBLICANS FOR ALTGELD.

In view of the approaching election, the result of which is of paramount importance to the Germans, we, the undersigned German Lutherans, think it proper and fitting to define more clearly our attitude toward both large political parties, and we request others to do the same.

Although we have for years stood on the side of the Republican party, and have defended its principles, and although we still approve of some of their principles, we nevertheless are of the opinion that it is not only in the interests of our countrymen, but also for the benefit of all friends of personal liberty, law, and order to vote the Democratic state ticket at this election. The reasons are the following:

First, because in recent years a certain clique has arisen within the Republican party of our state, as well as in other states of the great West, and the leaders of the Republicans have acceded to this particular group a certain dominating position, which is in gross contradiction to the former liberal principles of the Republican party. To prove our statement we have only to point to the last Republican State Convention.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Second, because during twenty-five years the government of the state has been in the hands of one party, and during this time many corruptions have crept in, which can be remedied only by a change of party.

Third, because the Republican politicians have simply neglected certain laws which were inconvenient to some of their party members, and in fact, these laws were never enforced. We point to the amendment of prison labor, which was entirely ignored, although thousands of workers and business men suffered on account of the neglect.

Fourth, because the taxes have increased annually during the twenty-five years of Republican state rule, until the percapita ratio of taxes in this state exceeds by far the ratio of similarly situated states.

Fifth, because the Republican party has broken its promise as far as the school problem is concerned, and it will not hesitate to do so again.

Sixth, because the management of our large charity institutions, which have cost millions of dollars and are still costing millions to maintain, are in

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1893.

Nov. 7, 1893

the hands of incompetent men, who exploit these institutions for political purposes.

Seventh, because J. P. Altgeld, candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket, gives us the assurance that if he is elected, he will remedy the bad situation in a short time.

Eighth, because Judge J. P. Altgeld has gained our full and unrestricted confidence. We are of the opinion, that under his leadership we will have a far sighted and impartial government.

Ninth, because we think it advisable, as practical business men, to have the books of the government examined by an auditor.

For these reasons we have decided to vote for the Democratic state ticket. We request all German Republicans to do likewise. (Many signatures were affixed.)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 12, 1892.

A GERMAN FIGHT

During the seventies the Germans showed an exceptional interest in state politics and victory was achieved with the German vote; since that period their concern about the fate of the state has not particularly come into the foreground, but in this battle most of the Germans flocked to Altgeld under the banner of personal liberty and parental rights, to oppose the transgressions of a misused state power which is wielded by an antagonistic, anti-foreign element and flint-hearted fanatics.

The Germans of Chicago and the entire state are being given the most scrupulous attention by both parties. Never before have the party leaders seen such demonstrations; what might rests in the German vote! The result of the present conflict will be the deciding factor for the political powers; for years to come fashioning and amelioration of administrative proceedings. The great masses, the majority of the Germans, the Democrats per se, most of the Independents, and thousands of Republicans are on Altgeld's side. If Altgeld wins, then the power of the Germans will have been splendidly vindicated. If he is defeated, then the Republicans will forsake them and explain that they can dispense with the Teutonic vote and the Germans must submit to still greater chicanery.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 12, 1892.

So this fight in which the Germans are particularly involved, is not only a struggle for personal freedom, it also represents a competition for political dominance and position.

Its importance has not been overlooked by Chicago's Germans. Weeks ago an enthusiastic assembly created the German Central Organization, clubs were formed in almost every ward which has a German populace, whilst the executives worked unobtrusively but efficiently. A few days ago the Finance Committee consisting of Messrs. Eugene Prager, Senator Thiele, John Ernst, Adam Ortseifen and Peter Biegler, to the leading German families...Chas. H. Wacker,... Washington Hesing, etc., (nineteen names are listed, altogether,) and others who will meet today at 4 P.M., at the Sherman House.... That the people throughout the state follow the German political regeneration with the profoundest interest, is evinced by the following letter sent to us from Peoria. Mr. John Endres wrote: "Peoria has a large percentage of Germans, most of whom are democrats. Although the city and county administration is Democratic, the Germans have only the smallest part in it.... We intend to organize an Altgeld, Cleveland, Stevenson Club, in order to give all possible support;....we wish to create the respect to which the Germans are entitled, commensurate to their strength.... Please send Club Bylaws.... Resp. J. Endres."

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 12, 1892.

Such communications reach us almost daily and proves what one local German organization can accomplish, if its members are inclined to devote a little time and to sacrifice a few comforts for the cause.

The impression which this movement has made on the Republicans is shown by the actions of the Republican Central State Committee which nominated a German Auxiliary Council yesterday. Whilst the German followers of Cleveland and Altgeld were able to create such an organization from among their own ranks, the Republicans of the Central Committee and their candidates who are not German, had to go far afield to build an Auxiliary. The names of the Germans who prefer Fifer to Altgeld have not yet been announced. This Auxiliary will nominate a large German Committee with a member from every ward and county district. A German campaign literature bureau was also brought into existence yesterday, with Eugene Seeger functioning as German secretary.

The Auxiliary Council of the Democrats, whose Committee will meet Tuesday, has excluded newspaper publishers from its invitational list, so that it cannot be said, that the press intends to dictate the nominations. It has been practically agreed, that the "Non-Partisan Judicial Nomination Humbug" will be dispensed with, once and for all, and so the Auxiliary may nominate eighteen for the six judicial

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 12, 1892.

posts, Adolph Moses, George F. Sugg, Siegmund Zeisler are the German Candidates.

The Republicans mostly favor party nominations. But, as they fear the disapprobation from some sections and certain newspapers if they vent their opinions publically, they give themselves the appearance of indorsing a "nonpartisan" ticket, and so instructed a committee to confer with the Democrats. If the Democrats should now make regular party nominations, then their adversaries believe the odium will revert to the Democrats. The latter however...will show that the best judges of Chicago...Altgeld and others, did not offer their candidacy on a Non-Partisan ticket.

Chicago Tribune, Aug. 11, 1892.

GERMAN CAMPAIGN LITERATURE

The Republican State Executive Committee, had an important session yesterday morning. At the informal meeting the day before, the necessity for campaign literature in the German language, was strongly dwelt upon and a committee discussed the ways and means for procuring and distributing the same. It is probably certain that a German newspaperman will be employed as assistant secretary to attend to the preparation and distribution of documents dealing with the subject at issue in the campaign, especially the school question.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 2, 1892.

DANGER FOR THE DEMOCRATS

The success of Altgeld, the state, and perhaps even the national ticket, depends in a great measure upon Cook County. This has so often been demonstrated to the local Democrats that one would believe the message had not fallen on fertile soil. That this assumption is erroneous, that one is confronted with the apprehension that matters might turn out contrary to expectations and logical conclusions, is plainly shown by the mounting friction which manifests itself from day to day in the great Democratic family circle. That the Republicans are facing a similar crisis, the problem of mediocre candidates groping for the spot light, that also here a veritable war of extermination is in progress which will only widen the present breach, all this may serve as consolation in so far as the Democrats are concerned, but it is no excuse whatsoever for the truly suicidal conduct of the Democrats at a time when victory can be visualized.

The intensity of this struggle for the nomination to the five great county offices is after all, a customary pre-convention fight, and the candidates who are finally chosen and elected should prove satisfactory;...surely, they won't be any worse than the Lorrimers, Neeleys, and Dorsey Pattons which the Republicans

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 2, 1892.



will bring into the field.

The Democrats are now on the verge of making some blunders; it is the decision which affects the nominations for state representatives. For the Germans who are so involved in the approaching campaign since the results will decide the school question and the political significance of the German vote, it is of paramount importance that not only Judge Altgeld and the Democratic state - ticket be elected, but that the party in whom they have placed their confidence should also have the majority in the State Legislature. The Democrats of Illinois have been justified in basing their aspirations on the German voters' edict. Their hopes for success materialized at that auspicious moment when thousands of German Republicans forsook Gov. Fifer who had broken his pledges and who then actually demanded a reward for his offensive disdain towards the German Republicans by asking for their support in a new election, but the German inhabitants turned their thumbs down, and flocked to Altgeld. Today, more than ever, the Democrats know who helped them to victory, if they win. That school fight which brought such excellent results two years ago wrought miracles. It was the first time in years that the Germans reached that eminence in state and national politics which they deserve and to which they are entitled; it opened the eyes of the Americans, the Irish, and the rest, it showed the significance of the German vote and what it



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Aug. 2, 1892.

can achieve when it acts as a united force.

Since the Democrats can win only with German support, it is obvious that the Teutonic wishes should receive the most courteous consideration. The Germans do not demand much. They do not ask that the county ticket be overstuffed with Germans; they do not insist on such concessions because that slogan, "Too many Irish" might be paraphrased to, "Too many Germans". But they do demand that the Germans whose names appear on the ticket should be good and honorable representatives of the German element; they desire above all that the selfishness of the individual legislative candidate be subordinated for the common weal. The Germans' principal concern is, that the legislature must be in such a position, numerically speaking, that they will give the proper support to Gov. Altgeld's reforms.

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung, June 16, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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PUBLIC OPINION

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As far as the political hatred and race prejudice between the North and the South is concerned, the German press must of necessity be neutral, adjusting its political activity toward the preservation of the German national traits and characteristics. It is not exaggerated to affirm that the German press has a mission to fulfill, that is, to protect the common interests of all against the Anglo-American conceitedness.

Public opinions indicate the summary of individual opinions; we need a German organization to represent the common impulse of Germans. A German headquarters should be the rendezvous of the German delegates to the National Democratic Convention, and also for visitors to the Chicago World's Fair. There are 400,000 Germans in Chicago, and for the presidential election there are, at least, 50,000 German speaking citizens registered. The economic conditions of the German population are increasingly prosperous, and represent considerable material interests. We can not relinquish political power and administration to the Irish and Americans. We are capable of governing ourselves, and we are in the majority in many election

Illinois Staats - Zeitung, June 16, 1892 WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

districts.....

The peculiar conditions, which exist among the population of Chicago and the Northwest, require that the Germans assert themselves politically. They are well off materially, and can spare time and means to stand on their own feet. The German laboring class has clearly proved that the German masses can organize themselves and become jointly responsible. Clubs and lodges are common among them, but everywhere there is an apparent lack of political activities.

In this day and age of the division of labor nearly all citizens have the necessary time to discuss their political and economic questions and to take part in election campaigns. Chicago workers have ample time to meet their political obligations, and to form their viewpoints in regard to trusts, protective tariffs, and other matters harmful to the commonwealth...

Our German manufacturers and master-mechanics have come from the labor classes and do not constitute a special clique of exploiters. What they possess they have earned, without exploiting their workers, or without taking undue advantage

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 16, 1892.

of their customers. The German working classes in Chicago and vicinity have roomy comfortable homes for their families, which do not give evidence of poverty...

The German socialistic labor movement in Chicago has materialized into trade unions, and the former political labor party has broken up. Not a single club or association of workers for political and election purposes exists, because the German socialists are aware of the fact that a Labor Party in Chicago cannot succeed at the presidential election. Both of the national parties are now engaged in a controversy about political economy, which enables the Socialists to discuss their own aims and proposals within the general election movement, and to be active in German political organizations.

John P. Altgeld has proclaimed his position toward the social question of the present very definitely, and it is useless for employers and employees to take into consideration a special political Labor Party. There has already been an "Altgeld Labor Legion" organized within the Democratic party and its aim is to clarify the feasible demands of the local and national labor movements.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 16, 1892.

It is the duty of the well-to-do Germans to establish permanently a political central office in order to make the German influence upon American politics felt, and to prevent the useless dissipation of German votes on election days. John P. Altgeld, the Democratic candidate for governor, is a worthy representative of the German nationality, and a friend of progress. He is not afraid of the urgent economic problems of our time. We could carry on our own German election propaganda, because whole districts of Chicago and whole towns of Cook County are German. This would give us an opportunity to manifest to the alien-haters the standpoint of the Germans. The heat of the summer must not scare us away.

Joseph Gruenhut.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

ILLINOIS SCHOOL LAW.

German Lutheran Congregations Organizing
Independent Political Clubs.

Independent political clubs have been organized in almost every German Lutheran congregation in Cook County, and this action has been largely imitated by the churches of the state. These clubs take in not only the membership of the congregation but all voters who are in sympathy with the fight on the school law.

A central organization, composed of representatives from the independent political clubs, has been formed, and there are indications that it is receiving aid from outside sources. At a meeting held on the North Side last week it was proposed that a resolution be passed indorsing the Straight Democratic ticket. While there were some in the meeting ready to support such a step, the cooler heads deemed it premature, and apparently suspected something was wrong. There are a great many Lutherans who believe the Republican party will sacredly keep the pledges in its platform and are not prepared to rush into the Democratic party....

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PRD 3047

The campaign against the school law is being conducted by the German Lutheran School Committee, which is looking after the matter of organization and the exacting of pledges from the legislative candidates now before the people. It is stated on good authority that the Secretary of this committee is in communication with the Secretary of the Democratic Campaign Committee, and that the latter organization is kept advised as to what is being done.

There is a strong foundation for the belief that the Democratic committee has instructed the legislative candidates of the Democratic party to sign the pledge presented by the School Committee. The secretary of this committee is Andrew Mueller, who conducts a school at 683 Loomis Street. He was seen yesterday afternoon and asked whether many of the candidates for seats in the Thirty-Seventh General Assembly were signing the pledge sent out by the committee.

"Look at that," he replied, opening a hand satchel full of letters. "Each one of these letters contain a reply with a pledge signed or a promise equal to the pledge. We have a majority of the Democratic candidates. All the nominations have not been made yet, so I cannot tell how many we will have. A few Republican candidates have signed the pledge. As soon as I get replies

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

(11) PR 1, 20275

from all the candidates our people will be advised regarding their support. We will try to elect those candidates who have agreed to support our cause.

"The Republicans do not seem to favor it. They do not answer our letters. The Democratic party incorporated our resolutions in their platform just as we drafted them, but the Republicans rejected them, and adopted one that we think is evasive. The worst thing, however, was to nominate Dr. Edwards. We cannot trust that man. We fear if he is elected, a worse law will be enacted."

Mr. Mueller was asked if the German Lutherans were not satisfied with the Republican plank, when it was first adopted, and replied: "I do not think it was understood at first. We are not opposed to the English language. The reason we do not send our children to the public school before they are confirmed is that we want them to get a religious training. There is too much danger in a law which says the English language must be taught. If we allow the state to make one step the next step will be how much English shall be taught, then the method, then the books, and so on."

Mr. Mueller stated that the committee was not cooperating with the Democratic

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PRO 10276

Committee. It is reported that the School Committee will also make a fight on P. A. Saundelius. Regarding this matter Mr. Mueller said: "We will make our whole fight on members of the Legislature and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. We will pay no attention to the county ticket. The failure of the Republican legislative candidates to sign our pledges or answer our letters may influence some to support the Democratic ticket, but this committee will not advise our people on that matter."

William Tatge, who is the legal adviser of the School Committee, said: "The pledge which is sent out does not demand one iota more than is contained in the platforms of the two parties. Our School Committee deemed it advisable to exact a pledge. They feared a great many politicians nominated for the Legislature would, if elected, say either that they had been nominated before the platform was adopted, or if nominated later would say they did not consider themselves bound by it.

"I think generally that the Republican German Lutherans will support the Republican ticket, and the Democratic Lutherans the Democratic ticket. A great many will vote against E. Edwards and in favor of Raab. The belief is widespread that Dr. Edwards is responsible for the present law and that

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

he secured the governor's signature to the law through misrepresentation. They will also oppose Senator Humphry, but the district is so strongly Republican that I guess he will be elected any way. There was no necessity for enacting so vicious a law. I say this because I believe in the doctrine that that country is governed best that is governed least."

Ministers Discuss The Situation.

The Rev. Henry Wunder of St. Paul's Church said: "The action of the Republicans to grant our request may force our people to support the Democratic ticket..... We are not politicians, but if we get beat this time we will prepare for a stronger fight next time."

The Rev. C. Wisfeld of South Chicago said... that the action of the Democratic party in Wisconsin has had the effect of creating a kindly feeling for that party among the Lutherans of Illinois and Mr. Wisfeld criticised Gov. Hoard's course severely. McHenry County has been recently canvassed by a couple of men who, it is presumed, were sent out by the Democratic Committee. These individuals called upon the German-Lutherans and inquired whether they were sending their children to private schools or not. If the reply was affirmative

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

the parents were informed that if they did not take their children out of these schools they would be prosecuted under the Compulsory Education Law to its fullest extent. Naturally parents were at first much alarmed, but on learning that this pair were an irresponsible couple sent out by an irresponsible committee their fears subsided.

A. S. Wright of Woodstock was seen yesterday and said: "This pair travelled much of the entire county and called upon almost every German Lutheran family. We have not been able to obtain their names or find out where they came from, but they were undoubtedly sent out by the Democratic Committee. There are about 400 German-Lutheran votes in McHenry County."

Political Party Planks Bearing on The Question.

Republican Plank - We recognize the American public school system as chief agency in securing intelligent citizenship and chief bulwark of popular liberties, and we declare in favor of a compulsory education law which will guarantee to all children of the state ample opportunity of acquiring such an elementary education as will fit them for intelligent performance of civic and political duties when they reach the age of manhood. But we are, at the same

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

opposed to any arbitrary interference with the right of parents or guardians to educate their children at private schools, no matter where located; and we favor the amendment of the existing Compulsory Education law so as to conform with the declarations herein set forth, and also the repeal of so much of said law as provides for public supervision over private schools.

The Democratic Plank - Resolved, that the Democratic party in conventions assembled heartily indorses the public school system of the State of Illinois and it declares that the parental right to direct and control the education of the child should forever remain inviolate, and that the provisions of the law of 1889, commonly known as the compulsory educational statute, impairing that inalienable right should be at once repealed.

Respecting this subject we adopt the following propositions and hold them to be self-evident truths:

1. To determine and direct the education of the child is the natural right of the parents.
2. There arises out of this parental right the duty to provide education.

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Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

3. When one who, by natural or human law, owes a duty to another and fails to perform that duty, the State can (a) enjoin or compel performance, (b) punish for non-performance, and (c) supply the lack where to the injury of society non-performance is wrongfully persisted in.
4. Wise statemanship encourages general popular education, but this does not mean, or require unjust or unnecessary interference with those who are educating their children according to the best of their ability, and conformably to the condition in life of the parent and the child.
5. Compulsory education, in the sense that parents who violate or neglect their parental duty, may be compelled to its performance or punished for its non-performance, is licit.
6. Compulsory education in the sense of compelling or seeking control or dislodging from their rightful place those parents who are discharging their parental duties commensurately with the state of life of parent and child is not allowable even to the State.

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Chicago Tribune, Oct. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 11275

7. For the education of his children one parent may select the public school, another may select the private or denominational school, and still another may furnish proper education without the aid of any school, and each of them in so doing exercises a right protected by law of the land and as well as by the law of **nature**, and for doing which he need offer neither excuse **nor** apology.
8. Public and private denominational schools are in law neither related, nor are they subordinate one to the other; nor need they be antagonistic. We favor and pledge ourselves to the enactment of the statutes.
 1. To require parents who are not at all performing their duty in respect to educating their children to do so.
 2. To correct incorrigible truants by providing means for their amendment and to minimize the evils of truancy by sending truant children to such schools as the parents may designate.
 3. To prohibit child labor, with all its debasing consequences.

The Chicago Tribune, June 13, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

It is not unlikely that the movement among the Chicago German-Americans to organize a party for independent political action is promoted by the fact that the present municipal government has practically ignored the Teutonic element in the distribution of its patronage.

There is not a German-American at the head of any of the city departments - for the collector's office can not be considered one - the "ruling race" is in the ascendancy everywhere. It has the controllership and the fire marshalship. It is represented at the head of the building department and controls the nominal heads of the police and the public works departments, who feebly affect to represent the Anglo-American element.

In the subordinate places also the Teutonic element is practically without representation; unless Ebersold, Sugg and "Yamp" Cohen may be classed as representative German-Americans. The "ruling race" has crowded all others out.

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 11, 1890.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS' UNION

WIT. 111. 1890. 302/2

The following circular is being widely circulated among the German-Americans of the city:

It is an undeniable fact that the position of the German-Americans in the political life of the United States is like that of Cinderella, because of the little interest taken by them in political affairs. The lack of interest, however, has no other cause than the one-sidedness which rules American politics, and which causes the leaders or representatives of political parties to suppress or misrepresent the statements or other utterances of their opponents, it being one of the fundamental characteristics of the German people to hear both sides before passing judgment. It was the recognition of this fact which prompted the organization of the "German-American Citizens' Union", for the purpose of encouraging independent of the interests of political partisans, and free from demagoguery of any kind, political action on the part of German-Americans, and to direct their influence towards making the political parties the servants instead of the masters of the voters. Since the German-American press is too partisan to be capable of serving the purpose of the movement, the German-American Union will do its work by arranging public meetings, in which political and other public questions are to be

Chicago Tribune, Mar. 11, 1890.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

discussed by representatives of all parties or sides, in a dispassionate manner, thereby giving their hearers the best possible opportunity for forming their own opinions.

The first of these meetings to be devoted to a discussion of the impending municipal election, will be held Mar. 18th in Uhlicks' Hall, North Clark St., and will be addressed by Mr. Gauss, the well-known Republican orator, by Gen. Hermann Lieb, one of the war-horses of the Democratic party, and by J. J. Altpeter, the recognized representative of Socialist principles. All three are all eminently fitted to instruct their hearers on their duties and responsibilities from their various party standpoints. No resolutions will be offered at this meeting, nor will any candidates be nominated, it being the sole purpose to enable the German-Americans to take an active and intelligent part in the nomination of the best men for the municipal offices to be filled.

Theodore Gestefeld, President.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 2, 1889.

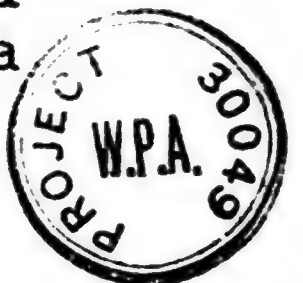
AT LAST THEY GET THEIR PLACE ON THE CRIB
Fodder for Hungry Democrats

Yesterday the Mayor ordered most of the department heads to fire the Republican crib-biters and replace them with fanatic Democrats. He himself handed them lists of selected Democrats who should be permitted to the crib.

As we see, the list does not contain many Germans, and our "prominent" Germans, therefore, are deeply enraged morally. Their organ, the Reptile, in its "sacred rage," is trying to hit the Mayor with its tail and it is indeed sheer luck that the city box has such thick walls.

Inside the city box the Reptile has nothing to say any more.

The madness of the Reptile is, after all, easily understandable; it intended to complete its dozens of subscribers again by pushing the employment of a few hungry, German spoil-politicians; but now that fell through.



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SECRET

Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 2, 1889.

Only Paddies, it laments, came to the municipal crib. J. Berblinger, division clerk in the water department, was thoughtless enough to refute his office because he did not want to co-operate with so many "Irish brothers."

Mr. Emil Dietzsch, the great poet, who once in a while dumps his "mental products" in the Reptile [this is supposed to be the reason for Mike's growing such large potatoes in Wisconsin], realized yesterday that he has no more chances at the municipal crib. He was first clerk in the engineering department some time ago, and in his blindness, hoped to preserve this remunerative job on account of the stump-speech he made for Roche (which speech was duly criticized in the Arbeiter-Zeitung). He resigned because he saw that he had no chances with Crelier.



Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 27, 1889.

FROM THE CITY HALL

The private secretary of our new Mayor discovered that the rate of applications for jobs is 5 to one. In other words, the Mayor will create four enemies out of five friends; we do not envy him.

Yesterday again Mr. Emil Hoechster kept on pestering the Mayor for a job.

He told him all kind of stories about his pretended influence among the Germans in Chicago and tried to convince him that he would oblige the Germans "eternally" if he only would give him, Emil Hoechster, the office of city collector.

Well, maybe he will succeed. Emil Hoechster is not by far the worst fellow!

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 7, 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

BENJAMIN HARRISON PRESIDENT GEN. JOHN M. PALMER GOVERNOR

To give the definite result of the election at this hour, is simply an impossibility as we are being swamped with telegraphic reports from all the directions of the compass. We can only apply the law of probability and even that is as stupendous a task as the scientists effort to reconstruct an anti-deluvian monster from a few petrified bones and foot-imprints....According to present indications, it is highly probable that Harrison emerges as victor. He has a majority in New York State... an evident plurality of 8,000 - 10,000. This alone, suffices to beat Cleveland.

As far as the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois are concerned, we have the agreeably surprising result, that many thousands of Republicans, mostly Germans, voted for the Democratic candidate, Palmer, for Governor. In the city his majority over Fifer is around 7,500 and in all of Cook county it will hardly be less than 4,000.

From various parts of the State reports have been received, showing that Palmer ran'way ahead of his party associate, Cleveland; both being on the same "ticket".

Considering all that has been said about Palmer, no further explanation is

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 7, 1888.

necessary to show, that the results will be highly gratifying to the liberal minded Germans. Those Republicans who intend to follow in the tracks of the crazy inmates of Iowa and Kansas will then be confronted with a forceful reminder. In that event, Palmer's election may prove as cleansing to the State's Republicans, as did Colvin's victory fifteen years ago in Chicago.

Now, let us hope for the best and remember, that a probability is by no means a certainty. The final telegraphic reports are on the next page.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1888.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE AND THE CHICAGO GERMANS
(Editorial)

The chief of police is a powerful man, but he is not powerful enough to catch Tascott or the murderer of Schuememann. Neither is he able to catch the man who killed the mailman, Kylfoile. But he still has enough power to refuse an amusement license to Battery D for an organization behind which a good half of the German population of Chicago stands.

The chief of police is slapping Germandom of the city in the face by refusing them something he has even granted to the organizers of "French Balls." We must admit, however, that the chief of police was acting under orders.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1888.

GERMAN

THE DEMOCRATIC AND THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ORATORS

Campaign speakers for political parties are now being paid according to their celebrity and ability. This action followed a number of unfortunate experiences with "stump" speakers.

The Democrats are lacking German speakers very badly. Not even old General Sigel is available this time.

Formerly so warlike, he feels now that he has no influence whatever, and states therefore that his job as Pension Agent does not leave him any time for stump-speeches.

The compensation ranges from \$200 to \$300 per speech. Carl Schurz demanded \$500, the same amount Bob Ingersoll, the Free Thinker, receives from the Republicans who engaged him in this campaign. The deal with Carl Schurz was postponed until his return to America and as this wont be until November, according to the latest news, it is not very likely that he will appear on any of the speakers' platforms in this campaign.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1887.

OUR GRATITUDE TO THE GERMANS

The undersigned express their gratitude to the Germans of Chicago for the great service they have rendered them in the fight for the Normal School of Cook County. We openly acknowledge that it was the German element of this city and the county, which saved for us this wonderful institution. Owing to their great help, we didn't suffer defeat. With the one honorable exception of the Inter-Ocean, the entire English press was against us. As a rule, the editors of the English press agree on things in butcherdog fashion; but in this instance they have been in absolute harmony, against our cause, or, - what is still worse, - they remained passive and neutral. But the victory is ours, with due credit to German help.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 8, 1887.

Our deep appreciation to the German press with the Staats Zeitung as leader in this fight. Mr. Raster's letter published in the Tribune and the Inter-Ocean on that decisive voting morning, added enormously to our victory, for many a member of the School Board was won to our cause through the medium of this letter. Many German people all of whom would be impossible to mention separately, like Messrs. Heinemann, Madlener, Stern and others, were unsparing in their efforts to help the good cause to its victory. The Normal School is founded upon the principles of the German system of education and is worthy of the interest of every German.....Long live German education and its well-wishers of Chicago.

Charles H. Hann

Charles Bary

This letter was written in excellent German by the two English-Americans and reprinted in its original form. (Publisher).



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 7, 1887.

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A GERMAN VICTORY

It is our good fortune to report that Cook County and Chicago escaped the shame and disgrace that threatened it by the dismissal of the excellent Director of the Teachers Seminary, Francis W. Parker. It was a hot fight but one worth while. The majority of members of the County School Board voted to retain this famous scholar without any reduction as to salary, and the re-engagement of those instructors chosen by Mr. Parker for the institution. This victory can rightfully be called a German victory for Professor Parker is one of those English American Scholars, who went deeply into the study of German educational system. Returning to his homeland he became the head of a school, making use of all his knowledge to implant in the student the power of independent thinking and independent judgment, to inspire their honor and sense of duty and the general education of mind and body, in accord with the needs of this country. And there is another reason why we Germans feel that this was our victory, for it was due to the German influence that Mr. Parker was called to his present post.

It was Washington Hering, who some five years ago while President of the County School Board, while sojourning in New England, heard of this excellent scholar Mr. Parker in Quincy, Mass. And of the high esteem which he enjoyed among the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 7, 1887.

finest educators in the East, thus taking the opportunity afforded him to get acquainted with Mr. Parker's German educational system. From that time on Mr. Hesing did not stop until the County School Board had appointed Mr. Parker, unanimously, to his present post, succeeding the deceased D. S. Wentworth who was for many years, Director of this school. As the question of compensation is secondary only to the enthusiastic educator, Mr. Parker consented to the same salary as he had received at Quincy, Mass. During the five years of his directorship here the Teacher's Seminary and the Normal School connected with it, as well as the Kindergartens established by him became really model institutions praised by the highest authorities throughout the land. It was for the third time that the Germans stood on the side of Mr. Parker, when the conspiracy against him became known. This plot was fought against by the German citizens of the whole county, and were supported wholeheartedly by the Illinois Staats Zeitung.

A letter from Hermann Raster directed to the School Master Charles Bary and published in all of our local English newspapers on the day when the County School Board met to render the decision in Parker's case, was the real deciding factor. Through this great scholar, the English-American population of our

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July, 7, 1987.

city became acquainted with the merits and indispensability of Mr. Parker and with the miserable plot designed by his opponents.....Never before have our German citizens of Chicago and Cook County won a more noble victory than was this one.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 14, 1886.



THE GERMANS AND THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

Under this headline, the Louisville Journal (Anzeiger), an influential and well edited independent Democratic newspaper, is expressing itself about our recent editorial, "The Fall Campaign and the Germans", as follows:

"The Illinois Staats Zeitung is giving a serious sermon to the two major parties for their negligence toward the German element in the filling of public offices. Now, with the fall campaign ahead of us, the two parties are worrying about, to which of the parties this time the German vote will go. It always has been a trait of American politics, that ahead of the election,

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WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 14, 1886.

the Germans patted, flattered and assured of the highest admiration towards their race. Unfortunately, many Germans are taking these flattering, hollow phrases for serious, fall for it and after the election are ignored and turned away by the same political bosses, who previously begged their votes for job promises. This systematic repulsion of Chicago German, as elsewhere in American cities, has been going on for years and justifies the Illinois Staats Zeitung in declaring war on both parties. This attitude will help the German-Americans to consolidate their political standing and force in time the public American opinion, to acknowledge the right of worthy Germans to be considered for the filling of important public offices.

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GERMAN



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 24, 1885.

NOMINATIONS THAT SATISFY

It is well-known that the Republican Party convention chose candidates for County Commissioners whom the Republican "machine" dictated to them, although our citizens cannot trust even one of those candidates. Therefore, the great mass of Republicans and the Republican press condemning their action anxiously waited for the results of the Democratic convention. Those of us who had faith in this convention were not disappointed, for the Democrats put up a ticket which can be supported by any well-meaning voter.

The five Democratic candidates for the office of County Commissioners are business men of the best reputation, and of characters above reproach. The Germans especially should be interested in this ticket, for it contains the names of three well-known Americans of German extraction, and other highly reputable candidates.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 24, 1835.

They include William M. Tilden, a well-to-do cattle trader and a man of liberal views; Peter Fortune who is the younger member of the prominent Fortune Bros. Brewing Company; Mr. Christian Casselmann, the old-time citizen of the 14th Ward, and proprietor of the tannery who is so well-known that it would be needless to say anything more as to his desirability. He is a former alderman, and a Westtown collector; Mr. Fritz Gotz, who is the principal stockholder of a boiler manufacturing plant and a man of spotless character; Mr. Christian Geils, the rural district candidate, who is the proprietor of a lumber-yard.

Steps have been undertaken by the Democrats, to endorse Sidney Smith, the Republican, as the independent candidate as judge for the Superior Court. The Democrats, in their endeavor to nominate honest people as judges, extended their non-partisanship and endorsed the Republican candidate for the Superior judgeship, Mr. B. D. Wagruder.

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GERMAN



Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 27, 1885.

/LAWLER OUT FOR VOTES/

Our Lawler is angling for the votes of German fellow citizens. He declared that in case of Postmaster Judd's dismissal he would recommend the appointment of a German as successor.

This adorable readiness of our noble Frank is supposedly to be used during the campaign as an argument in favor of this great statesman.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 29, 1885.

THE TAVERN LICENSES.

The City Council finally has decided to levy on tavern-and saloon-keepers a uniform tax of five hundred (\$500) dollars on beer, wine and liquors, to be paid in three installments-May 1, \$125, August 1, \$166.67, and December 1, \$208.33.

The 3,300 tavern-keepers of Chicago will welcome the new ordinance, which not only reduced the original tax of \$650, but also by the installment payments is harmonizing with the current expenses of the saloon business.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 15th, 1883.

AGAINST CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The "Aurora Turn Society" decided at last night's "Intelligence" meeting to send a vigorous protest to the House of Representatives at Springfield against the bill on corporal punishment and also, to advise the Central Committee to see to it, that all the district societies agitate against this bill and thus put pressure on the Senate and the Governor.

Congratulations!

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

THE WATERWORKS QUESTION

"The Staats-Zeitung deserves credit for having squelched the private waterworks project," said Alderman Wickersham to a reporter yesterday. "I submitted the project to the city council, and like many others, I did not see its far-reaching consequences until an explanation by the Staats-Zeitung exposed the matter. I am convinced that the petition for the concession would have been granted, since the promoters had obtained the signatures of all the influential newspaper publishers in the city with the exception of the Staats-Zeitung (Editor's note: which we definitely refused), and so the proposal would have quietly slipped through if the Staats-Zeitung had not issued its warning about the project and its serious aspects. And the Staats-Zeitung was so well informed on the entire waterworks question and gave such strong, irrefutable arguments that the other newspapers were compelled to fall in line; even the Tribune was so closely cornered that it now advocates considerable modifications, in spite of the fact that

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

one of its main stockholders, Mr. Cowles, is closely associated with the scheme. However, the Tribune's proposal is by no means a flawless plan. I also wish to state that all the information which I obtained, and which was subsequently given out by Commissioner Waller, was imparted to me by my German friends who had read the Staats-Zeitung. The public is certainly greatly indebted to the Staats-Zeitung for the successful fight which it waged against the proposed monopoly of our water system."

Our readers who have followed the waterworks question will probably agree with Alderman Wickersham. It is a fact that the Staats-Zeitung was the first newspaper which called attention to the potential danger, and that the Times only issued its warnings after the Staats-Zeitung had repeated its first admonition in English (which a German paper, supposedly published in the interests of labor, tried to ridicule in an English article), and also that the Journal, the Inter-Ocean, and the News only began to fight the project after the waterworks question had been discussed by the Illinois Staats-

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

Zeitung in English.

As far as the Tribune is concerned, its recommended modification is only a sly circumvention, since that paper proposes the construction of a high-pressure water system by a private corporation which would lease the works to the city for a hundred years at a low rate of interest, whereas we urged that the wealthy citizens of Chicago provide the funds free of interest for five years, since the promoters of the plan pretended that no profit could be expected for the first four or five years.

Although hardly any one now favors the building of such waterworks by a private corporation, Mayor Harrison still clings tenaciously to the plan which he advocated, since there is nothing else that the city can do, in his opinion.

If it can be definitely shown--and we doubt it--that the construction of a

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 28, 1881.

high-pressure water system is an absolute necessity, then ways and means can be found to build such works without aid from a private corporation. The fetters which retard the activities of our administration, so that it cannot cope with the growth of the city, can be broken, even if it becomes necessary for one to elect honest assessors who will appraise Chicago property at its true value.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1881.

THE NORTH SIDE IS IRISH NOW

That the North Side was predominantly a German district of the city, was for years the belief of almost everybody living in, or in the neighborhood of Chicago. However, the last city election proved that the North Side is an Irish district. Considering the nationality of the elected officials, it does not leave a shadow of doubt in our mind, that this is absolutely true.

It is also true that the elected assessor is an American, but he is in the clutches of the worst Irish band, that of Corcoran, Callahan, Crawford and Hale. The new Irish officials are: one collector, one supervisor, one town clerk and nine constables.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 12, 1881.

Not one German was considered in the election on the North Side, and thus alarmed, the so-called German leaders tried in their anxiety to give consideration to the German Democrat, Mr. Vogt, an honorable man and a trustworthy citizen, in preference to the Irish Republican, Mr. Murphy.

It can be expected that in the future the green flag will fly from the roof of the Turner Hall.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1881.

THE RESULT OF THE CITY ELECTIONS

Yesterday's city elections, which followed the presidential election so closely, showed that the two are absolutely independent of each other. Chicago had cast a majority vote of 5,000 at the presidential election, but increased that majority vote yesterday when it elected the Democratic mayor.

The principle points in the defeat of the Republican candidate for mayor were these:

1... Bold ~~Klu~~-Kluxing in wards, especially in wards one and two, in which gambling dens and other low variety entertainments are under the protection of Mayor Harrison. The Republican voters of these wards have not been extended more courtesy at the polling places, than is extended to the Negroes in the South. Of course the "repeaters" attended strictly to their business too, supplying the party with as many votes, as was deemed necessary.



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- 1 -

GRIN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1861.

2.... A large number of the American Republicans, namely, the Grant-Loran men, were only slightly interested in our city elections; many have not voted at all. Harrison himself is honest enough to admit that he owes his election to this last mentioned fact.

3.... The infamous lies spread by the mischievous Daily News about the Republican candidate. These lies created the wrong impression among the Germans, that Clark, if elected, would become a tool for the temperance advocates. And the publication of the supposed statement by Mr. Clark, that he is determined to enforce the State Sunday laws, was also a malicious invention of that paper. Moreover, that scandalous paper went on spreading lies by stating that Clark had made encouraging promises to the same effect to Mrs. Carse, whom he had actually never seen. The News was finally forced to admit that those statements were fictitious; this acknowledgement, however was made after the damage done had become irreparable. The saying: "A bold lie with enough of backing is just as effective as though it were the truth," is well applied here.



I F 4
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- 3 -

G. H. H. H.

Illinois Staats-Litung, Apr. 8, 1911.

4... The Socialists, whose votes were controlled by Grottkau and his companions, were bought for the Democratic mayor. Their votes may be compared to merchandise, over which their leaders may freely dispose. Nevertheless, this is certain, that in the future the Socialists' votes cannot be disregarded. Of course, not all the voters belonging to the Socialist Party will be bought, but they do follow their leaders blindly, and without questioning their integrity.

5... Considering the successful election of the Republican alderman, we arrive at the conclusion, that in order to make their own election certain, they could not give the expected support to Mr. Clark, the Republican candidate for mayor.

Thus the defeat of the Republican ticket is explained clearly. That Mr. Harrison ascribes his re-election to his great superiority, is beyond doubt. Moreover, he considers his re-election as a sort of public confirmation of his boast that Chicago has never before had a more perfect mayor than he is. We are, however, of a different opinion, but he has been five or two more years; ample time to reform.



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12-11



Mer Westen, Nov. 1, 1921.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON

p. 4....As candidate for mayor two years ago, Carter W. Harrison emphasized his friendship for the German people, and especially his great interest for German instruction in public schools. What was actually his first act after being elected to that office? He reduced the number of German members of the School Board from four to three, he appointed two of the worst enemies of the German, General Stiles and John Curran, members of the School Board. What was his next move? He removed Mr. Schorer, a German fire marshal, from his post, offering it to an Irish man; and with due credit to him not a single German is holding the rank of chief or marshal in the fire department at the present time.

The German voter may bear this in mind when he casts his vote next Tuesday,

I F 4

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II B 3

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1880.

FORWARD HONEST CITIZENS

Next Sunday night a soiree will take place in the Aurora Gymnastic Hall, and any surplus takings will be applied to cover the "contest" expenses. It is still fresh in the memory of all, that, not long ago one of the most shameful deeds in the history of Chicago was done. It has not been forgotten how, a scoundrel capable of any crime insulted the citizens of a whole Republican State by fraud, forgery, theft, perjury and shameful brutality. Who was supposed to be an honorable gentleman chosen by the people as Alderman. He installed his accomplices at his place. This could not be permitted by the people so a lawsuit followed (A rope for this rogue and his followers would have been better). It can be said to-day that we succeeded in retaining the seat tho very great sacrifices had to be made. Everybody knows that the expenses of this case, has been paid with the assistance of the well known gymnasts Wolf, Seitner and Glotz.

The evening will end with a dance and as the object is such a deserving one

I F 4

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II B 3

- 2 -

GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Oct. 17, 1880.

we think it can be said with safety that one and all will have a pleasant evening.

I F 4

I E

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, September 15th, 1879.



German Section.

The monthly business meeting of the German Section of the "Socialistic Labor Party" was held yesterday afternoon at 54 West Lake Street. After the agent Mr. Bartels, opened the meeting, A. Florus was elected, Chairman.

The Secretary of the Society read the minutes of the last session, which accepted, they elected Mr. Franz, Secretary of Finances in Mr. Jeffer's place, who on account of business difficulties, could not keep the position. A large number of new members were also admitted. The departing secretary of finances reported on membership contributions. Waller reported that the Revision Committee had finished the semi-annual revenue report of the German Section, and found same correct in every respect. Agent Bartels reported further, that on the corner of 22nd and Wood Streets, a new division has been formed, which promises to have a large membership.

It would not be a bad idea to adopt a policy of employing experienced agitators, and pay them according to their work.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 17, 1879.

MATTHIAS BENNER
Resigns of His Own Accord

And now, after all, Matthias Benner is not Chicago's fire marshal! Barroom politicians predicted last Tuesday that the mayor would again oust Benner, although the council had reinstated him; but this rumor was not based on fact. Benner himself said to the mayor: "Thanks, I won't play ball any longer." And so the man resigned of his own accord, after the city's aldermen had reinstated him in a most imposing manner last Saturday evening--a political slap to Harrison. After the reinstatement, Benner served as fire marshal for only one day.

On Wednesday, the mayor received a letter from the headquarters of the fire department which we reprint below:

Illinois Staats-Beitung, July 17, 1879.

Chicago, July 16, 1879.

"To Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago,

"Esteemed sir:

"In order to eliminate any friction which may exist between you, as the city's highest official, and the fire department, I herewith tender my resignation, which is voluntary and unsought, so that you may reorganize the department in a manner you deem best in the interest of the city. Simultaneously, with this I desire to assure you that I never questioned your authority or objected to your opinions, and that I had no intentions at any time of coming into conflict with the administration."

(Signed) Matthias Benner,
Fire Marshal.

The mayor accepted the resignation, and appointed Assistant Fire Marshal

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 17, 1879.

D. J. Swenie to take charge of the fire department until further notice.....

A reporter of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung interviewed Benner about an hour after he had resigned. The marshal was at headquarters, his insignia laid on a table, and he was awaiting the arrival of Swenie. Benner said to the reporter:

"You would like to know why I resigned. You can see I am quite contented, and I believe that I proceeded in the proper manner."

"But," said the reporter, "you did not indicate yesterday that your victory, the reinstatement based on the decision of the city council, would be of such short duration."

Benner replied: "I could not state my intentions at the time. The aldermen

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supported me splendidly, and I did not want to dash their hopes to the ground-- I had to stay in office at least a day. But everybody must admit that matters cannot continue in the present manner and, under the circumstances, I considered it my duty to resign. I think it best in the interests of the city."

"Did the Mayor desire your resignation?"

"No, not by a word. I acted entirely of my own accord!"

The reporter then saw Mayor Harrison, who was in an excellent mood. Many newspaper men were present.

"I suppose," said the reporter, "it is useless to ask the honorable mayor about Jenner's resignation." Satirical grins from the members of the

Illinois Staats-Leitung, July 17, 1879.

newspaper fraternity, and the suddenly serious mien of the city's chief executive, convinced the reporter that he could expect no explanation. The reporters, however, were persistent; they joked with the mayor, who finally said that Benner's resignation had nothing to do with the conversation the mayor and Benner had had on the previous day.

Benner's resignation caused considerable excitement at the city hall, and all kinds of conjectures were made--that Benner's resignation had been a part of a regular planned procedure, and that the fire marshal would be re-appointed at the end of his official term, on August 1st. It was also said that Corporation Counsel Adams had induced Benner to write the letter, but Adams denies this; others said that Benner had received a lucrative offer from out-of-town, but this assertion found less credence than the belief that Benner will be reinstated on August 1st.

The reporter was able to find only two aldermen, Cullerton and Lawler. The

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former said: "What will the Berner aldermen do now? They ought to be ashamed of themselves!"

Lawler added, rather dejectedly: "I cannot understand it!"

In seeing Marshal Swenie, the reporter said: "Well, now you are the chief again!"

"Yes," replied the new fire marshal, "but not for long."

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), July 13, 1879.

BENNER IS FIRE MARSHALL AGAIN

At last the Benner affair is settled. In spite of the mayor's efforts, and the work of his wire-pulling friends, and all the lobbying, the City Council refused to ratify Benner's dismissal. The vote was twenty-eight to six in favor of Benner.

The Council Chamber was crowded long before the opening of the session. The aldermen appeared at the proper time.

The mayor opened the session promptly at half past seven. He was surrounded by politicians, among them William J. Hynes, John Forsyth, Doolittle, Jr., Abner Taylor, and others.....

The Main Event

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), July 13, 1879.

The most important business of the evening, the dismissal of Benner, could not be postponed any longer. The mayor read his message to the Council, and in closing made the following remarks:

"Can the mayor of such a large city give a good administration if the various department chiefs refuse to obey? The mayor may make mistakes, but he cannot be blamed if he has no authority over the officials. If the people wish to hold the mayor responsible, then the Council should give proper consideration to the verdict and the consequences. If you favor disobedience, then you must accept responsibility for the results. Alderman Cullerton will be chairman!"

The mayor was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause from his followers, and made no attempt to silence it. After making Cullerton chairman, Harrison left the assembly.

WPA ILLINOIS PROJECT

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), July 13, 1879.

Cullerton had barely reached his chair when McCaffrey stood up and made a motion to object to Benner's dismissal. In a rather long speech, McCaffrey spoke of Benner's outstanding labors in behalf of the city, and emphasized the fact that the aldermen had done all in their power to prevent a clash with the mayor and the Council, since the aldermen felt that the mayor's action was prompted by injured pride--but that now it was the duty of the aldermen to reinstate Benner, because the man had been ousted for insufficient reasons.

The speaker's eulogy of Benner and the fire department was received with boisterous acclaim by the crowd, and Cullerton threatened to exclude the public if there was any demonstration.

Thompson declared that Benner had done everything the mayor could demand, and that Benner was justified in entertaining doubts about the mayor's

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sincerity in wanting to reduce salaries. The mayor acted hastily, and not in the interests of the city, when he demanded Benner's resignation.

Dixon was of the opinion that the mayor's order to economize by reducing salaries was not quite justified, and said that if the mayor wanted to save money for the city he could have done so by postponing purchases whenever possible, but that the low wages of the firemen should not be reduced further.

Dixon also denied having influenced either Benner or the firemen, as the mayor claimed. "It is our duty," continued Dixon, "to reinstate the fire marshal; his dismissal was inexcusable, just a whim of the mayor."

Throop spoke highly of Benner, and of the fire department under his leadership, and considered the mayor's reasons for the dismissal of the marshal

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insufficient.

McNally said that he is not opposed to Benner, but believes Swenie capable of taking charge of the fire department. It is plain that Benner did not obey the mayor, and any alderman who encourages such acts by voting favorably for Benner rebels against constituted authority. The people will not trust such councilmen.

While McNally was speaking, the Harrison lobbyists created a disturbance, and McCormick (to whom Cullerton had relinquished the chairmanship) could not silence the men.

Waldo's motion to end the debate met with strong objections. Among the Socialists, only Altpeter voted against the motion.

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Cullerton then tried to prove that the mayor had acted according to law, and declared that it was foolish to save money by not building schools and sewers for the sake of maintaining salaries at present levels. He showed that the Republican administration had made all these economic measures necessary. In Cullerton's opinion, all expenses should be cut twenty-five per cent. He then became involved in an argument with Dixon and Harrison's lobbyists. Cullerton accused Dixon of duplicity, and said that Dixon was responsible for Benner's obstinate conduct. Finally, Cullerton told the Council that it would be useless to reinstate Benner, because his official term expires on August 1 anyway, and the fire department would be thoroughly demoralized if Benner were to be reinstated, because the firemen will not know whom to obey. The aldermen will never be able to justify their actions before their constituents, if the mayor's authority is questioned by a reinstatement of Benner.

-MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A number of protests, resolutions passed at mass meetings--including the one

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at the North Side Turner Hall--as well as statements of the representatives of all fire insurance companies opposed to Benner's dismissal, were then presented.

Everett then spoke, and showed that the mayor's arguments for Benner's dismissal were very flimsy. That Benner had done his duty was admitted in the mayor's message.

Lawler read a letter Benner had written to the corporation counsel on June 18 wherein Benner asked whether, as fire marshal, he had a legal right to reduce the salaries of the firemen.

Corporation Counsel Adams neglected to send a reply. This shows that Benner definitely intended to obey the mayor. After Benner's dismissal, Adams

WPA (111-1000)

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expressed his opinion by sending a legal brief to the mayor, in which the latter's actions in reducing salaries were upheld. This is something the Council should consider. Finally, Lawler commended Benner in a most eloquent manner, and defended him against the accusation of having acted unfairly when he (Benner) submitted the salary reduction order to the firemen.

The mayor is mistaken if he believes the Council is opposed to him, but the aldermen must encourage an official who endeavors always to follow the law.

Cullerton interrupted Lawler, and asked whether it was not Benner's duty to accept the mayor's demand.

Evertt wanted to know if it was not the corporation counsel's business to advise officials.

Cullerton: "The Mayor is above him!"

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Everett: "And we are above the Mayor!"

Great applause followed.

Lawler ridiculed Cullerton's fears that Benner's reinstatement would cause trouble. Frequent applause interrupted the speech, and the audience seemed highly excited.

Upon Smyth's motion, the debate was ended and the aldermen voted on the question Benner's dismissal.

The following aldermen were in favor of Benner's reinstatement: Dixon, Ballard, Phelps, Clark, Mallory, Grannis, Turner, McAuley, Altpeter, Lawler, Purcell, Smyth, Eissner, McNurney, Throop, Swift, Rawleigh, Everett, Knopf,

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Thompson, Stauber, Lorenz, Waldo, Wetterer, Meier, McCaffrey, Jonas, and McCormick--twenty-eight aldermen.

Opposed to Benner's reinstatement were: Cullerton, McNally, Riordan, Peevey, Meyer, and Barrett--six aldermen.

Absent: Tuley and Sanders. .

Terrific applause greeted announcement of the results....As the council adjourned, Benner was cheered.

WPA 100-1001-1

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1879.

BENNER'S DISMISSAL

Petition of Entire Fire Department for Reinstatement

Expectations of a settlement of the Benner case, yesterday evening, did not materialize.....The council, upon whose vote the issue depended, instead adjourned.....

In his message to the council, the mayor....stressed the need of economy, and showed that the city was "in the red" to the tune of \$200,000, and correspondence between the mayor and Benner was also submitted to the council.....

Opinions of Aldermen

Aldermen Dixon and Lawler were quoted....they are not Germans.....and both consider Benner's action in refusing to influence the firemen to accept a wage reduction fully justified, and regard the mayor's request that Benner ask for a voluntary wage reduction as exceeding his authority.

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The Fire Department

The fire department is, of course, very much displeased with Benner's dismissal. The fire companies have held several meetings during the last few days, resulting in naming a committee which submitted the following resolution to the mayor yesterday:

"Whereas, After thorough consideration, we consider a reduction of salaries essential, and give our voluntary consent thereto, in conformance to the Honorable Mayor's statement, based on laws applicable to the subject; and

"Whereas, On a former occasion, we unintentionally showed improper conduct, in that we, of our own free will and accord, refused to accept wage reductions because we had already suffered considerable loss in accepting 'scrip'; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we voluntarily agree to accept a five per cent wage

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reduction, retroactive for the last six months of the fiscal year, and we hope that this unanimous consent of the fire department to the mayor's wishes will prompt His Honor to heed our sincere request that our highly esteemed chief, Matthias Benner, be reinstated as fire marshal; and we hereby assure you that the members of the fire department will thus be grateful.

"Cornelius Casey,
"James Lefauour,
"John Fitzgerald,
"Committee."

The mayor gave no detailed reply, but said that he would consider the matter.

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BENNER

Nothing new developed yesterday as far as Benner is concerned; that is, no action was taken in the matter [of his dismissal]. But it was plainly evident that local politicians, particularly friends of the mayor, did their best to mold public opinion, and so bring to naught the efforts [of others] to reinstate the man.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that the mayor had "fixed" thirteen aldermen, so that their votes against Benner's reinstatement can be relied on when the case comes up before the council.

Our reporter was told that the following aldermen were bribed by the mayor: McCormick (18th Ward), Barrett (17th Ward), Meyer (15th Ward), Peevy (9th Ward), McNally (7th Ward), Grannis (4th Ward), Clark and Phelps (3rd Ward),

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and Cullerton (6th ward), and also the four socialists--Alspeter, Stauber, Lorenz, and Meier. Besides these, Tuley is to be kept in reserve, so that he will vote favorably, if the need arises, but he will not appear at the session of the council.

Grannis and Clark were talked to by former Alderman Kirk, who convinced them yesterday that the mayor was wrong. It is also very doubtful that the socialists will side with the mayor; first of all, they are Germans, and second, Benner's dismissal resulted from his objection to salary reductions in the fire department, and these points are significant in so far as the socialists are concerned.

It is also claimed that the mayor had hinted that he will reinstate Benner on August 1st, if no one interferes now. It is to be hoped that no one will fall for that. Alderman Meyer's decision to stand by the mayor is attributed

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to the fact that Meyer is the father-in-law of the new oil inspector, and that makes it expedient for him to support Harrison, in order to protect the son-in-law's job.

The mayor declared, last Monday, that he had proved to L. L. Leiter that Benner's dismissal was absolutely justified.

However, Mr. Leiter refuted this yesterday--his partner, Mr. Willing, can vouch for it. After Leiter had listened to the mayor, he was inclined to regard Benner's dismissal as justified, but, after hearing Benner's statement, Leiter changed his mind, and concluded that, if he were a member of the council, he would vote for Benner's reinstatement as fire marshal. Mr. Willing said that Mr. Leiter had informed the mayor accordingly.

As to the committee, nominated at the mass meeting to see the mayor in

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behalf of Fenner, one of the members, Frank Schweinfurth, denied most emphatically that the mayor had convinced him. On the contrary, after leaving the mayor's office, Schweinfurth felt very indignant about Harrison's attitude and, after seeing Fenner, Schweinfurth and most of the other committee members felt that the affair is an outrageous injustice.

The committee will see the city council Thursday evening, and submit the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 7, 1879.

PROTEST AGAINST BENNER'S DISMISSAL
Meeting at the North Side Turnhalle

The Chicago Turngemeinde called a mass meeting to protest against Fire Marshal Benner's dismissal. Considering the time and hot weather, the hall was crowded; one notes readily what indignation was aroused by the mayor's act, and, particularly, how the Germans react.

Emil Hoechster, the first speaker, opened the meeting and explained its purpose. Julius J. Cohen made a motion that the meeting should not be restricted to the members, but be a general, public meeting.

The motion was accepted; upon Hoechster's motion, Jacob Boser was made chairman.

Wilhelm Kuecken was elected secretary. Then Frank Schweinfurth addressed the assembly. He said that the meeting was called in support of the dismissed fire marshal, Benner, the most capable public official the city has had in years. Although it is hoped, that the city council will attend to the affair,

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in the opinion of Schweinfurth that was not enough! Marshal Benner's work in the fire department, and therefore, his efforts in behalf of the city, were of such an outstanding character, that the citizens should not be indifferent now, that the man was discharged. Everybody was satisfied. The insurance companies had the greatest confidence in him, as shown by the reduced rates. Benner did not acquire wealth while in office; he worked conscientiously; no ill-gotten gain can be ascribed to him; he is a poor man; his life's ambition was to make Chicago's fire department the best in the world; it is an outrage how the mayor treated such a deserving man.

Adolph Mueller declared that he was glad that the Chicago Turngemeinde had called a mass meeting. He considered Benner's dismissal an insult to Chicago's Germans.

Alderman Wetterer assured the assembly that, at most, only two or three members of the city council will vote for Benner's dismissal when the question of ratification arises. He, Wetterer, as member of the city's committee on water and fire, knows what Benner was worth to the city. Benner's dismissal

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was a political move, and the citizens should not tolerate the fire department to become a part of the political machine as formerly. He gave assurances that the necessary twenty-four votes for Benner can be counted on.

Joseph Kaufmann said that he does not believe that Benner's dismissal was an economic measure as far as the mayor was concerned. Kaufmann expressed the belief that the dismissal was based partly on personal reasons and it may also be attributable to the promises every candidate makes during the campaign period. Benner just became a victim of the Democratic office seekers and it is up to the council to see to it that the city does not lose one of its best officials. The speaker then referred to Benner's qualifications in a most eulogistic manner, and asserted that, for the sake of self-preservation, it becomes necessary to insist on Benner's reinstatement, so that the fire department may be maintained in its present high state of efficiency. Benner's refusal to comply with the mayor's request will only serve to heighten the esteem all impartial people have for him. If Harrison believes that it is his duty to economize in the fire department, then it is his duty to take the responsibility for such measures; he should not shift

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the blame on the marshal. Finally, the speaker said that he hoped the mayor would realize just what is involved, and reinstate Marshal Benner.

Julius Cohen expressed the opinion that a general mass meeting would be attended by at least ten thousand citizens. Chicago cannot dispense with a man like Benner. We need more public officials like him--men who came up from the ranks--men who enjoy the confidence of all citizens. That Benner happens to be a German is of no importance; Chicago's Germans would have favored Benner just as unanimously if he had been an Irishman. Benner's ability in his field, his honesty, his work in behalf of the city, is what the Germans regard so highly, and that is why the Germans want the man to continue in office. The citizens of Chicago should not be satisfied until Benner is reinstated. Julius Cohen then made a motion to nominate a committee to submit suitable resolutions at the next session of the city council.

Frank Schweinfurth favored the nomination of a committee, but considered it inexpedient to formulate resolutions, because the council's intentions have not yet been disclosed. He amended the motion as follows: The committee

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should be instructed to submit resolutions to the city council when it is considered advisable.

Kaufmann advocated sending a committee to the mayor. The mayor discharged Benner, and, through the power of public opinion, the mayor should be compelled to reinstate Benner. Kaufmann then made a motion that a committee should be nominated to present resolutions to the mayor, and, if he ignores the request, then a mass meeting should be called to voice a protest.

Alderman Wetterer said that the mayor will probably submit to the city council today the appointment of Swenie as fire marshal. It would, therefore, be a good idea if the city council were to be informed about the resolutions adopted at this meeting.

Kuecken considered Kaufmann's motion to be more suitable. The matter has not yet been placed before the city council by the mayor, and, so long as the affair is still within the jurisdiction of Harrison, he is the person to see.

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Philipp Koehler said that it is advisable to "strike while the iron is hot," and that the council should be informed of the prevailing public opinion.

After further debate it was decided to adopt Julius Cohen's motion, to nominate a committee of five (sic), which should draft resolutions and present them to the mayor and council.

The chairman then nominated for the committee the following gentlemen: Cohen, Malzahn, Koehler, Barblinger, Walter, Schweinfurth, and Hoechster who, after a short time, presented the following resolutions:

"Considering that Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, suddenly dismissed the city's fire marshal, Mathias Benner, and

"Considering that the aforesaid official conducted his office in a manner meriting the confidence of the city's inhabitants, and

"Considering that we, as property owners who carry insurance, are vitally

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interested in an efficient fire department, and

"Considering that we believe our possessions to be best protected by a fire department under the leadership of Mathias Benner, be it

"Resolved, that we request the honorable mayor to reconsider the dismissal of Mathias Benner, and reinstate him. Be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be presented to the mayor and the city council.

The Committee:

E. Hoechster, J. J. Cohen, Philipp Koehler, D. Welter, L. Malzacher, F. Schweinfurth, Wilhelm Berblinger."

The resolutions were accepted and the committee, to which were added Messrs. Jacob Boser, chairman of the meeting, and Jacob Heisler, was requested to

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present the resolutions to the mayor and the council, and the committee was also authorized to call a mass meeting, if the mayor refuses to rescind his order, or if the council does not act favorably.

The committee decided to see the mayor today, before noon.

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July 6, 1879.

BENNER

The City Council Has a Right to Reinstate Him

The excitement and indignation about Fire Marshall Benner's unjust dismissal from the force is apparent in all parts of the city and it is almost impossible to find anyone who favors the mayor's act.

Our reporter found two exceptions in Alderman Phelps and Comptroller Gurney. Both said that the mayor has a right to discharge a man who has refused to cooperate in enforcing economic measures. It would have required only a word or so, and Benner could have induced the entire force of the fire department to accept a small wage cut, and that would have made it easy to obtain pay reductions in other departments, so that the economy program could have been started without difficulty. By not doing that, Benner showed disobedience to the mayor, they argued, and that cannot be tolerated under any circumstances.

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When the citizens look at the matter from the proper angle, they will side with the mayor, even though the people regret at this time that a very capable, but not irreplaceable, man has lost his job. It will soon become apparent that the city can get along without Benner, according to Phelps and Gurney.

Mayor Harrison

The reporter then interviewed Mayor Harrison, and asked him if he had anything new to say about Benner's dismissal.

"Nothing at all," said the mayor, "but I have found out since that, at the last legislative session, the charter of the city was amended, enabling the council, by a two-thirds majority vote, to reinstate a man after I had dismissed him. But I would not have acted differently, even had I known this at the time. Benner refused to co-operate in a matter which was entirely under my jurisdiction,

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and so I had to discharge him.

"I am convinced that any unprejudiced person will side with me, after thoroughly considering the affair. According to the law, economy becomes a dire necessity [sic], and I wanted to introduce economy measures in Marshal Benner's department; but he made it difficult for me, and actually refused to follow instructions. I cannot give the city a good administration if the officials do not concur in my opinions on financial problems.

"When I entered office, I asked all officials to hand in their resignation. Police Commissioner Seavey tendered his resignation, and I refused to accept it after he gave me assurances of always respecting my wishes, and said that, if it should prove incompatible with his conscience, he [Seavey] would resign. I would have asked for a similar promise if Benner had resigned. He did not resign, and I let him remain in office until he disregarded my financial policy.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

"I have no intention of being a dictator. I have shown, on many occasions, that I follow the advice of various department heads on matters about which they are better informed than I am. But financial questions must be decided by the comptroller and me.

"You can rest assured, Benner's dismissal will soon be forgotten, but the city will be grateful for my economy drive.

"Of course, I don't know what the city council will do. Probably an extra session will be called to receive my report about Benner's dismissal. I am going to get more information on the legal phases of the case, and will act accordingly.

"However, I wish to say this: I regret to lose Benner just as much as any citizen does. I consider him to be an able official, who was a great credit to

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

the city and, particularly, the Germans. But discipline must be maintained, and so I had no alternative, even though the affair may cause temporary political repercussions. But, considering it from my angle, I have no other political ambitions than to administer my office in a conscientious manner, and, after considering the matter thoroughly, the people will admit that I acted accordingly."

Marshal Benner

Marshal Benner had nothing to say which would shed new light on the subject. He was indignant, however, that the mayor hinted that Benner had acted questionably when the fire hose contracts were awarded. He, [Benner] could only say that he never closed a contract on his own accord, and that he always obtained the approval of the mayor, the comptroller, and the committee.

Also, Benner's Republican friends are being unjustly accused, since it was asserted that they had induced Benner to oppose the mayor. No one induced

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

Benner to disregard the mayor, and he always had complied in all matters where the mayor had jurisdiction. However he [Benner] refused to accept responsibility for the salary cut affecting the firemen, and he was not willing to advise them voluntarily to accept such a reduction, because he did not believe the mayor had a right to expect such action from a fire marshal. However, he had repeatedly told the mayor that, if an order were given to reduce the salaries, he (Benner) would enforce such an edict.

The mayor, though, was not willing to issue such an order, but demanded that the firemen should accept the reduction voluntarily.

The Law

The law concerning the dismissal of officials appointed with the consent of the city council, contains the following provision:

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

"The mayor shall be empowered to dismiss any official appointed by him, upon a formal charge, if such a dismissal appears beneficial to the city in the opinion of the mayor, but the reasons for such a dismissal must be submitted to the city council in not less than five days nor more than ten days...."

This stipulation was added to the city's charter during the last legislative session, and the mayor is thereby enabled to discharge officials as he sees fit.

There is, therefore, nothing to prevent the city council from reinstating Benner, if two-thirds of the members vote in his favor. But this would not prevent the mayor from appointing a new fire marshal on August 1st, at the end of Benner's term. The city council, in turn, may postpone ratification of the new appointment, and so keep Benner in office for an indefinite period.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

Alderman Tuley

Alderman Tuley was asked yesterday what he thought about Benner's dismissal, a question which might prove interesting, since Tuley, in the past, has shown the same attitude as Benner, when salary reductions became an issue.

But the Alderman refused to be interviewed. He said he would give no more interviews. "But," replied the reporter, "you know about the city charter, which gives the council the right to revoke a mayoral act by a two-thirds vote?"

"I consider it a sensible provision"

"Will you resign on Monday evening?"

He smiled significantly, and said: "I wont be interviewed."

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

Alderman Daly

Alderman Daly was one of the few who sided with the mayor.

"Benner was wrong", said the alderman, "he should have complied with the mayor's wish and resigned. Perhaps the mayor would have reconsidered the matter then, and this might have led to Benner's reinstatement. But I believe that anyone would have discharged Benner peremptorily, after he refused to resign. The city will have forgotten Benner in a few days, and will realize that we can have a good fire department without him."

The alderman is probably mistaken. While there is no one who is indispensable, it will nevertheless take a long time for the city to find anyone as capable. But Mr. Daly is a good Democrat who, like Harrison, wants to make a political plum out of the fire department.

Der Westen (Sunday Edition of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung),
July 6, 1879.

The majority of Chicagoans know that Benner saved the fire department from the political morass, and no one whom the mayor might appoint as fire marshal will enjoy the confidence of the people to the extent Benner did.

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IV



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Tuesday, September 3, 1878.

GERMANS IN THE NEXT CONGRESS

(From the Baltimore German Correspondent)

In our opinion, it is not absolutely necessary that Germans sit in the Congress of the United States. Since the Germans cast the largest number of votes next to the natives, it is fitting that in proportion a certain percentage of the elected belongs to them, especially as the number of immigrants, who actively take part in public life as American citizens, is steadily growing. It was therefore pleasant to see that for ten years almost no Congress was elected, in which not one or two German-born citizens were members, and to the 45th Congress even five Germans were elected, a fact which seemed to indicate that the Teutonic element of the nation is gaining in importance and political influence. This hypothesis has now to prove itself.



GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Tuesday, September 3, 1878.

The Germans in this country must show in November if they are able to elect the same or a greater number of their countrymen to the 46th Congress. So far, it does not look promising.

Dr. Lorenz Brentano, from Baden, represents the Third District of Illinois (Chicago). In spite of being a new member, he distinctly distinguished himself last winter. He worked indefatigably for the benefit, not only of his own constituents, but of all the Germans, who, in any matter, asked for his help. He followed attentively the debates in Congress, and occasionally participated in the discussions. He was an active worker in the committee room and gained the gratitude of the Washingtonians, because of his efforts in their behalf. He left the Capitol in June with the consciousness of having fulfilled his duties. Hardly had he arrived in Chicago, when the German press dragoons swooped down upon him like so many vultures.



GERMAN

- 3 -

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Tuesday, September 3, 1878.

He was accused of all imaginable crimes and that he was not indicted is a great miracle. The most improbable slanders were reported about him. Fortunately, his opponents had started too early to waste their power, because all accusations could be promptly refuted from Washington. The old man has luckily a good stomach, but it is unpleasant just the same to have one's name dragged through the mud by such press bandits.

On September 10, the nomination in his district will take place, and we hope that the Republicans of the Third District, in spite of the slanders, will honor him with the renomination, which he so richly deserves.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 5, 1878



GERMAN

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN LORENZ BRENTANO
TO THE EDITOR OF THE ILLINOIS STAATS-
ZEITUNG.

Permit me, through the columns of your esteemed paper, to address a few words to my German fellow-citizens and especially to those who are living in the third district.

I have brought an action for slander against Richard Michaelis, the editor of the German evening paper, Freie Presse....

Last spring, two years since I returned from Dresden, where I possessed as highly esteemed a position as ever an American Consul in a foreign country has held, the then Minister of War, Don Cameron, wanted my position for his protege, a former rebel officer and relative of the famed rebel, Ambassador Mason, who was captured on the English steamer Trent, and so I had to leave....

During the summer, without my knowledge, a movement was started to elect me to Congress...



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 8, 1878

I would not have been a German, if the German national virtue, pale jealousy had not immediately filled the chest of many a Teuton; how can a German be called to any eminent position here without causing a number of his dear fellow countrymen no end of pain and sorrow, that just this one and not they themselves should have received this honor....

I entered the campaign under the most adverse conditions...But the most critical thing was the mood of the Germans on the North Side. The discontent with Grant's administration had reached its culmination point. The Republican Presidential candidate could not awaken either enthusiasm or confidence. "Tilden and Reform", was the battle cry with which the German words went into the fight and remained master of the field. That major power in election campaigns, the Staats-Zeitung, which had supported the candidacy of my opponent two years ago and had gained success for him, could not give me energetic support in the measure, which I badly needed.

In spite of the secret intrigues of invidious personal enemies, I not only concentrated the entire Republican vote on me, but in addition, I received

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 5, 1873

almost three hundred votes more than the Republican Presidential candidate.... Hardly had I returned to this place when the abuses and calumniations again started. The editor of the Republican Freie Presse did not have enough space in that paper for abuse, and so he writes every morning in the Democratic Volksfreund....

A humiliating sensation creeps upon me, when I look at these yellow filthy rags Freie Presse and Volksfreund. You may travel from the Canadian border to the shores of the Pacific, visit every city in which the German element is represented, and no where in the Union will you find a newspaper containing such a flood of vulgarity and meanness as are evidenced in Chicago by these scoundrels. In no other city of the Union could such sheets protract their miserable existence, even for a few weeks. It seems as if the times of a Victor Wilhelm Frohlich had come back. Even at that, this man who finally ended his life in his own filth in a New York police station, was at least consistent in politics. But here the same subject edits simultaneously, a Republican evening, and a Democratic morning paper. What would they say in our old fatherland, what would they think of us, if they saw these filthy characters, products of the art of printing.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, August 5, 1878

I, unlike my slanderers, have no newspaper at my disposal, and have no choice but to appeal to the protection of the law, and so I am suing the slanderer Richard Michaelis for libel in the district court.

He now can ruin me for all time, if he can prove that I accepted even one cent of bribery, but if he cannot prove it, he will stamp himself as an infamous and shameless scoundrel....

In the House of Representatives there are at present only five members born in Germany, four of them in the Democratic, and only one in the Republican Party. To prevent the reelection of this one, lies and slander are employed, and the scoundrel, who is willing to use these infamous tactics, is named Richard Michaelis. It is now up to the Germans of the North Side to come out and show if they want to permit themselves to be influenced by liars and defamers.

Signed

L. Brentano

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, November 2, 1877.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

First speaker at the Republican mass-meeting last night was Washington Hesing. In his opinion the election battle so close at hand is a fight between honesty and shameless swindle. He spoke of the importance of the election, and the absolute necessity to burst the now existing county-ring. The Democrats have nominated a Scandinavian for one of the most important offices of the county, but soon removed his name from the ticket. The Republicans did not to such a thing, but it is certain, that if they had done so, they would not have regretted the step.

General Lieb aspires again for the County Clerk's office. Why not, as long as the taxpayers money pays for his campaign. If he were asked to give an account of the money in his care, many a thing would undoubtedly be aired, which he would prefer not to expose to the sunlight. Mr. Hesing warned especially the young people, not to be caught by General Lieb's schemes-- but vote the Republican ticket.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 4, 1877.

THE GREAT VICTORY

Our taxpayers had a sweeping success at yesterday's city elections. Never before had a party received in Chicago such a large majority of votes as was the case yesterday.

The taxpayers chose officials whose program was:
Reform and Economy. Previous to this, in 1873 Colvin received the largest majority of votes. Then, the Germans and Irish joined forces; this time the Germans and Americans were allies.

Both times the Germans were credited with casting the majority votes...

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 3, 1876.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENCY

It is well known that Mr. Elmer Washburn, whose character is too well known to require comment, is most warmly urged by a large number of our best citizens for the office of Police Superintendent, and should a vacancy occur, the Mayor would in all probability have to yield to the pressure brought to bear on him in favor of the former. But people who claim to be well informed insist that Mr. Washburn's enforcement of the Sunday ordinance a few years ago, in strict obedience to the orders of his superior officer, has, in the opinion of the Mayor, made him so unpopular with a certain class of our people that his appointment would impair his own (the Mayor's) popularity. Men who are in daily converse with Mr. Heath assure us that they have it from his own lips that he is afraid that his standing among the German's in this city may be injured should he appoint Washburn.---

Now, I wish to say that, if Mr. Heath is prompted in his action by such apprehensions as these, he not only labors under a very serious mistake, but offers a base insult to the Germans. It is true that they made war on the obnoxious Sunday ordinance, but they know enough to discriminate between an oppressive law and an officer whose sworn duty it is to execute the same. They know that Mr. Washburn simply obeyed the orders of his superior, the

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 3, 1876.

WPA (11) 1876 10275

Mayor of the city, no more and no less than any of the numerous police officers of German birth did, who, had they not obeyed the same, would have been removed. The Germans, having come from a country which prides herself in having a truly model civil service are in favor of civil service reform here, and if any one principle of public policy is more firmly rooted in their minds than all others, it is, that every officer of the law must set the first example of strict obedience to the law, and that an officer who fails herein is simply a perjured villain. If Mr. Heath cares to know the true sentiment of the Germans in this city and their opinion about Mr. Washburn, I advise him to go among the quiet, law-abiding business-men of German birth who abound in our midst and to make proper inquiries of them, but not to take the impression of the lawless spirit of a few German saloon-keepers as a fair representation of the views held by the bulk of the Germans.

There are in this city four daily German papers, one of which, the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the most influential of all, has in several articles warmly recommended Mr. Washburn for his integrity and efficiency, an-

Chicago Tribune, Dec. 3, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

other, the Freie Presse, may also be said to be favorable to him, since it has, on former occasions, spoken of him in terms of the highest praise, and the other two papers do not oppose him, unless it has escaped my attention. Nine-tenths of the order-loving German people in this city would be exceedingly gratified to see our police force placed under the efficient hand of Mr. Washburn, and if Mr. Heath, having been elected last spring with the aid of the reform element in our city, now fancies that, in order to secure a re-election next year, he has to cater to the influence of a handful of German saloon-keepers by retaining Hickey against the protest of our best citizens, he will find that he has seated himself "between two stools, you know".

German-American

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1876.

TRUCE

The mass meeting of the citizens of the 14th ward was held with the intention of the mayoral election for the West Side. Mr. Gervin, opening the meeting, informed the gathered crowd that a notice appearing in the Staats-Zeitung was the cause for meeting here and to confer upon the city's affairs.

Mr. Max Frohlich said: "We met here to confer and voice our opinion on the big question of the day. The man at the head of our city was elected in the year 1873 by a 12,000 majority votes for a two year term; during his office a new charter was adopted, stating explicitly that a mayoralty election shall not take place before the year 1877. The same newspapers which were in favor of the charter thereby prolonging the mayor's term for one and a half year, are yelling the loudest for his removal." The speaker made known that the Supreme Court declined to proclaim a mayoralty election, therefore the city council did not give a written proclamation to that effect. The speaker said he considers Colvin as the lawfully

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1876.

elected mayor and is of the opinion that everyone present shares this attitude.

Mr. Maas reported that they were unsuccessful in locating Mr. Baumgarten, but that he had a chance to speak with him this morning when he already asked him to comply with the wishes of his voters or at least to state the reasons for his conduct. Baumgarten replied then, that according to the charter, Colvin has no legal claim to the office. Mr. Maas reminded him of not being a jurist; there is of course doubt as to which party is right, but in a case like this, his duty would be to favor the party which enjoys the preference of the voters.

Rudolph Schwarzlose said: "Alderman Baumgarten is not mindful of the wishes of his voters and when asked for an explanation, he even refuses to make his appearance, therefore it deems necessary to invite him to resign."

John Buhler said: "I, too, am opposed to Baumgarten's tactics. The meeting is justified in demanding of Mr. Baumbarten to present himself to them and state the reasons which prompt his conduct."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1876.

In the speakers opinion, Colvin has more right to the office than Hoyne. It also is to his credit that he endeavored to save us from Puritanism. Furthermore, he stated to the new city council his willingness to present his case before the Superior Court and thus bring about a decision in this affair. His proposition has not been accepted neither the other one, that those gentlemen who were so insistent in removing him from office would first pay their taxes, then he would gladly withdraw. To request of Mr. Baumgarten to resign does not meet with his approval, but he ought to be asked once more to come to the next meeting and explain why he supports Colvin's opponents.

Resolved: The majority of the citizens of the 14th ward are of the opinion that Hon. H. D. Colvin, Mayor of Chicago, is legally and on the grounds of the law of 1872 justified in retaining the office of mayor until April of the year 1877.

It is further resolved that John Baumgarten elected alderman of the 14th ward at the regular election has proven through his activities in the city

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 12, 1876.

WPA (LL) PRO. 71022

council to disregard the wishes of his voters, by voting for a man named Thomas Hoyne for the mayor's office, thus throwing the city into the rule of lawlessness and turmoil;

Therefore it is decided that the citizens of the 14th ward disapprove in the highest degree the actions of Alderman Baumgarten, and respectfully but firmly demand of him as our representative to obey henceforth the wishes of the citizens of the 14th ward and thus casting his vote for the Hon. H. D. Colvin to retain him as mayor of Chicago until the lawful expiration of his term, and in case said Alderman Baumgarten is not willing to comply with the wishes of his voters, then in the opinion of this meeting, he would no longer be worthy to represent the citizens of the 14th ward in the City Council, and request of him to resign from office immediately thus giving the citizens a chance to elect someone else in his stead.

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GERMAN

Chicago Times, Apr. 29, 1875.

(Editorial)

p. 4.. If there is a madder man than Boss Hesing over the defeat of the Hesingite bummers and political desperadoes in the recent charter election, that madder man is Philosopher Josef (Hesing). The Philosopher has given strict orders to all his "cub" philosophers not to write a word for the philosophic organ that looks, sounds, or even remotely implies that an election was held last Friday.

The Philosopher positively refuses to know anything about such an event, and forbids any of his literary "cubs" to know, hear, think, or guess anything about it, on pain of instant dismissal. It is already a case of willful and premeditated ignorance, induced by the unquenchable wrath of a disappointed champion of philosophy and the disreputable Hesing Ring scheme to commit Chicago to the hands of a gang of Tammany thieves.

Chicago Times, Mar. 20, 1875.

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

CHICAGO IN THE POWER OF TWEED

The infamous Tweed-Hesing Ring plunder bill has passed the house of representatives and a correspondent predicts that it "will meet with little opposition in the senate, unless relief comes from Chicago." What is the meaning of this? Does it mean that the senate of the state of Illinois, at the bidding of the Boss Hesing Ring, will pass a bill which is an almost exact counterpart of the Bill Tweed charter - which it is declared by City Comptroller Hayes would bankrupt this city; which is condemned in unequivocal terms by assemblies of taxpayers and denounced by the united voice of the press of this city (with the solitary exception of a German sheet owned by the Boss of the Ring, an inconsequential morning paper which prints school boys' essays without knowing what they are about); does it mean that the Illinois senate will commit this monstrous outrage against honor, decency, and public policy, unless a lobby ring is sent to Springfield to outbid the Tweed-Hesing Ring lobby?

This is what it would appear to mean. For the same correspondent goes on to say that "a prominent member" said to him: "I shall vote for this bill for the reason that there seems to be no opposition to it among your citizens."

WPA (L) 901 101/8

Chicago Times, Mar. 20, 1875.

There has not been one single individual down here lobbying against it!"

What member said that? Whoever the member is that gives as his reason for supporting this Tweed-Hesing Ring bill that there is no lobby opposing it will bear watching. There is, and has been from the outset, a lobby "pushing it through," just as there was at Albany when the Bill Tweed charter was pending. The Ring has had its lobby men at Springfield continually, incurring large tavern and whisky bills, on behalf of a duplicate of the Bill Tweed charter - a bill with "millions in it"; a bill that "would bankrupt the city if carried into effect."

Does any one imagine that these patriots of the Ring are squandering so much time and money at Springfield for pure patriotism? If so, the statement of a member that he shall vote for the bill because no lobby is sent down to bid on the other side, ought to open the eyes of all such innocents.

Very well. The Bill Tweed charter was "pushed through" the New York legislature by the lobby agents of the Ring in spite of all the arguments and denunciations by the city press, and in spite of the protestations of all persons not in the interest of the thieves. "The Ring," said a historian, "brought to bear influences more potent than arguments and denunciations."

Chicago Times, Mar. 20, 1875.

WPA (111) PRO 1075

Rings always can - always do - when there is a bill to be "put through" that has "millions in it."

The opposing taxpayers are placed at every disadvantage, for, having no hope or expectation of plunder, they are not induced to contribute money to pay lobby agents and outbid the Ring with "influences more potent than arguments." And so, when law-makers are merchantable, taxpayers are robbed.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1874.

WPA (ILL) PRG 302

DOWN WITH THE GERMANS.

We have received the following telegram from Springfield: Governor Beveridge has just discharged the prison commissioner Theodore Canisins and appointed Woodbury M. Taylor in his place.

The purport of this change can briefly be explained by these words: "Damn the Dutch".

Dr. Canisins was the only German who had received a public office from the Republican governor. He was one of the few Germans who had not joined the opposition movement. But he is a German and the majority of Germans has forsaken the Republican Party, and thus: out with the Dutchman.

Woodbury M. Taylor, the new commissioner, is the same scoundrel, who has repeatedly insulted the Germans in the Chicago Evening Post. His appointment is a direct insult for the Germans, who know that the Evening Post is one of their most bitter adversaries.

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IV

GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 29, 1874.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Democratic State Central committee assembled yesterday in the club room of the Sherman house. Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick opened the meeting.

The committee drew up an appeal to the Democrats, Liberals, and all the other adversaries of the Democratic Party. The appeal advocates the return to gold and silver as basis of the money circulation, free trade, personal liberty and opposition against the sumptuary laws. Mr. A. C. Hesing wanted to know by whom the appeal would be signed. The chairman replied that it would be signed by the members of the Democratic Central committee and then by the citizens. A. C. Hesing wanted to drop the name "Democracy". He has no objection against the name if it helps to secure victory but many people up north, he said, do not like this name. He reminded of the Republican Party which for two years fought in different states under different names. After having been voted upon the motion of A. C. Hesing was accepted.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 16, 1873.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 36275

THE KNOW NOTHINGS OF THE POLICE.

It is now a year since Elmer Washburn came from Joliet to Chicago. We do not intend to give, today, a survey of his activities, we simply wish to publish some statistics, which will prove that Washburn is truly a know nothing.

No one denies that one third of the population of Chicago is German. This fact warrants a corresponding number of Germans on the police force. In former years this has always been the case. A policeman stationed in a German district should be able to speak German as well as English. The official books of the police board show that since July 1st, 1872 there were appointed 139 new policemen while 85 were discharged during the same length of time. Thus an increase of 54 policemen. From the 139 policemen appointed during Washburn's time, 15 were Germans. From the 85 who left the police force 33 were Germans. In other words 10 per cent of the newly appointed are Germans, while among those who left 30 per cent were Germans. Of the 33 Germans who left the police force, 21 resigned or almost 66 percent, while 12 were dismissed, only 33 per cent. According to this the German policemen serve well. Since July 9th, when a start was made to get the new men granted by the city council, 38 policemen have been appointed. Of those 38 only 3 are Germans. Since July 9th, 8

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IV

IV (Jewish)

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1872.

GERMAN

[POLITICAL APPOINTEES]

Among the nine directors that Mayor Medill has named for the administration of the free library of Chicago, are two German citizens, Mr. Hermann Raster and Mr. Julius Rosenthal.



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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Apr. 6, 1872.

QUOTATION FROM THE EVEING POST

To the question of the interviewer if his step had, "The political significance that certain people ascribed to it"? Mr. Raster answered:

"The whole affair is purely personal which of course will not prevent the papers from imputing to it such significance as they will find agreeable. As far as the Illinois Staats Zeitung is concerned, I will only say that editor and publisher of the Zeitung have expressed their political convictions without giving my personal position the least consideration. From that follows, automatically, that my resignation has no relation to the attitude of the Zeitung.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 28, 1871

[POLITICAL CORRUPTION]

In the "N. Stettiner Zeitung" we find the following letter of a former Chicagoan:

"I have read your invitation to send contributions for aid to the fire victims in Chicago, but, even though I have been for over five years an inhabitant of that unfortunate city, I will not heed it. And though I well know that I owe nobody an explanation for this omission, I still believe I should give you the following information in the interest of the collections that, it seems, you plan to send to the Mayor of the city. You are, of course, acquainted with the corruption of the city administration in New York, the perennial topic of the newspapers - well, quite the same situation exists in Chicago, a city which, as an enormously wealthy commercial center has naturally a colossal municipal budget. As you know, all the administrative officials are elective, but the elections are strongly reminiscent of those of ancient Rome, that is to say, he who throws to the mob the biggest feasts, and provides it with the most liquor and beer, gets the richest offices, like the Majoralty, the City and County Clerkships etc.

As the money you are collecting will flow into the hands of these men who were elected by the Irish mob - that part of it that will not directly go into



their own pockets will, for the sake of the next election, be distributed primarily among the Irish voting cattle, while the Germans who, on the whole, do not permit themselves to be used as "voting cattle", will be left holding the bag. The only thing to do, is to send the money to the German Consul in Chicago, Mr. H. Claussenius, the co-organizer of the collections for our wounded during the French War".

The above letter certainly proves once more that the German is nothing so much as an eternal carper; also that somebody can have lived in Chicago for five years without knowing what went on around him. The assertion that the Irish mob elects the officials of Chicago is so far off, that one almost begins to doubt the five-year-long stay in Chicago of the writer. It is well-known that it is not the Irish but the Germans who furnish the largest number of votes next to the Americans, and who determine with rare exceptions (as, for example, in 1869) the character of the city administration. In any case the author of the letter should have waited with his forward calumniations till after the election of November 7. He would then have come to a very different

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 28, 1871



judgement. Even before November 7 his judgement was not justified, because long before that day the administration of the aid fund had been put into the hands of the General Relief Association, against whom nobody can raise any objection. But to condemn without ascertaining the facts, unfortunately, is the habit of so many of our countrymen who are suffering from superficiality in every respect. The letter-writer of the Stettiner Zeitung spoke the sentence without any further ado, though he obviously had not been any more in Chicago at the time of the fire, and though he could not have known anything of the happenings in Chicago after the fire....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 31, 1871.

TEACHERS OF GERMAN DISMISSED



The School Board of Chicago has used the great fire as a welcome chance to play an especially mean and infamous trick. A number of the women-teachers of the German language, not only from the schools that burnt down, but also from those that are in full activity on the West Side have been dismissed in the curtest form. We name Miss Ahlefeld (Skinner School), Miss Horn (Carpenter School), Mrs. Forster (Wells School), and Mrs. McAffree (Washington School). The reason that was given to them was that the municipal schools have been demoted by the fire to the level of mere village schools and that they now could teach only the most necessary subjects which did not include German. The German members of the School Board, Messrs. Wunsche, Reichberg, and Schintz, have protested, but without success.

This action of the School Board is a symptom that the impudent nationalism will use the common misfortune to deal the Germans a heavy blow. The primarily German city districts lie in ashes, the German votes are dispersed - what better chance could the Germanophobes wish for? The poor teachers are the first who must suffer. But the German district will be resuscitated from the ruins, and the German votes will again carry as much weight as before. The scoundrels who have exploited this hour of need of the Germans, then will be dealt with, as they now have dealt with the German-women teachers.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1871.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

For the offices which, according to agreement, shall be filled by Republicans, the common committee has nominated the following men: Joseph Medill, Mayor. Medill received 13 votes, Henry Greenebaum 4, J. B. Rice 1. Matson, the present incumbent, again for Police Clerk. George von Hollen, City Collector - Republican candidate for four years. Joseph Harris, Commissary of the West Side, (Schuttler having refused the nomination). John Herting, Commissary of the North Side. Tappan, Town Collector of the South Side; Klutsch, the present incumbent for Town Collector of the West Side. (That is to say two Germans of the West Side, one German of the North Side, a Swede, and three Americans.

The Democrats get the nomination of one judge in McAllister's place, six commissaries and eight aldermen. Today the selection will be continued.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 17, 1871.

[THE PRISON COMMISSION]



The brutality with which the Tribune and Times, and following them, also the Evening Post, have attacked the majority in the City Council for their actions in regard to the nominations of prison commissioners can be matched only by the stupidity with which these papers now try to present the complete refutation of their accusations as a victory.

The situation was simply this: The City Council expected that among the four members of the commission there should be at least one German, or a citizen who can speak German. Mr. Mason, however, declared he would not name a German because then the Irish would demand one commissioner too, and he did not want to nominate two foreigners. This pronouncement made by Mr. Mason in somewhat undiplomatic form so that it could be (or, at any rate, was) understood as a declaration of enmity against all foreign-born, aroused antagonism. One saw in it nativistic spitefulness and accepted the propositions of the mayor with a diffidence that continued to grow, when Mr. Mason continued to send in only the names of native Americans, after he had been informed, that the Irish made no demand for a commissioner. He was advised that, if he would name John Herting, the Irish would be just as satisfied as the Germans, and that the two other commissioners might, in that case, be any two citizens agreeable to the mayor. However, Mr. Mason did not send in the name of Herting but of Louis Wahl. Very well, the Germans were satisfied, because Mr. Wahl is in every

Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 17, 1871.



respect as able and honorable a man as Mr. Herting. The Irish would have preferred the latter, because he is a Catholic, but they were willing to vote for Mr. Wahl, under the condition that at least one of the other commissioners would be a Democrat.

Finally the mayor thought he could get his way if he pitted the Irish against the Germans; so he retracted the name of Wahl and instead sent that of Thomas Hoyne. Against Mr. Hoyne's high qualifications nobody had any objection - however, the Irish well understood for what an unworthy purpose they were to be used, and refused to betray their German colleagues. For this reason they voted against Hoyne.

Now the mayor went back to his original proposition. But in the place of Mancel Talcott, he did not send in the name of S. S. Hayes, but, to spite the aldermen, Mr. Derrickson. Now the City Council decided to end the childish game, and to vote separately on the three names. So, Hammond and Wahl were elected almost unanimously, as they would have been from the beginning if the mayor in his stubbornness had not always coupled some unacceptable name with theirs. His obstinacy has been praised as "noble firmness" by the Times and Tribune. Their intention to sow enmity between the native and the naturalized



Illinois Staats Zeitung, August 17, 1871.

citizens, and so to open a road to a new, this time nativistic "Civic Reform" has come clearly to light. What motives the Evening Post has had to join in this maneuver is very hard to understand.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 20, 1871



GERMAN

NO NEWS OF THE SWIM BATH

Again for some time we have heard nothing of the planned swimming establishment. The short-sightedness of the city authorities is truly lamentable. In St. Louis, too, there is much agitation in this cause, a proposition is in the City Council, and it is the German press, too, which agitates for the adoption of the proposal. There, the health council has given its support in wards similar to those of ours; bathing contributes more than anything else to conserve physical health in summer..... For a swimmer a tub bath is only a poor substitute for a swim in the open. But even a provision for tub baths is lacking in many houses, and the baths in barber shops and hotel bath rooms are in summer far from enticing.

A report of a police committee was presented to the City Council. It recommends that the creation of bathing houses be left to private enterprise, but with public subventions. Specifically it advises to vote \$2000 to W. Gutschow for the construction of a bath house on 25th Street, Gutschow offers to build such a house and to keep half of it open for free public use.

Alderman Schaffner speaks warmly of the creation of public baths. He points to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 20, 1871



those poor families who live packed together in unhealthy living quarters and have no possibility to receive the benefit of a bath - a necessity both for reasons of health as well as of simple humanity. In New York and Boston these establishments had proven their worth.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 13, 1871



GERMAN

THE NATIONALITIES IN THE CITY COUNCIL

A survey of the national composition of the City Council will be worth our while as our readers will see at the end. Let us take up, therefore, one ward after the other:

In the 1st ward we have	Somers, an Englishman, and Knickerbocker, an American;
" " 2nd " " "	Dixon, Irish; and Otis, American;
" " 3rd " " "	Montgomery, an American, and Coey, Irish
" " 4th " " "	McAvoy and Thompson, both Americans;
" " 5th " " "	Whitaker and Daggy, likewise Americans;
" " 6th " " "	Tracey, an Irishman, and Schmitz, a German;
" " 7th " " "	Batterman, a German, and Hickey, Irish;
" " 8th " " "	W. S. Powell, and Bailey, both Irish;
" " 9th " " "	George Powell, Irish, and Bateham, American;
" " 10th " " "	Wilce, English, and Holden, chairman of the Council, an American;



In the 11th ward we have	Walsh, Irish and Glade, a German;
" " 12th " " "	McCotter and Witbeck, both Americans;
" " 13th " " "	Campbell and Gardner, likewise Americans;
" " 14th " " "	Sheil, Irish and Gill, American;
" " 15th " " "	McGrath, Irish, and Buhler, a German;
" " 16th " " "	Tyler, an American, and Schmidt, a German;
" " 17th " " "	Schintz and Schaffner, both Germans;
" " 18th " " "	Carney and McCaffrey, both Irish;
" " 19th " " "	McCauley and Clark, both Americans;
and " " 20th " " "	Devine, Irish, and Busse, a German;

Of our forty aldermen, therefore, two are English, seventeen American, thirteen Irish and only 8 Germans. As regards the influence of the German aldermen it might be mentioned that only in four of the twenty committees Germans preside. These are the Judicial Committee (Schintz), the Committee for Streets and Alleys on the North side (Schmidt) the Committee for Harbours and Bridges (Busse) and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 13, 1871



GERMAN

and the Committee for Markets (Battermann). In the most important of all Committees that for finance, is just one German, Buhler; in the next most important, that for justice, likewise only one, Schintz.

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 23rd, 1871.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

(Letter, signed "A Republican" to the Staats Zeitung.)

"Is Mark Sheridan not the sole Democrat in the police council of three? And does not the majority decide in this council? Then how is it to be explained--except by gross negligence of their duties on the side of the two Republicans--that so many Irish Democrats are appointed policemen?"

"We answer the writer of the above that the procedure in appointing policemen is so that each of the three Police Commissioners in turn proposes his man (when a vacancy is to be filled, or the police strength is being raised) and that two other police commissioners usually concur. So that, of the men appointed since Sheridan came into office, one third have been nominated by him, and they, of course, are without exception Irishman. If the German Commissioner had proposed Germans with equal exclusiveness, and the American proposed Americans, then the police force would have to consist of one third Irish, one third Germans and one third Americans. That Herr Gund, (the German Commissioner) has named mostly Germans, is certain; but not infrequently it has happened that German Aldermen have strongly urged the appointment of Irishmen.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1869.

EDMUND JUSSEN

(Editorial)

All local Germans will be gratified to hear that Mr. Edmund Jussen has been appointed Federal Revenue Collector for the First District of Illinois; for it would have been difficult to find a more capable and worthy German representative for this important office. Mr. Jussen is a well-educated man and is highly respected by all who know him. A gentleman in the full sense of the word, his political attitude, too, has been weighed and not found wanting. During his long residence in Chicago he acquired all the technical and commercial knowledge necessary to perform the duties of his new office, and his work will be a credit to the friends who sponsored his appointment.

Originally Mr. Jussen sought a European consulate in the hope of recovering

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1869.

his health which had been impaired by his strenuous activity during the War.

While on the way to Washington, he took sick in New York, and he was in that city when Mr. Jacob Rehm, the only other German aspirant to the office of Revenue Collector, voluntarily withdrew his application. Some close friends of Mr. Jussen then decided to persuade him to apply for the appointment, and so notified him by telegraph. When they received his consent, Mr. Judd took charge of the matter with the zeal which he is wont to display when acting in behalf of his German friends. He and some German Republicans of Chicago succeeded in persuading the President to disregard his (the President's) brother's business partner and appoint Mr. Jussen.

The fact that Mr. Jussen is related to Carl Schurz caused some of the latter's jealous opponents to accuse him of nepotism. However, we can assure them that Mr. Schurz is not guilty of any underhanded act. Just because he is related to Mr. Jussen, and any intervention on his part in behalf of Mr. Jussen would

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 20, 1869.

be ascribed to motives other than a desire to promote public interest, he refrained from using his influence in the matter. In fact, he had absolutely nothing to do with the appointment. Mr. Jussen owes his appointment solely to his position among his fellow citizens and political associates in Chicago who succeeded in convincing the President that he could choose no better man for the work. As to the claims of Mr. Schurz' political friends in Missouri--that he should use his influence in their behalf--they may rest assured that none of that influence was exercised for the benefit of Chicago.

[Translator's note: For a biography of Mr. Jussen see Andrae's History of Chicago.]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1868.

THE NEW CITY COUNCIL

The new City Council consists of the following members. / The old members are listed on the left and the new members on the right. /

J. Knickerbocker	(1st Ward)	William Cox
Authur Dixon	(2nd Ward)	D. Donnellan
Charles G. Wicker	(3rd Ward)	Stephen Barrett
Sam McRoy	(4th Ward)	A. C. Calkins
John Raber	(5th Ward)	Mark Sheridan
David Walsh	(6th Ward)	J. Keely
John McAllister	(7th Ward)	J. H. Hildreth
John Comisky	(8th) Ward)	Patrick Rafferty
John Carpenter	(9th Ward)	W. Woodward
Vacancy	(10th Ward)	C. C. P. Holden
		Alvin Salisbury

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 22, 1868.

Sam J. Russell	(11th Ward)	B. F. Russell
C. J. Casselmann	(12th Ward)	John Buehler
George T. Beebe	(13th Ward)	George Schmidt
Theodore Shintz	(14th Ward)	Louis Berger
Sam Shockford	(15th Ward)	John Herting
George B. Mansur	(16th Ward)	Edward Kehoe

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
Nomination of Aldermen

The following were elected candidates for alderman and delegates to the Republican convention at yesterday's primary:

First Ward

Delegates: Peter Regitz, Daniel Schaefer, Jacob Beiersdorf. Translator's note:
The names of seven more men are listed.7
Alderman: William Cox.

Second Ward

Delegates: Jacob Koch, Henry Schroeder. Translator's note: The names of six
more men are listed.7
Alderman: Thomas Gough.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

Third Ward

Delegates: Joseph Doktor, Charles Kleutsch, Peter Wolf. Translator's note:
The names of six more men are listed.7
Alderman: Louis Wahl.

Fourth Ward

Delegates: O. A. Schultz, C. H. Gubert, Otto Blohm, Conrad Seipp. Translator's
note: The names of six more men are listed.7
Alderman: A. C. Calkins.

Fifth Ward

Delegates: M. Schmitz, August Brauer, John Pfende. Translator's note: The names
of three more men are listed.7
Alderman: T. Finneau.
Constable: C. Gehring.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

Sixth Ward

Delegates: B. Weichselbaum, Alois Uher, William Ruehl. /Translator's note:
The names of two more men are listed.7
Alderman: Not chosen.

Seventh Ward

Delegates: George Fliehmman, Max Schuler, John Schenck. /Translator's note:
The names of four more men are listed.7
Alderman: Christian Schlueter.

Eighth Ward

Delegates: William Boehmer, John Preis. /Translator's note: The names of two
more men are listed.7
Alderman: John Block.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

Ninth Ward

Delegates: H. B. Miller, Doctor Bluthardt. [Translator's note: The names of ten more men are listed.]

Alderman: William Woodward.

Tenth Ward

Delegates: Joseph Hayden, John Hoffmann, D. Fitsch, Joseph Wilde. [Translator's note: The names of five more men are listed.]

Aldermen: E. C. P. Holden, Alvin Salisbury.

Eleventh Ward

Delegates: E. S. Solomon, Otto Dehling, E. G. Sievers, Henry Glade, Henry Brandt.

[Translator's note: The names of two more men are listed.]

Alderman: B. F. Russel.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

Twelfth Ward

Delegates: John Baumgarten, C. Hirsch, Jacob Schoenewald, Louis Schultz.

[Translator's note: The names of two more men are listed.]

Alderman: John Buehler.

Thirteenth Ward

Delegates: Conrad Folz, John Armbruster, William Fiedler, Fred Benzinger. [Translator's note: The names of two more men are listed.]

Alderman: K. George Schmidt.

Constable: Nicholas Dries.

Fourteenth Ward

Delegates: Valentine Ruh, P. Steinmueller, Henry Schlotthauer, John Taubmann, Anton Funk, John Nibbe, Fritz Frillmann.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

Alderman: Louis Berger.

Constable: Charles Hoevel.

Fifteenth Ward

Delegates: Fred Grund, Adolph Mueller, Emil Hoechster, Tobias Almendinger.

[Translator's note: The names of four more men are listed.]

Alderman: John Herting.

Sixteenth Ward

Delegates: Henry Lamparter, J. L. Stark, Fred Heinze, George Certel, Henry Malzacher. [Translator's note: The names of four more men are listed.]

Alderman: Robert S. Clark.

Constable: Star Hawley.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

REPUBLICANS OF FOURTEENTH WARD MEET

A well-attended meeting of the Republicans of the fourteenth ward was held last evening at Hillinger's Saloon, 601 North Wells Street. Mr. John Hettinger explained the purpose of the meeting, whereupon Mr. Rudolph Ruhbaum was appointed chairman, and Mr. Martin Horn secretary. On the proposal of Valentin Ruh, a committee of three was appointed to make recommendations for the organization of a permanent Grant Club. The chairman appointed Mr. V. Ruh, Mr. P. Steinmueller, and Mr. T. Reily. This committee made the following recommendations with reference to officers:

President: V. Ruh.

Vice-Presidents: T. D. Reily, E. Albert, John Hettinger, S. S. Whitney, H. Schlotthauer.

Secretary: R. Ruhbaum.

Assistant Secretary: Martin Horn.

Treasurer: F. Carsons.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

Executive Committee: P. Steinmueller, A. Hottinger, H. Jahus, A. Funk, T. J. Reese, F. Mitte, M. P. Beecher, J. Taubman, F. Frillmann, C. Poesch, J. Loeber, R. Engel, P. Lenz, H. Henkel, J. Nibbe.

The president and secretary were authorized to call meetings as they see fit.

Mr. Whitney, Mr. Dow, and Mr. Reily addressed the meeting in English, and Mr. Ruhbaum, Mr. Ruh, Mr. Mettinger, Mr. Berger, and others in German. All speakers emphasized the importance of the coming election.

Mr. Berger and Mr. Reily, who are candidates for alderman, declared that they would acquiesce in the decision of the primary election.

Adjournment followed.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION

The City Central Committee passed the following resolutions at a meeting held yesterday:

The Republican city convention will be held on Wednesday, April 6, at 2 P.M., in the office of the court recorder.

The primary election will be held in the various wards on Tuesday, April 7, at the locations listed below. The polls will be open from 4 to 7 P.M.

The following men will serve at the primaries as inspectors at the designated polls:

First Ward

J. C. Knickerbocker, J. Pflaum, P. Regitz.

Polling Place: Sheriff's office in the court house.

WPA (ILL.) FIELD OFFICE

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

Second Ward

W. T. Hancock, Christian Schell, J. Butler.
Polling Place: Corner of Van Buren and State Streets.

Third Ward

Philipp Wadworth, Louis Wahl, Peter Wolf.
Polling Place: Corner 12th and State Streets.

Fourth Ward

J. H. Becker, Jacob Richmann, George Darling.
Polling Place: Corner of 22nd and State Streets.

Fifth Ward

P. C. Rosinot, James Finuneau, William Hawser.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 2004

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

Polling Place: Landeck's saloon, 425 Archer Avenue.

Sixth Ward

P. G. Gill, Henry Niemeyer, A. Uher.

Polling Place: Corner Canal and Maxwell Streets.

Seventh Ward

August Bruening, J. J. Gillepsie, P. C. Fanney.

Polling Place: Christ Fenn's saloon, Corner 12th and Union Streets.

Eighth Ward

M. L. Frisbie, Isaac Wentworth, Louis Ebersold.

Polling Place: Southwest corner of Centre Avenue and 12th Street.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 235

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

Ninth Ward

Sam McColter, George W. French, E. A. Wilkins.
Polling Place: Lake Street Engine House.

Tenth Ward

O. J. Lowe, J. R. Hayden, Joseph Wilde.
Polling Place: Engine House, corner Washington and Clinton Streets.

Eleventh Ward

Daniel Probsion, Otto Dehling, Henry Swent.
Polling Place: Corner Carroll and Halsted Streets.

Twelfth Ward

J. Schoenewald, Louis Schultz, John Baumgarten.

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Polling Place: Corner Chicago and Milwaukee Avenues.

Thirteenth Ward

Conrad Folz, Peter Mahr, G. D. Beebe.

Polling Place: Larabee Street Engine House.

Fourteenth Ward

Philip Steinmueller, Fred Mitte, M. P. Beecher.

Polling Place: Frillmann's saloon, corner Wells and Division Streets.

Fifteenth Ward

Andrew Nelson, George Koerner, J. A. Nelson.

Polling Place: Turnhalle (Turner Hall).

MPA (LIT) 11-1-1868

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

Sixteenth Ward

Fred Busse, G. F. Ray, V. H. Kemp.
Polling Place: North Market Hall.

The various wards are entitled to the following number of delegates:

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
First	10
Second	8
Third	8
Fourth	10
Fifth	5
Sixth	5
Seventh	7
Eighth	4

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1868.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Delegates</u>
Ninth	12
Tenth	9
Eleventh	7
Twelfth	7
Thirteenth	6
Fourteenth	7
Fifteenth	8
Sixteenth	7

It was decided that, for the purpose of preventing fraudulent practices at the primary election, all inspectors shall keep a voting book, and record in it the names of all who vote the Republican ticket at each polling place, and shall send the book to the chairman of the City Central Committee on the morning following the primary election.

Hasbrook Davis, Chairman,
H. Bodmann, Secretary.

WPA (11) 1001-3023

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Yesterday the following were elected delegates to the Democratic county convention, which will meet tomorrow in the office of the county recorder:

First Ward

Judge Fuller, Philipp Conley, Ira Foote. [Translator's note: The names of four more men are listed.]

Second Ward

Joseph Schlossmann, Fritz Buchspies, Samuel Fleischmann. [Translator's note: The names of five more men are listed.]

Third Ward

H. A. Kohn, Peter Ries, H. G. Mueller. [Translator's note: The names of five

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

more men are listed.7

Fourth Ward

Francis G. Sherman, George W. Morris, A. P. Sharp.

Fifth Ward

Henry Scheffler, James Ives, James Mulloy. Translator's note: The names of six more men are listed.7

Sixth Ward

No report.

Seventh Ward

G. Schaaf, John Reiser, Edward Powell. Translator's note: The names of seven

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more men are listed.7

Eighth Ward

No report.

Ninth Ward

C. F. Colby, John W. Connett, Hugh Maher, C. F. Runyon.

Tenth Ward

Joseph Haas, A. H. Buck, Dr. Georg P. Frust. Translator's note: The names of three more men are listed.7

Eleventh Ward

George Hochmeier, D. D. Klein, Jacob Clein. Translator's note: The names of

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

three more men are listed.7

Twelfth Ward

No report.

Thirteenth Ward

Theodore Weiler, Clement Gies, Peter Brachtendorf. Translator's note: The names of four more men are listed.7

Fourteenth Ward

F. A. Winkelmann, H. F. Wehrfeiler, W. Marringer. Translator's note: The names of five more men are listed.7

Fifteenth Ward

A. S. Weckler, Joseph Kraemer, M. S. Stenger, G. Rammelmeyer. Translator's

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1868.

note: The names of seven more men are listed.7

Sixteenth Ward

J. Rosenthal, G. Deutcher, M. S. Webber, J. A. Weinberg. 7Translator's note:
The names of seven more men are listed.7

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 13, 1867.

REPUBLICANS APPOINT WARD COMMITTEES

The Republican City Central Committee and the Republican candidates for city offices met yesterday at 11 A. M. in the office of the city clerk. The headquarters of the Republican Campaign Committee has been transferred to 84 Randolph Street.

The following Republican ward committees were appointed: Translator's note:
In the following list, non-German names are omitted in translation.

First Ward: Peter Regitz, Isaac Pflaum, and five others.

Second Ward: Philipp Becker, Henry Schroeder, and three others.

Third Ward: August Neuhaus, W. W. Schmidt, and three others.

Fourth Ward: Otto Bluhm, and five others.

Fifth Ward: Michal Schmitz, Christ Eigenmann, Rudolph Kemmler, and three others.

Sixth Ward: A. Engelbacher, A. B. Chladeck, William Ruehl, and three others.

Seventh Ward: D. Kluetsch, C. Klose, and three others.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

YESTERDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTION

Following is the result of the Republican primary election which was held yesterday:

First Ward: Jacob Beiersdorf, George W. Fritz, Peter Regitz, Nimrod Walz, Delegates; [Translator's note: Twelve other names are omitted.] Joshua Knickerbocker, Alderman; George Hartmann, Constable.

Second Ward: August Neuhaus, Christian Schell, Johann Schroeder, Karl H. Ham, Delegates; [Translator's note: Eleven other names are omitted.] Arthur Dixon, Alderman; Charles McLane, Constable.

Third Ward: Joseph Pollock, Karl Rose, Philipp Becker, Delegates; [Translator's note: Twelve other names are omitted.] Karl Wicker, Alderman; Sayville Scott, Constable.

WPA (LL) PRO13333

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

Fourth Ward: Conrad Seipp, C. Wahl, Delegates; Translator's note: Nine other names are omitted.] Sam McCoy, Alderman; W. C. Hendricks, Constable.

Fifth Ward: William Hausen, Paskal Schneider, Christ Eigenmann, Delegates; Translator's note: Two other names are omitted.] John Raber, Alderman; Peter Murphy, Constable.

Sixth Ward: William Blanke, William Ruehl, Fred Haertig, Delegates; Translator's note: Three other names are omitted.] Friedrich Burkhardt, Alderman; A. B. Chladeck, Constable.

Seventh Ward: Albert Kubeck, Christ Techtmeyer, John Schenk, Delegates; Translator's note: Six other names are omitted.] John McAllister, Alderman; William Zschokke, Constable.

Eighth Ward: Fred Maas, N. Schneider, Jacob Link, Delegates; Translator's note: Two other names are omitted.] Isaac Wentworth, Alderman; Fred Haucke, Constable.

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GERMAN

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Ninth Ward: William Schade, Delegate; [Translator's note: Fourteen other names are omitted.] W. R. Carpenter, Alderman; Cyrus Keeler, Constable.

Tenth Ward: Andrew Wemple, Otto Dehling, U. Lochbieler, Delegates; [Translator's note: Nine other names are omitted.] Edmund Bixby, Alderman; Joel Lull, Constable.

Eleventh Ward: Henry Ackhoff, Edward S. Salomon, Charles Muenzer, H. Gade, Delegates; [Translator's note: Seven other names are omitted.] S. J. Russel, Alderman; G. Stirling, Constable.

Twelfth Ward: August Steinhaus, Fred Yoltz, Henry Schroeder, Clement Hirsch, Louis Schultze, Delegates; [Translator's note: Two other names are omitted.] O. W. Potter, Alderman; Fred Zschokke, Constable.

Thirteenth Ward: Conrad Voltz, Gustave Fischer, K. G. Schmidt, Delegates; [Translator's note: Three other names are omitted.] George J. Beebe, Alderman;

MPA (ILL) 1701-1702

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

Nicholas Dries, Constable.

Fourteenth Ward: Christian Paesch, Johann Batten, John Laubmann, Henry Schlottinger, John Hettinger, Charles Goebel, A. L. Berger, E. Albert, F. C. Gerbing, Delegates; Philipp Steinmueller, Alderman; Karl Hahn, Constable.

Fifteenth Ward: Joseph Huhn, Jacob Enders, Peter Memel, Delegates; [Translator's note: Eight other names are omitted.] Fred Buchanan, Alderman; Philip Paul, Constable.

Sixteenth Ward: George Oertel, Adam Baierle, Fred Metzke, H. Kaufmann, G. A. Busse, Delegates; [Translator's note: Twelve other names are omitted.] D. H. Lincoln, Alderman; Christ Gragen, Constable.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1864.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL

A regular meeting of the City Council was held last night. The mayor and the following aldermen were present: Hahn, Schall, Shimp, Roberts, Barrett, Gallup, Kann, Sheridan, Walsh, McDonald, Comisky, Ulbrich, Clark, Himrod, Holden, Von Hollen, Bond, Garfield, Castleman, Armstrong, Ruh, Hottinger, Sullivan, Shufeldt, and Woodman.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

THE REPLY OF MR. BUTZ

"Chicago, Illinois,
"September 16, 1862.

"Mr. A. C. Hesing et al.: The request of so many respected citizens of this city that I become a candidate for Representative at large from the State of Illinois is certainly worthy of my most careful consideration. I also think that at a time when German arms are doing so much to save this country, the advice of a German ought to be heard in our national assembly. That one of the fourteen Representatives from our State be a German is not asking too much, especially since the Germans have done a great deal for the progress and growth of Illinois.

"However, it does not follow that I have any special claim to the right to represent the Germans. No doubt, there are many other men of German extraction in our beloved State, who have more ability and experience in affairs of state

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

than I have. I cannot judge whether or not the Germans consider me qualified to serve their interests in the political arena.

"Of course, if the State Convention acknowledges the just claim of the Germans, and should the German delegates choose me, I would consider it my duty, albeit a difficult one, to enter the campaign as the candidate of the Germans. In case I am elected, I will have to resign my position in the Superior Court and devote all my time and energy to my new office and its great responsibilities.

"Hitherto, such close harmony has existed between the Germans and the progressive Americans in Illinois that the first man recommended as a candidate by a German delegate has been nominated for the office in question. I do not seek this office, yet I have no reason to refuse it if the Germans are successful in their efforts to nominate me.

"I have frequently voiced my political principles, so that I am sure that they are known to you. With reference to the war against the southern Rebels,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1862.

I have but one principle: 'Use every legitimate means to destroy them!'

"Caspar Butz."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE SARDINIA EMBASSY

(Editorial)

The appointment of an ambassador to Turin was of special interest, not because of the character of those who sought this post, but because of the eventual recognition or nonrecognition of the German Republicans of the United States. We admit that we were not favorably impressed when we learned that Mr. [Carl] Schurz had not been selected for the mission. After Governor Koerner had been defrauded of the ambassadorship at Berlin through a political coup of Mr. Judd of Chicago, Mr. Schurz was the only representative German aspirant to a foreign embassy, and he was especially entitled to the promotion, since he not only had the support of his state, as is often the case with American politicians, but also the indorsement of the Germans of every state in the Union. This support undoubtedly was evidence that the Germans of the Union wanted to be acknowledged coequal with native Americans in at least one respect--whenever appointments to

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

IV foreign positions were in question. Their concern with Mr. Schurz was based solely on the German's desire to nominate their worthiest and ablest representative.

They were not successful in their attempts to wrest such recognition from the national pride of native Americans; and an appointment to Rio de Janeiro can never be looked upon as adequate compensation.

Secretary of State Seward even went so far as to establish a principle according to which all foreign-born persons will be excluded from the foreign service--if such a thing is possible. We deplore the narrow-mindedness from which this principle emanated.

In the first place, we must not overlook the fact that foreign-born citizens who know a foreign language are best qualified to represent the United States abroad. The New York Tribune was right when it stated, in defense of Mr. Schurz's claim, that his Prussian extraction was an argument for, and not

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

IV against, his appointment to the Court of Turin. Italy, which was liberated through the revolution brought about by the revolutionist Garibaldi, would have no scruples about recognizing the former German revolutionist, especially since he would not be serving in that capacity, but rather as an American citizen. However, we shall not enumerate the excuses which Washington offered for denying the request of Mr. Schurz, the German-American citizen par excellence. It would be useless to discuss them anyway; but the lesson which this German reversal teaches is very instructive.

We learn from it that even the greatest services rendered by an eminent German to a political party and, in this case, to the Union itself, are not sufficient to offset the influence of American narrow-mindedness and greed for office. The battle of the Germans for recognition of their co-equality with native Americans in the Union is by no means ended, and they have no other recourse but to apply means which are more effective than either the influence of individuals, be they ever so prominent, or the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

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IV resolutions of the Central Committee of the Republican party.

The coequality of the Germans must be explained to the masses in city, county, and state until even the most stubborn are convinced and the feeble-minded can understand--before any attempt is made to enlighten the upper classes. Thus, it is necessary that German sheriffs be elected, and that, if possible, a German representative and German senator be seated in every state legislature in the United States, and the next step of the Germans, especially those in the northwest, should be to bring about the election of German congressmen.

It is said that New England congressmen prevented the appointment of Mr. Schurz; and it will be the duty of the Germans to erase this score by electing German congressional representatives. In days gone by the Germans were not competent to fill public offices, but this inefficiency is being remedied in some quarters, at least to some extent, and in a short time there will be no dearth of qualified German candidates. The old adage,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 21, 1861.

"Who does not progress must retrogress" is true also of German-Americans.

The knowledge that their native culture was a predominant element in the progressive development of the American nation must be an incentive to the Germans of the Union to continue their collaborative efforts in shaping the social, political, and economic affairs of this nation; and, to that end they must aspire to the higher, even the highest, public offices. This must be the aim of all German-Americans for the sake of those native Americans who instinctively fear and try to avert any interference in their turbulent national matters by inexperienced elements.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20275

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

Abendpost, July 31, 1931.

E. J. KRUETGEN TAKES OFFICE

Mr. Ernst J. Kruetgen, trustee for the World Exposition, also chairman of the German group to the Exposition, took office as member of the Municipal Authorities for Local Improvements to which he was appointed yesterday.

After taking oath, Mr. Kruetgen entered the chambers of the Municipal Authorities, and was greeted by the president, Mr. Benjamin F. Lindheimer, and members of the Board for Local Improvements, who were present at the meeting. The session promptly changed into an executive meeting, the purpose of which was to elect Mr. Kruetgen vice-president.

He said in his inaugural speech that he had been quite familiar with the city affairs for some time since he had the honor of serving as member of the School Board, also as a member of the Chicago Plan



Abendpost, July 31, 1931.

Commission, and thus had ample opportunity of widening his experience.

At the close of the meeting, Mr. Kruetgen visited the chambers of Mayor Cermak, who extended a cordial greeting to the newly appointed member of the Board for Local Improvements. Mr. Cermak expressed hope for Mr. Kruetgen's success in the service of the city of his adoption.



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Abendpost, July 11, 1931.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MORATORIUM

(Editorial)



When President Hoover first announced his proposal to the powers interested in a one year's moratorium, our nation as well as the nations across the Atlantic were dumbfounded. Since this was an unexpected move, the world had to be given time to try to understand it all. However, the news was followed by wild enthusiasm. Hoover was heralded as the man who saved the world from economic ruin.

Stock markets of the world reacted promptly to the news from Washington. For the first time in years, lethargy and pessimism were dismissed. The optimistic attitude continued, since messages received from numerous capital cities indicated the favorable response to this program. Then came a period of negotiations with France, during which time the people began to show skepticism toward the plan.

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Abendpost, July 11, 1931.



One rumor was to the effect that English influence was directly responsible for the proposed moratorium. Also that English and American capitalists, who have loaned large sums of money to Germany, were behind this plan. It was suggested that they alone induced the President to propose the moratorium, thus guarding their own interests. Regardless of the fact that these rumors may not be inventions altogether, the benefits derived from a moratorium would nevertheless be greatly advantageous. If English and American capitalists would be protected against heavy losses resulting from the acceptance of this plan, is it not plausible then that the economic life in both of these countries would be served equally as well? Another rumor is to the effect that the moratorium is an effective means of election propaganda. The moratorium, in the opinion of many, is no cure for our suffering economic life and the proposed moratorium is but a smoke screen intended for political propaganda. Mr. Hoover cannot be accused of such an act, however, since all during his administration, especially, since the great stock market crash of 1929, he has made many different

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Abendpost, July 11, 1931.

remarks in regard to the economic rehabilitation, showing an astounding lack of knowledge and logic as well. Mr. Hoover has developed into an ideologist, who lacks the qualifications of dealing with things in a realistically political way. On the other hand, the President has never made any declaration to the effect that the moratorium would be a universal cure for the economic ills. It is beyond doubt that Germany would be the immediate beneficiary from the proposed moratorium, which was designed to prevent Germany's economic disaster. This accomplished, there is no doubt that other nations will be benefited by this plan too. If Germany, which is the strongest enemy of Bolshevism, breaks down, the red peril is likely to spread all through Europe. The offer of the moratorium is to prevent this calamity. It would be fool's optimism to expect that all of a sudden depression would make its exit and would give way to a prosperity unequalled in history. Neither did Mr. Hoover promise that as the result of the moratorium.

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The President's point was to show to the world that the German nation is suffering desperately from economic ills; also, that it is in no position to consider the Young Plan. Furthermore, if no assistance is forthcoming, it is bound to collapse. Another point made clear by Mr. Hoover was that Germany must be given a chance to survive. This is, however, only the beginning of action which will finally lead to the revision of the Young Plan, and also to the revision of the treaty. President Hoover deserves full credit for this splendid work.

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Abendpost, July 1, 1931.

HERBERT HOOVER AND GERMANY

(Editorial)

It is rather peculiar of the Germans - who have always been governed by their well-developed mental power - to have remained political sentimentalists, while in the field of science and technology they have proven their alertness. Politics is a field of activity that must not tolerate thoughtless sentimentality, since it could only prevent the fulfillment of that which our normal mental powers direct us to do. This is not an uncommon occurrence in German history, to mention here only two added to it during recent years.

They are: The wire sent by Wilhelm II to Ohm Krueger, and the "Nibelungen faithfulness" toward the Royal House of Habsburg. Two decades have passed since sending that dispatch to Krueger and history has shown that the political attitude expressed in that message was both detrimental and wrong.



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Abendpost, July 1, 1931.

The blame for this error had to be placed on someone, why not the former German Kaiser? Of course, as head of the political institutions of Germany he should have foreseen the result. On the other hand, he yielded to persuasion, applauded by the entire German nation. The pro-Boer enthusiasm ran high in Germany then, and the message to the Boer President, indicated a personal message from the German people.

Germany upheld the treaty with Austria, notwithstanding that nation's political selfishness, and thereby sealed its own doom. The Kaiser and his government were accused of political diplomacy, of which no information has reached the public. This is true theoretically, although, the treaty with the House of Hapsburg enjoyed great popularity in Germany. Furthermore, the German nation would have been puzzled over their country's failure to go to Austria's assistance at the outbreak of the World War. Nevertheless, it would have been the only



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course to pursue, had Germany relied upon its own clarity of thought instead of sentimental tenderheartedness. . . . Might is right in politics, and it is not a question of whether that might is achieved through political or economic maneuvers. Germany has no political power at the present time, thus it is compelled to endure wrongs very frequently. . . .

Humanity has not yet advanced to the point where its aspirations for righteousness would eclipse any selfish endeavor. . . . Still, it would be almost impossible for the German nation to adopt a different standpoint than the one they think ideal. This has recently been demonstrated again. If only a few days ago the German people had been asked to state the name of the President of the United States, the majority would have been at a loss to do so. And this notwithstanding the fact that the President was the Food Administrator, and in this capacity alleviated the suffering in Germany considerably. Today his



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Abendpost, July 1, 1931.

name is known to every person in Germany, because it was he who gave the impetus to the moratorium. Germany will probably rename streets after him, for he is now considered the savior of Germany. Only time will prove whether or not he will live up to his reputation. Who can foretell whether the French Government will accept the plan? On the other hand, it is rather questionable whether the proposed moratorium would really stop bankruptcies in Germany. If the German people interpret President Hoover's attempt of assistance as an act born by compassion they will be greatly disillusioned.

Mr. Hoover is President of the United States; therefore, he works in the interest and for the benefit of his country. Mr. Hoover proposed the moratorium because of the imminence of inflation lurking in Germany, which might result in the loss of American investments. Therefore, the economic relief instituted by Mr. Hoover must be considered in the



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Abendpost, July 1, 1931.

first place as a protection of American interests. England's economic situation is similar to this country's economic picture, on these common grounds they are eager to co-operate. While Germany would be considerably helped by this plan, it must be regarded only as a means in the attainment of security for themselves, while upholding the economic life in Germany.....

Thus far the United States does not contemplate releasing Germany from its obligations toward this country. Moreover, the great masses of the American people are not concerned whether or not Germany was responsible for the World War. The majority of the people are probably of the opinion that Germany's guilt was not greater than that of other nations. However, this is no grounds for releasing Germany from its obligations toward America....Germany would do well to limit its hopes of assistance from the American President, thereby running less risk of an equally great disappointment. The American capitalistic



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Abendpost, July 1, 1931.

interest is Mr. Hoover's first concern, the assurance of which warrants the proposed plan.



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Memphis, Dec. 10, 1911.

MEMPHIS, TENN., DEC. 10, 1911.
112-117

Alderman Arthur Albert, candidate for mayor of the German group of the Republican party, will make his program speech Friday, Jan. 11, 1912. Immediately after that, the campaign will begin. Together with other candidates, among whom are Mayor William Hale Thompson, Charles W. Barrett, and Judge John M. Hale, Albert will file his petition with the City Clerk's office as candidate for mayor. For the office of City treasurer, the German group nominated James Kearns.

In the opinion of German, Albert will pull a great part of German-American votes, which consequently will be of decisive importance in regard to Mayor Thompson's position. The Irish votes will surely go to Barrett, and Thompson cannot rely on the votes of the colored people, either. Therefore, the possibility remains that with the help of the other groups, Thompson's nomination will be prevented.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1930.

DEMOCRATS WANT GERMAN-AMERICANS AS THEIR CANDIDATES
E. J. Kruetgen and Oscar G. Mayer for
the County Board but Both Decline

The democrats of Cook County intend to put up a list of candidates which probably will contain the following names: County Board, Michael Zimmer; County Treasurer, P. A. Nash; Sheriff, John E. Traeger, Jr.; Clerk of Municipal Court, Joseph Gill; County Commissioners, Mrs. G. E. Plumb, Oscar Mayer, Ernest Kruetgen, and Peter Augsten.

Mr. Cermak, president of the County Board, so we have been informed, has invited Mr. Ernest Kruetgen to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner. Mr. Kruetgen, however, declined this offer because he does not wish to hold a public office, according to our report.

Mr. Oscar Mayer likewise refused to run as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1930.

Mr. Cermak admitted that the Democratic party of Cook County would like to have these two prominent representatives of the German-American citizens of Chicago as candidates on their ticket. As these two gentlemen have refused, the party must seek two other prospective candidates of the same caliber.

The Rodenberg Candidacy

A meeting of prominent German-Americans and the delegates of various societies was held yesterday at the Steuben building. Possibilities were discussed of inducing William A. Rodenberg, former Congressman of E St. Louis, Ill., a pronounced "wet" and a German-American, to accept the candidacy for United States Senator on the Republican ticket. Rodenberg has not yet given a definite answer, nevertheless it was resolved at yesterday's meeting to establish a Rodenberg headquarters at the Steuben building.

William Rodenberg who was Congressman of his district for twenty years, retired voluntarily in 1923.



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Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1930.

In case Rodenberg should accept the candidacy, four candidates will oppose each other on the Republican ticket: United States Senator Deneen, Congresswoman Hanna McCormick, Newton Jenkins, and Rodenberg.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1929.

THEY DO NOT WANT TO UNDERSTAND

(Editorial)

The results of last Tuesday's election involving the various bond issues coincided with the general predictions of those who are fairly well informed about our city and county affairs. The voters voiced their objections to all appropriations, with the exception of the proposed bonds for the enlargement of Lincoln Park.

The election results are so lucid that even a simpleton finds no difficulty in reaching logical conclusions and adjudging the sentiment, as well as the motives, of our citizenry. Among the city and county politicians we probably find nary a one whose mental capacity denies him sufficient understanding to comprehend



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1929.

just why the voters objected to the bond scheme. They know where to look for the stumbling block but pretend to be naive, and are animated only by the desire to enjoy the warmth of the cradle and prolong its comforts as long as possible. At present this represents their only requirement for existence, and to attain it, they are prepared to feign even greater naivete and stupor, if such be necessary.

The fact that the voters even declined to reimburse the property owners whose land was obtained by condemnation proceedings, regardless of the constantly mounting interest payments caused by such a delay, bespeaks an utter lack of confidence in Michael Faherty. And it must be remembered that this gentlemen disburses the money to those whose grounds were acquired in order to broaden the streets. Such a vote



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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1929.

of mistrust is not a novelty, and we may expect repetitions. Mr. Faherty is genuinely comatose and indifferent; he ignores the matter and so does his chief, the mayor. They have resorted to this method before, and such a successful political procedure will be continued as long as the voters tolerate it.

However, considerable time will elapse until the people have another opportunity to assert themselves, and in the interim the herd will monopolize the crib for better or worse. Lately the fodder has not been so plentiful. The harvest showed diminishing returns as a result of haphazard manuring. The fertility of the soil, maintained by a conscientious citizenry, has not kept pace with our expectations. But even so, a little is preferable to nothing, and no one knows when auspicious seasons will recur. After all, the opinions of the voters.

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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1929.

are a strange, flexible entity. Whoever is elevated to the very sky today, may be condemned tomorrow; and the converse is equally true.

The politicians, as everybody will agree, are baptized with all varieties of waters, hence, subscribe to any dogma. They are experienced, acquire a pachydermal hide, remain motionless during a shower and then divest themselves of the droplets in true canine fashion, like Fido returning from the pond. Whoever intends to be a "successful" politician must first acquire that essential tough, impermeable epidermis so necessary to outlast the voters. The latter gentry usually forget within a year or two just what facts made a certain candidate undesirable and also the basic reasons for the accusations. When the candidate makes his appeals to be re-elected, he faces virtually a new public. After all, the voter has a proverbially



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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1929.

defective memory, and that fact is the foundation of the career of the able politician.

It is rather unusual for voters consistently to disapprove certain measures for years. If the proposals of important public officials meet with constant rebuffs, then pressing reasons must have necessitated these drastic rejections.

Michael Faherty's bond issues have been definitely rejected several times by a large vote. That is evidence of the people's attitude. Regardless of this oft-repeated attitude he again insists upon placing the proposal on the ballot. He even threatens to call a special election (at public expense, of course) to attain his goal. Let us hope that the city council will nullify his intentions, since that body is fully aware of the public's sentiment. His attempt would be futile, but if it is even made, it would exact



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Abendpost, Nov. 12, 1929.

several hundred thousand dollars from the citizens. However, we are still confronted with the problem whether or not our council is manly enough to cope with the infamous bond question. Even here it is customary to dance to the master's tune.

Obviously, only one possibility exists whereby the property owners can be paid for their confiscated property within a reasonable time.

Faherty's intention makes the answer apparent.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1928.

AN APPEAL TO THE GERMAN-AMERICANS

(Editorial)

The Republican press has published a notice in behalf of the Republican presidential candidate Herbert Hoover. It is signed: Hoover Committee, Charles Rodner, secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio. The notice is composed very awkwardly; its contents are not all true, its tone is altogether spiteful. It conjures up Woodrow Wilson's spirit, by making a comparison between the election of 1916 and the present election. The first paragraph of the notice reads as follows:

"Remember 1916! At that time the bait went through the country: 'If you Americans of German blood will help to re-elect Wilson, there will be no war with Germany and no national prohibition.' Woodrow Wilson was re-elected,



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1928.

we got into the war with Germany and national prohibition as well."

In this vein it continued. The author of the notice employs lies and half-truths. Not a word is mentioned about Governor Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate for president. The notice attacks the deceased Woodrow Wilson and his advisers with much vehemence.

How can an honorable and sensible man make Alfred Smith responsible for Woodrow Wilson's deeds? Was Wilson and the Democrats the only ones at that time to insult the Germans, and the Americans of German descent?

The headlines read: "For that reason we are followers of Herbert Hoover, the standard-bearer of Abraham Lincoln's, William McKinley's and Theodore Roosevelt's party."



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Abendpost, Oct. 29, 1932.

It would be far better not to stir up all the hatred of the war, but to let it rest. But because the adherents of Hoover do not want it so, we should remember that Theodore Roosevelt, who in the appeal is described as a pillar of the Republican party, cast the most infamous and wild slander against the German-Americans. He called them hybrids. Neither Woodrow Wilson, nor any other prominent Democrat would have allowed himself to be carried away by such invectiveness.

What about Herbert Hoover? At that time he did not belong to the party of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley, and Theodore Roosevelt. He was a faithful servant of Wilson, and his contribution to war literature is the preface of the book The Iron Circle. In this he calls the Germans a nation of dishonor and speaks of all the Germans as a decaying and contaminated people. Again, we say it would have been far better not to stir up the old war hatreds. But when the opposing party drags the dead from their graves in order to create propaganda against Alfred Smith, then it is time for us to let everyone know that he never uttered a word against the Germans or German-



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Handpost, Oct. 29, 1928.

Americans, while Hoover attacked and defamed them. Now untruthful the arguments of this announcement are is best brought forth by the fact that they make Woodrow Wilson responsible for the introduction of national prohibition. As a matter of fact, Wilson was always opposed to prohibition. He sharply condemned the Eighteenth Amendment; he vetoed the Volstead Act, and asked Congress, after the Armistice, to lift the restrictions on the production and sale of beer and wine.

The whole announcement wilfully and intentionally attempts to mislead the German-American voters, but especially those who have signed the announcement. In the past it has been the custom to have such appeals signed by men who are honored and respected by their fellow citizens and all the members of their race. Above all, it is taken for granted that these people are politically independent and are not financially interested in the results of an election campaign. Such is not the case in the announcement of the Hoover Committee. The Chicagoans who signed the announcement are men of good reputation. But they are not independent politically, they have been well-known Republicans



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GERMAN

Landpost, Oct. 29, 1918.

for many years. Many of them are professional politicians, who either occupy political positions, or are candidates for them.

To use the names of these men for such an announcement is an obvious and intentional trick to deceive the German-American public. If those men would further their candidacy and the interests of their party through such an announcement only in their own city no sane-thinking person could blame them for it, but this announcement appeared in several German newspapers in other cities too. The publication of these signatures for readers in other cities, who are not familiar with the situation, can only be to mislead and deceive them also. Such methods, even in the heat of a political campaign, are unforgivable.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1927.

KARL SCHURZ HONORED BY GERMAN-AMERICAN WOMEN'S
CLUB ON 98TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH.

The 98th birthday of the German-American statesman Karl Schurz was festively celebrated at the Morrison Hotel by the German-American Women's Club of Chicago. Mrs. Frank Schaedler, founder of the club, made the festival speech. She celebrated Karl Schurz as the greatest American Statesman of German descent, and recited personal memories of those times when Schurz traveled through the country to give campaign speeches in favor of Grover Cleveland.

After describing his extraordinary devotion to duty and his unflinching adherence to his adopted fatherland, she gave a short sketch of his life. Karl Schurz was born March 2nd, 1829, in Liblar, near Cologne, Germany. Owing to his participation in the Baden revolt, in 1849, he was forced to flee. In 1850 he assisted in the escape of Kinkels from Spandau. In 1852 he found asylum in the United States.

Here he rose to the position of leader of the Republican party, and, in 1854, was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. In 1862 he was appointed by Abraham Lincoln as ambassador to Spain. In 1863-1865 he fought as general against the South. In 1868 he was elected as United States Senator from

Abendpost, Mar. 3, 1927.

Illinois, and in 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes as Secretary of the Interior. He was also active as a journalist. He died May 14th, 1906, in New York.

The chairman of yesterday's celebration, at which almost all of the 250 members of the club were present, was the president, Mrs. Otto Devors.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1927.

LITSINGER SPEAKS IN GERMAN AT
TURNER HALL MEETING.

Does Litsinger speak German? Can a fish swim? Edward R. Litsinger, the candidate for mayor of Chicago of the Deneen-Brundage Republican faction, proved yesterday before a distinguished audience, that he has a thorough command of the language of his parents. He gave a German speech in the Lincoln Turner Hall which was received enthusiastically by the audience.

There were no exaggerations, but he did not conceal his qualifications either. Litsinger told of the days of his youth, of the days of privation and hard work, and of the subsequent better times. He expressed his willingness to serve Chicago as mayor.

The meeting was arranged by the "German-American Litsinger-for-Mayor Club." Among other speakers were Capt. A. F. W. Siebel, president of the German Club, and Dr. William C. Teichmann, president of the Steuben Society.

At other meetings, Litsinger reproached the police for their inactivity. At the West End Women's Club, Monroe Street and Ashland Avenue, 1,800 persons listened to his speech.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

A DEPENDABLE LIBERAL

Among the candidates for the Republican nomination for the lower house of the Legislature who are entitled to the full support of liberals we find, heading the list, Charles L. Fieldstack of the Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District. Fieldstack was a member of the lower branch of the Legislature for eight years and has always shown himself to be a dependable and experienced friend of liberals and their objectives. Running against him are the protege's of the Anti-Saloon League and of affiliated groups supporting prohibition, Joseph J. Manning and Henry S. Lighthall, both of whom are, of course, wholly unacceptable to liberal-minded people. Since Fieldstack was confined to his bed during the last week of the campaign, he was unable to promote his candidacy as effectively as he had always done in the past. His friends and liberal elements in general should, therefore, make a special effort to get him re-nominated and re-elected. He is an experienced legislator, absolutely reliable as a liberal, and has a large following among the German voters. Fieldstack is himself a member of several German clubs.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

[SUPPORT] PAUL H. WIEDEL

. The Right Man for the Important Post of Assessor

Among those seeking the Republican nomination for assessor, Paul H. Wiedel undoubtedly tops the list. Born in Chicago of German parentage, he was educated and trained in the city which he now aspires to serve as a member of the Board of Assessors. Paul H. Wiedel is better suited than anyone else to fill the difficult post of assessor, which is of such great importance for the small real-estate owner. As an employee of the Board of Assessors since 1898 he has worked himself up, by diligence, perseverance, expert judgment, and conscientiousness, to the important position of chief of the Real Estate Division, which he now holds. His expert knowledge of the value of real-estate would be an asset to the Board of Assessors that cannot be overestimated. Wiedel enjoys great respect and popularity in German circles, and German voters should show their appreciation by voting unanimously for his nomination, and thus reward loyal service with promotion.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Sept. 10, 1918.

THE RIGHT MAN [FOR THE JOB]

George F. Ruh, Democratic Candidate for County Council

Among the Democratic candidates for the County Council we find the name of George F. Ruh, at the eleventh place on the list. Born and reared on the North Side, he has, by hard work, perseverance, and honest dealing with others, earned for himself a respected position in the business world. He has always been very interested in questions concerning the public welfare, which has made him familiar with problems the County Council has to solve. The fact that both factions support and endorse him, the regular Democratic faction of the Twenty-Fourth Ward, and the United Democracy of that ward as well, shows the high esteem which he enjoys among his fellow citizens regardless of factional partisanship. George F. Ruh is president of the ice company of the same name, which he founded thirty-three years ago.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 22, 1916.

OPPOSED TO WILSON AND ROOSEVELT GERMAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE
ANNOUNCES DECISION TO GERMANS

The Chicago Division of the German National Alliance met yesterday at the North Side Turner Hall and decided to announce its opposition to Wilson and Roosevelt. The resolutions will be submitted to the German voters. The political situation, so far as the presidential election is concerned, was thoroughly scrutinized by the leaders of the Alliance. At the session, to which delegates of various German associations were invited, it was decided to appoint reliable men in every electoral precinct to interview the German voters and supply them with information concerning political developments.

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1914.

THE SHAM BATTLE FOR TRACTION IMPROVEMENT

(Editorial)

Our streetcar problem is as old as the hills, or at least as old as the street-cars. It is just too comical to watch seven different boards and committees, city officials, and employees vie with each other in telling John Q. Public how right he is in demanding satisfactory transportation. We listen to the song and we are familiar with the lyrics since Yerkes' time. Every year a few new stanzas are added. It is hard to find out just what is transpiring between the administration, the Traction Committee (Alderman Eugene H. Block), the traffic engineers, and the streetcar company. To the uninitiated it would seem that whenever things have progressed to a point of stalemate, all the parties involved begin to stage a sham battle among themselves to give the public the impression that each of them is just bending over backwards "to do what is best for the people's interests." During the course of this endeavor, the controversy gets more and more heated. Name calling is the order of the day,

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1914.

and the result is usually the creation of a new committee, and another investigation by brand new experts. More often than not--and anybody can make these observations--the elimination of the pressing problem is postponed by this method while an enraged public calms down. Up till now nothing tangible or useful has come of all these investigations, except that the examining bodies have made a nice chunk of dough for themselves. Maybe this is part of the "social policy" indulged in by our city administration. The problem of unemployment is solved at least as far as those willing "experts" are concerned. Right now we can already hear the usual suggestions, "to investigate the complaints thoroughly" popping up from all directions. Every citizen knows what the result will be. Everybody recognizes as false the promises to remedy this or that bad condition, and in the end the transportation system will be worse than it has been before.

Anybody who is unfortunate enough to have to use the streetcars knows how poor the service is these days. In spite of new cars and better rails and foundations, in spite of all the authorities set up to supervise the operations

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1914.

of the streetcar company and to make it conform to the regulations, the passengers have to risk torn clothes and physical injuries in the attempt to get home or to reach their places of employment on time. A one hour ride in a streetcar, jammed to capacity, and this is the rule, even outside of "rush hours" reduces a human being to the consistency of a jelly fish. Anybody reaching his place of destination without incurring bruises and stepped-on toes or torn garments can consider himself lucky. Then there is the expert--called a motorman--who has never learned how to apply brakes without breaking people's ribs. What is there to investigate? The lamp-posts on the street corners and the curbstones at the intersections are going to laugh at us poor humans pretty soon! When hundreds and thousands are suffering day after day on account of this incompetent and purposely run down system, no new investigation is necessary, only an iron broom to clean out these overpaid officials and committees. More investigations! Not enough that conditions are intolerable, but the public is to be fooled by promises of "investigations".

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1914.

Great hopes were placed in the State Board for Supervision of Public Utilities. The real reason why all these companies--streetcars, telephone, gas and electricity--were put under state supervision was to prevent them from exerting a corrupting influence on local politics, or to put an end to corruption where it already existed. The State Commission is supposed to take care that the public is given honest and efficient service by these companies for the franchise which the latter have been granted and which, in most cases, amounts to a monopoly anyway. The people have to pay the price fixed by the companies; they have no choice; pay they must! It is well known and has been proved that these companies had bought the men who have influence in local politics. In return, the companies had tacit permission to loot the public for all the traffic would bear. The "influential" local big shots are joining in the denunciation of the State Board by crying "Home Rule for Chicago!" But certainly! But of course! Self-administration is a vital factor for a community! But who was it that disgraced this principle to such a degree that even its most ardent advocates felt that it would be a salvation if only a State Board would put an end to this nickel diplomacy and grafting

Abendpost, Dec. 30, 1914.

corruption? Perhaps we are going to be fooled again! As members of the [State] Board the same birds were appointed that had nibbled those luscious seeds before [graft money]. Of a sudden, this exalted body is awakening too, stirred by an outcry of indignation. But let nobody believe that they are really going to work, to do something. That would be contrary to their nature. As the saying goes: "A leopard will never change his spots".

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 18, 1914.

WFA (1.4) 1914. 34275

FAREWELL PARTY.

An extraordinary demonstration to honor several German-Americans, who, notwithstanding insufficient education in their youth, have worked themselves up to prominent business men, took place last night in the Bismarck garden. It was a farewell party principally for Peter Reinberg and Oscar F. Mayer. Both made speeches and the listeners regretted that Mr. Mayer had not studied to be a poet instead of a salesman of the best hams and sausages of the world. The mayor functioned as toast-master. Corporation-lawyer Sexton made a speech, and the former State Senator and candidate for judge, Thomas Dawson regretted the loss of the two men.

The party consisted of Mayor C. H. Harrison, Peter Reinberg, Oscar F. Mayer, Wm. H. Sexton, Ph. T. McKenna, Thomas T. Dawson, Judge John E. Owens, and State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne. The grand demonstration for Mr. Mayer and Reinberg is regarded in political circles as a movement for Democratic unity.

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1911.

ATTENTION GERMANS!

Five thousand German-Americans citizens unanimously accepted a resolution submitted at a mass-meeting held Feb. 15 at the North Side Turner Hall.



Four years of Republican mismanagement convinced every voter of our city that the welfare of Chicago rests with the Democrats. The greater the responsibilities which the Democratic Party is assuming, the more caution is exercised in the election of the man who will be destined to represent and lead to victory the Democratic Party in the coming campaign.

We German-Americans attending the meeting at the Turner Hall on February 15th, announce, after a careful study of conditions and conscientious comparisons of the Party's candidates, that we consider Carter H. Harrison as the most desirable candidate, deserving of the support of every Democrat; especially that of the German voters. Not a shadow of doubt can mar the prediction that Carter H. Harrison, the able leader of the Democratic Party, will travel the

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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 18, 1911.

road to victory and thus establish a much needed liberal, honest, and businesslike administration for the City of Chicago. The foregoing prompted us to the decision that all the German-Americans present at this meeting must seize every opportunity afforded them to assure the nomination of that able leader and fearless opponent of the gas clique, Carter H. Harrison, the dependable friend of the German people. Under his guidance, the April victory is certain.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Feb. 4, 1911.

THE DECISION IS CLOSE AT HAND

The indorsement of Alderman A. M. Beilfuss as candidate for the office of City Treasurer was announced at a meeting held last night by the followers of Alderman Charles E. Merriam. This group is confident that Mr. Beilfuss's candidacy will strengthen considerably the chances of their own candidate. It would suggest the certain defeat of John. F. Smulsky, if he chooses to run for the candidacy.



Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1911.

TRAEGER DOES NOT ACCEPT



Mr. John Traeger declared that he does not aspire to the nomination for City Treasurer. The candidacy for this office was offered to him, at the German-American meeting, by the Carter W. Harrison party last night. This, he said in an interview granted a reporter of the Abendpost, will be his reply to the committee, which is expected to call on him later in the day. Overwork and his delicate state of health at present, are the principal factors in his declining to accept the honor extended him. He also implied that these are exactly the reasons which prompted him to withdraw from the candidacy for the office of mayor. Nothing else, he said, would have caused him to refuse to take up the fight for his nomination for Mayor on the Democratic ticket.

The reporter asked repeatedly if he intends to take an active part in the campaign for the nomination for City Treasurer, to which he replied in the negative.

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1911.

"If my health and business would permit, I would choose the candidacy for the office of Mayor" he declared adding, "this, however, requires an active campaign, and that, in turn, a strong physique, in order to withstand the strain, inevitable in political campaigns. I appreciate the offer made to me by the German-American people; nevertheless, my decision remains unchanged. But I will not neglect to further the interests of Carter H. Harrison, as far as my impaired health will permit."

That Mr. Traeger, the former City Treasurer, declined to run again for that office, did not come as a surprise, Mr. Harrison declared.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1911.

TRAEGER TAKES ACTIVE PART
Declares Himself in Favor of the Nomination
of Carter H. Harrison

Former **coroner** and City Treasurer, John C. Traeger, declared himself in favor of the nomination of Carter H. Harrison, at a meeting of the newly founded Carter H. Harrison German-American club, held last night.

Mr. Traeger presided, but refrained from mentioning his own candidacy for City Treasurer in the Harrison party. This, regardless of the fact, that several speakers of the evening invited him, in flattering words, to accept the nomination.

When the former City Treasurer arrived at the meeting place, he was enthusiastically greeted by approximately 150 persons who attended.

In the address delivered, Mr. Traeger, declared himself entirely in favor of



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1911.

Mr. Harrison's candidacy. Mr. Harrison, he said, carries on the same friendly attitude toward German suggestions and ideas, as his father did before him. Continuing his address, he said, when the state of his health and pressing business prompted him to refuse the candidacy for mayor, it was his firm intention, not to take any part in the present campaign.

"But," he declared, "speaking to you, who represent the German-American citizens of Chicago, I feel inclined to come out of my self-imposed retirement, and assist in the campaign."

Election of officers, of the club, followed his address. Those elected were: Mr. Traeger as president; Mr. Charles M. Wellermann, vice-president, North Side; Mr. August Pfaff, vice-president, West Side; Mr. Mathias Schmiedinger, vice-president, South Side; Mr. Theodore M. Philipp, secretary, and Mr. Oscar F. Mayer, treasurer.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, Jan. 12, 1911.

At the conclusion of campaign discussions, John C. Traeger's nomination for the office of City Treasurer, was proposed by Mr. A. C. Clapproth. Mr. Traeger, declined, however, to accept the honor, for reasons already stated, but he recommended another German-American for the nomination. Many protests were heard then--among them, the voices of the following speakers: Alderman Peter Reinberg, former Alderman Adam Meyer, Dr. George Leininger, Mr. William Rothmann, and Mr. Josef Leber, who insisted that no other candidate could receive as many German votes as Mr. Traeger. It was finally decided that a committee of ten men would meet with Mr. Traeger, for further discussion of the matter, today.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, April 11, 1909

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3007

GERMAN CANDIDATES FOR JUDGES

On the Republican ticket only Judge Brentano can be found. He has been in office for twenty years as a judge of the Superior Court. On the Democratic ticket are four Germans; Judge George Kersten, Judge Julian N. Mack, Sigmund Leisler and Joseph Sabbath. Judge Kersten has been in office as a judge for six years and was always active in the Criminal Court. Judge Mack made a name as a judge of the Juvenile Court. Mr. Sigmund Leisler has been established for twenty-six years in Chicago as a lawyer. In the years 1893 and 1894 he was first Assistant Corporation Counsel for the past four and a half years he has functioned as a court reporter.

Mr. Leisler studied at the Vienna University and obtained the J. D. degree. Mr. Sabbath is a brother of the well-known member of Congress, Albert Y. Sabbath, who always was an undaunted fighter for liberal principles.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

CAMPAIGN LIES AGAINST HANEY

The story of a wealthy young man who went awooing and whose demand to see his future bride before the marriage ceremony was to be performed, is generally known. Upon the display of a bag of money his request was granted, although reluctantly, when this particular examiner exclaimed: "Her nose is not to my liking."

This is an example of the attitude of Harrison and his followers towards Hanecy's candidacy for mayor of Chicago. Judging from the past of Mr. Hanecy as well as by his character and his great ability, and taking into consideration his platform and especially his integrity which vouches for truthfulness and dependability of his program, are points in his favor. Thus it would be unwise to deliberately take a stand against this candidate. Then too, an attempt has been made to discourage the voters by resorting to the usual campaign tactics by warning against Mr. Hanecy's election in the following way: "It was the Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Hanecy; however, the political machine is really responsible for the nomination, and the Republican machine does not inspire our faith".....

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

It is a generally recognized fact that the Democratic candidate Mr. Harrison, who typifies the political machine, which under the name of "Bobby" Burke is the most unscrupulous, corrupt and pernicious in the United States....

It is unquestionably certain that with Hanecy at the helm of the city administration, Chicago would no longer have to suffer under the distasteful machine rule. It is also beyond doubt that Mr. Hanecy would be the proper type for this post, if elected to the city administration, moreover, he would not permit a political machine or any member of a machine to dictate or even influence him. This is his own solemn promise. Furthermore, it can be predicted with certainty that his sole concern would be centered around the welfare of the people and in no way would consideration to corporations form the basis of his administrative principles. It is also a fact that Hanecy is determined to comply with the city's justifiable demands, especially, to give his assistance to the Surface Lines Corporation, thus helping them to obtain their rights.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1901.

This alone is sufficient. The alarm sounded by a political machine which would be identified with Hanecy in name only may have a frightening effect upon children but it would most assuredly miss its purpose among the citizens of Chicago. They seek information about this candidate not in nursery tales or in despicable campaign lies, but in the records of his many years in public service. Lies are absurd, and any suspicion that the German instruction or the gymnastic instruction would be curtailed under Hanecy's administration is also one of those lies which was discovered before irreparable damage was done. On the contrary, the study of German as well as the athletic instruction would have a staunch supporter in Mr. Hanecy. On the other hand, the election of this candidate would put a finis to the political machine in Chicago.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1900.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS AGAINST BRYAN AND CROKER

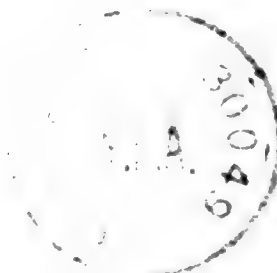
p. 4 - Although Carl Schurz made use of his brilliant oratorical gift whenever opportunity presented itself, he failed to convert his anti-imperialistic comrades to the Bryan camp. And still more important is the fact that they are decided anti-Bryanists. Charles Francis Adams, the grandson of John Quincy Adams, that highly educated and liberty loving President of the United States, himself one of the outstanding anti-imperialist, said in a communication to Schurz the following: "Since your last public speech, the movement for the re-election of McKinley has become more intensive as the campaign draws to a close. Nevertheless, it is evident that the majority who joined this movement has not done so in sheer approval of an imperialistic policy; neither are they inclined to overlook the many serious shortcomings of the present administration.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1900

This step was taken out of consideration for the main issue, and is the choice of the lesser of the two evils in question. No doubt, many of the voters fear, myself included, that serious financial difficulties would arise during the next four years, similar to the years of the second term of Cleveland's administration. It is our belief that it would be, in this case, within the power of President Bryan, to put the country on a bi-metallic 16-1 basis. And according to his own statement he is resolved to do this. Thus he would throw the nation into a chaos, even then if the attempt would prove a failure.

Our stable gold basis is more important in our opinion, than is additional legislation. Mr. Bryan's policy and the stubbornness of his character are well-known, therefore, considering the possibilities of our future, we cannot support his election to the presidency. Notwithstanding your analysis of imperialism, to which you have our approval, we feel that we



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1900.

have to choose the lesser of the two evils. Thus, only one course is open to us, and that is to vote for McKinley."

But Schurz turns a deaf ear even upon his friend, Adams, whereupon the N. Y. Staats-Zeitung, known for its loyalty to Schurz reproached him saying: "In his fight against imperialism, Carl Schurz excludes every other idea worthy of support. He has retained up to this day the full fervor of youthful temperament; a privilege for which he is envied by many young persons. And this same temperament causes him to overlook points which are of real importance in the eyes of the clear thinker. Schurz is so absolutely absorbed in his ideas that even Croker, whom he fought so bitterly, became fairly unimportant on Mr. Schurz's political horizon at the present time."



A Letter to the "Abendpost"
and the Reply.

I read your article about Hoechster. Why is it that envy, so popular among Germans, is manifested even in newspapers? Let us assume, Mr. Hoechster comes far too short of the ideal representative of the local German population, yet you will have to admit, that he is just as good, if not better, than most of the Irish, who are always supported by the Abendpost, if they are only devoted disciples of the gold standard".

E. Benninghoven.

Reply: "The Abendpost has no reason at all to envy Mr. Hoechster, and would not have mentioned his case, if the latter had not ferociously attacked our Civil Service system. He did this to please the Irish bread and butter brigade. Only recently he embraced in a spectacular way the silver theory". He should be aware of the fact, that the citizens of German origin in this country have fought relentlessly against the "spoil system" from the beginning. The Germans cannot be blamed for the partial breakdown of Civil Service. A german candidate, who discredits the greatest political achievement of the German-Americans, the Civil Service reform has no just claim upon the support of the German Voters. But when it comes to support a bad Irish candidate, it must be stated, that the "Abendpost" never recommended one simply because of the candidate's adherence to the gold standard.



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GERMAN

Abendpost, August 7, 1896.

IN HALLES HONOR.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SCHOOLBOARD, HALLE, HONORED BY GERMANIA
CLUB WITH A BANQUET.

The "Germania Men's Chorus" arranged yesterday evening, to celebrate the election of its esteemed member, G. H. Halle, as President of the Municipal Board of Education, a banquet at which Mr. Harry Rubens, with his usual poise presided. After the third course, Mr. Rubens presented the guest of honor, a silvermounted ebony chairman gavel. In a complimentary speech, he expressed the satisfaction, which all friends of Mr. Halle felt over the fact, that he, after several years of activity with the School-Board, achieved the position, for which he is so well qualified, namely: to become its head. Mr. Halle, gave his thanks in warm words for this distinction. The gavel, the sign of his dignity, he promised to use for the benefit of the school children, and in the interest of the citizens.

Banker E. S. Dreyer the next speaker, extolled Mr. Halle as a representative



Abendpost, August 7, 1896.

of energetically-determined German-Americans, who in a foreign country, through fitness, recognition, and success are able to achieve their aims. Judge Theodore Brentano speaking as a German-American lawyer, pointed to the German-Americans, who made a name for themselves in the country's History, as prominent judges; he mentioned Franz Lieber, Bernhard Stallo, Gustav Korner, and Arnold Krekel. As far as the German-American judges of Chicago are concerned, you may rest assured, that they will always strive, to bring honor to the German name. President George Schneider, of the "National Bank of Illinois" was the next speaker. He gave credit to Mr. Halle for his personal work and public spirit, and expressed the hope, that he will always strive for the retention of the German language in the schools. Dr. Karl Binz, the German Consul declared in a short speech, that as a German, he is proud that a countryman succeeded in achieving such a prominent position abroad, as Mr. Halle occupies at present, in the educational field of Chicago. The last speech of the evening was delivered by Mr. Joseph Brucker. He gave a spirited lecture about energy, only those who are energetic, are successful in life, sleepyheads crammed with knowledge, can not be used for anything.

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The Illinois Staats-Leitung, Sept. 16, 1895. GERMAN

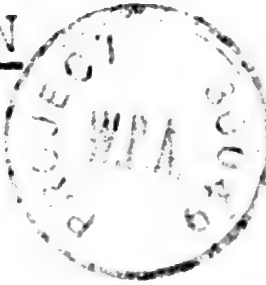


THE UNEMPLOYED - WORK WILL BE
PROVIDED FOR THOUSANDS

p. 2- Mr. H.H. Kohlscat's plan: "An attempt should be made to perform most of the labors which have been authorized by the City Council, that is, make the improvements which have been covered by special taxes and assessments; above all, this should be done immediately. As far as I know, there is enough work available to last for five years, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000, and if this is attended to at once, then 2000-3000 people will find employment!"

A large part of the special taxes has already been collected by the City treasurer. Mr. Kohlscat suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate this angle and give a report by next Monday. His proposition was accepted, and Messrs. J. Lombard, Pres. of the Real Estate Exchange, J. Badenoch and J. K. R. Van Cleave, were nominated to form this committee.

Another suggestion by Mr. Kohlscat will undoubtedly also be accepted. He proposed that the assessments be paid in 20% installments.



The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 16, 1893.

[Note: Mr. Kohlsaas, a Chicago German, had a political position at that time and tried to obtain or "make" work for the unemployed. E 1'A. Translator.]

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1893.

A GENTLE REMINDER TO OUR IGNORANT NATIVES.



p. 4.. General Hermann Lieb... wrote to "The Open Court," a local periodical publication, in order to protect Governor Altgeld against the rantings of the Know-Nothing element. The Washington Post uses such vituperative terms as "Greenhorn" and "Henchman of Anarchists" in referring to this matter.

The Washington Sentinel, Schade's paper, had a most appropriate reply: "Obviously this blast ~~is~~ the work of the Republican head of the Democratic Post. He and several editors of a similar tribe indulge in a war-whoop about the genus Greenhorn of late. It behooves us to give a little information to Mr. Hatton as he displays such a lack of knowledge.

"Long, long, ago, when Hatton was a little urchin, playing with marbles in the streets of Burlington, Iowa, Hermann Lieb was fighting in the bloody battles of his adopted fatherland and as a sequence of his heroic conduct was honorably discharged at the end of the war with the title of Brigadier General. This much about Lieb, the "Greenhorn."

"In regard to his anarchistic affiliations, suffice it to say, that he is an



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 16, 1893.

old conservative German-American Democrat, and one of the most capable Democratic speakers in the West. We suggest that the editors of the Post and other Know-Nothing papers peruse our American history - at least the period of the last 40 years. We mean well; it may be possible that thereby their empty heads may yet be cleansed of this indigenous conceitedness and Know-Nothingism."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 9, 1893.

GRAND ANTI-HARRISON DEMONSTRATION IN
CENTRAL HALL OF MUSIC.

Ten days ago Washington Hesing stood upon the platform in the Central Hall of Music, explaining his program; he solemnly promised to carry it out. At that time he solicited the votes of the Democrats, knowing what power the professional politicians have in conventions. Although he was a candidate at that time, he had the courage to raise his voice against the "gang," and against its corrupt methods and practises.

Eight days ago, W. Hesing stood again on the same platform during the Democratic convention here. Hesing voluntarily renounced his candidacy before the convention. He then declared war against the "gang," challenging the ring leaders frankly and openly...

For the third time Hesing stood upon the same platform within two weeks. Although the weather was unfavorable, a large crowd had gathered in the Central Hall of Music to hear him.... The speaker attacked the ring leaders and exposed their methods fearlessly, regardless of political consequences.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 9, 1893.

"Ten days ago I spoke in this hall on certain subjects of interest to the public then, and still of interest now. I had an opportunity to express my opinions of certain problems, of real importance at the coming mayoral election. Frankly and openly I advocated reform of the local administration, and expressed my viewpoint on how to remedy existing evils... I have been repeatedly informed that the people were on my side, and this is the reason I speak here today.

"About a week ago, the people of the city expected a candidate for mayor who was worthy of the confidence and respect of the people, and who could be trusted with reform measures. A convention was held in this hall; and what a convention it was! ... You know what happened. The whole country expressed its disappointment and regrets.

"Persons I never knew before, came to me daily, expressing their indignation. The press also, the Democratic as well as the Republican, condemned the methods used which preceded the nomination.

"I am not here today because somebody else was nominated. Being aware of the

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 9, 1893.



great responsibilities of the office, and what the people expect of the next mayor, it rather has been a relief for me that this great sacrifice has not been requested of me. Besides, I am quite certain that nobody can be elected upon whom the stigma of that convention remains.

"Do not believe that I wish to complain about it for personal reasons; not at all. I am simply one of the thousands who rebel against the actions of the so-called Democratic convention of February 28th. I stand here, not as a disappointed job hunter, but as an honest and sincere citizen, who has the courage to express his conviction in public.

"I am willing to risk everything if it helps to clean up the city, and to obtain a decent administration. I repeat what I said ten days ago, and I shall keep on repeating it until something is done, irrespective of who is mayor.

"My intention tonight is to explain to you the political situation, and to give you a few facts which perhaps are not known to you. Then I shall leave it up to you to decide if you are willing to tolerate such conduct merely because you call yourselves Democrats, and voted for Cleveland last fall..."

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The speaker continued: "The question now is, will you as citizens fold your hands and by your indolence aid this man to become the next mayor? The situation is very critical. You all know that the present administration is a deplorable failure. City Hall is overrun by thieves and idlers, and is controlled by the most contemptible and unscrupulous elements.

"This same gang, the same combination of aldermen, the same group of contractors who now control City Hall, know no party, but are solely interested in spoils and plunder. They work with all their might for the election of C. Harrison in order to promote their own selfish interests. As the Germans have been reviled in an unheard of manner, and, as law-abiding citizens have been insulted as never before since the bloody days of the Seventh Ward, I appeal to them in particular.

"Let them defend their honor, exercise their independence, and prove that they are true citizens of Chicago and of the Republic - citizens who can put aside party politics and personal prejudices and who will do everything in their power to defeat this dangerous setup.

"Germans, your nationality has been vilified, your honesty has been attacked,



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and your intentions have been defamed. I appeal to you, Germans, to whom personal freedom is something sacred, as long as it does not conflict with the institutions of this country, nor disturb public peace, nor encroach upon the liberty of others.

"If the various nationalities represented by our population are taken into consideration, then this country is cosmopolitan in its character. One thing, however, must be conceded to the Germans; namely, the same impulse to mind their own affairs and not to interfere with the customs and habits of other people.

"The Germans are an industrious, thrifty, and economical people. They do not indulge in great excesses and debaucheries, which lead to national bankruptcy; nor do they contaminate society, nor undermine the foundation of the state. The Germans are grateful for the individual liberty this country offers them, and though they adhere to customs of their motherland and are devoted to the same, yet their patriotism is not inferior to that of any American and they will gladly defend their adopted fatherland at any time.

"One fourth of the total number of votes is in your hands, Germans. Your ballots gave Grover Cleveland a majority of 33,000 votes in this city. If

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you think of him as the standard bearer of an honest and efficient administration in national affairs, then you certainly can not recognize C. Harrison as the representative of your local administration, or support him in this mayoral election battle.

"You must organize yourselves and act in concert, as you did last fall, if you wish to be fair to yourselves and manifest your disapproval of political despotism. Think what you were able to do in 1873, in 1890, and in 1892! Now we have another, and just as important issue before us, and we must act as a unit.

"The whole civilized world looks toward Chicago. Exhibitors as well as visitors are on their way to participate in the largest exhibit of products of human ingenuity and progress, which the world has ever seen. Many of your countrymen will come to Chicago, to whom you wish to show a clean, honest and well-governed city, and whose mayor you wish to present as a respectable, capable man, and not as a political henchman.

"How can you afford not to do all in your power to bring about Harrison's defeat, and to expose as a lie his boasting assertions, that all Germans are on his side!...

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"However, I still have confidence in the public-spirited men of our city, in their courage, their personal pride, and their self-respect. I am convinced that our mutual and united efforts will effect the defeat of the man whose election would be a disgrace to our city.

"Although Chicago gave G. Cleveland a majority of 33,000 votes last fall, we must not conclude that therefore every Democratic candidate will be elected. The situation last fall was exceedingly favorable to the Democrats. Mistakes were carefully avoided. But the Republicans, on the contrary, made many of them. The campaign united the different factions of the Democrats, and many of the opposing party joined their ranks.

"At least 15,000 of the 33,000 majority votes were from Germans, who were not Democrats, but simply aided the Democrats, because their platform was agreeable to them. These 15,000 Germans are law-abiding and liberty-loving people. They never voted for Harrison during his four terms, nor will they do it now.

"Fellow-citizens, let us dig a political grave for Carter Harrison, and remove him and his gang forever! Take a lively interest in the mass-meetings, which will be called soon, and support the man who will be nominated, provided, of course, he is the right one. Elect a man who will be an honor to the city,



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and who will carry out the necessary reforms. It must be a man who will keep the Columbian Exposition open on Sundays and who will be in favor of paying back to the government the two and one-half million dollars which it loaned to us.

"It must be a man who will see to it that neither the people of this city, nor the visitors from all parts of the world are denied the right to visit the World's Fair on Sundays, nor to enjoy certain forms of recreation on that day.

"With such a man you will be safe, and he will be an honor to you and your city."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.

WASHINGTON HESING'S ADDRESS TO
THE GERMANS OF CHICAGO.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

To the Germans of Chicago! In conformity with the privilege which every citizen enjoys, I seek the honor of being Chicago's mayor for the next two years. I rely upon the hearty support of my German-American compatriots for the following reasons: During my twenty-year activity in public life, I have always espoused an honest, economical and liberal administration for our city and nation; to the best of my knowledge I only supported such candidates, where these expectations were justified. I have always used my full strength and influence to promote the interests and views of Germanism.

When I entered public life, I fought with my father for unrestricted Sunday freedom; I have labored successfully for German language instruction in our public schools; every German enterprise found an ardent supporter in me, and my attack against state interference in private and community schools is too recent to be forgotten.

However, I do not ask for your patronage as a reward. Whatever I have done, was the result of my own inner conviction and initiative a sense of duty towards my native land, the city which became my home and the German-Americanism

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of which I am a part. But I do seek the help of my German American compatriots, because I share their views regarding the management of our city and I have merely alluded to my past, so that they may consider my reliability and feel confident.

I am a genuine American! I was born in this country, studied at the Kinzie public school in Chicago and finished my education at Yale, that typical old American college in Connecticut. I challenge Grover Cleveland, who is an ideal American - to call himself a better American than I am. We are both sons of this soil, and in our love for this land, in our fervent ambition to make it the most desirable on earth, that all should have equal rights, equal duties and identical opportunities to obtain happiness, - in that thought we are one.

I had a German father, whose name is known to every child in Chicago, whose deeds are inextricably interwoven in the history of our city. I grew up under the guidance of a pious and sympathetic German mother, whose quiet labors have likewise left a lasting impression in many a heart.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.

In German universities I obtained a deeper insight of Germanism; through travels and observations in that nation I learned to love Teutonic customs; my esteem grew for the Germanic methods of conducting local and community administrations. This recognition became more pronounced, when I visited other lands at a later period.

I reiterate, I am a genuine American, but I subscribe to the views of a certain fraction of our Americans - and to this percentage belong the German-Americans without exception, who do not consider public offices as cows, ever ready to be milked, sponges that only need squeezing, or convenient recreation places. This minority considers that the acceptance of a public office constitutes a great responsibility which requires definite knowledge, and that a person's motivating force must be a superior sense of duty.

I believe that anyone who obtains a public office must forget all selfishness; his only aim should be the public weal. I also adhere to the tenet, that his entire time belongs to the people, and that he must earn his salary. I do not believe in parasites in my own business and they are not wanted in public offices.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 20, 1893.

FOIA (ILL.) PROJ 30175

It is my opinion that a city can be managed like a big business; that men may be found whose only ambition is to so discharge their duties that they are rewarded with the public's gratitude which leads to higher positions of trust. And this is by no means a sacrifice; whosoever has proved himself a man of honor, a sincere, strict adherent of the dogma which specifies that duties shall be well performed, such an individual never suffered want in America. There is a demand for such always, everywhere.

I did not seek this candidacy in the beginning, but consented eventually, not by any coercion, but by convincing arguments, wherein it was shown to me that my views about city management, the trust which is placed in me and my capacity, will benefit the city.

Long ago I announced the program to which I have pledged myself, if elected; and I shall give a brief resume: The appointment of able men as leaders in all branches. A business-like, economical conduct in all departments. Introduction of the eight hour working day in all city bureaus, and insistence that every employee be compelled to earn his wages. Thorough cleanliness for the city. Sufficient police protection and separation of the police

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WPA () PRG 2072

department from politics. No restrictions on amusement places on Sundays or during the week, but no libertinage. Restraint of the social evil; strict control of gambling. A firm stand against the transgression of corporations. Constant efforts to realize the elevation of the steam railroads; regulation of street car traffic. Improvement of the special tax division; consistent action to ameliorate the tax system, to relieve the less prosperous tax-payer.

I believe this program expresses the desire of Chicago's Germans. If they wish it to be enforced and consider me qualified, then I request them to go to the polls with the same zeal as formerly, when the school question was an issue, during the two previous state elections. The results have shown that their opinions will be respected whenever they are determined.

In order to be elected it becomes expedient that my candidacy be approved, and I request that my German co-citizens express themselves accordingly during the primary election on February the 27th.

Washington Hesing.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1893.

DEMOCRATS OF THE 21ST WARD FAVOR WASHINGTON HESING.



A unanimous resolution by the German-American citizens of the 21st Ward made Mr. Washington Hesing our next candidate for mayor. The meeting was at Griesbach's Hall, Lincoln and Garfield Aves. The reception room, which has a capacity of 100 persons, was crowded and as early as 8 o'clock. In the course of time... the adjoining hall accomodated the overflow, probably 200 altogether.

Mr. S. A. Keogh, the lawyer, called the meeting to order, explaining its purpose, i. e. the selection of the Democratic candidate for the mayor's office by all bona fide citizens. Mr. Herman Tews was elected as chairman and Carl Haerting made the first speech. After a general retrospect over the recent Democratic victories, he digressed into a searching analysis and proved that Carter Harrison not only broke his word to his rival, Mr. Washington Hesing, but disregarded the pledge to the entire Democratic party; that the latter could never rely upon Harrison who already acquiesced to a clique of aldermen; that the Germans, who heretofore supported Harrison, have now definitely cast their lot with Washington Hesing. When we consider his

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1893.



thorough education, his studies of sociology, and above all, his travels, experience, and youthful exuberance, then it is evident that he is endowed with the best qualifications, which makes him vastly superior to others. The year of the World's Fair brings problems which demand a man of the highest attributes.

In the next speech, Gen. Lieb gave particular emphasis to one phase of the recent election, saying:

"The Democratic party has to thank Mr. Hesing for having a Democratic Governor in Illinois."

Mr. S. R. Keogh in a lengthy speech, also reiterated the obligations of the Democratic party. In the most uncompromising terms he exposed Carter Harrison as a man who sold the party to the Republicans, when he declined the nomination at the last moment and again later, when he appeared as an independent candidate.

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General Meade's speech followed; it made a profound and lasting impression upon the audience. As an introductory remark he declared, that he speaks strictly as an American.

"Washington Hesing has accomplished in the West, what the editor Ottendorfer achieved in the East. We Americans repeatedly expressed our profound admiration, when we realized how Washington Hesing was able to bring this colossal fight, in all its details and intensity, to the attention of the nation's entire population. As an American, I have the greatest esteem for the editors of these German papers who upheld the very foundation of our Republic; who gave us an Altgeld, a Cleveland, procured parental rights for the people and thereby secured for us a never-to-be-relinquished heritage. The Americans who were born here, those of Irish, English, Swedish and other descent look with just pride upon their co-citizens, the Germans. Now is it not our mutual duty to do the utmost for that man who brought these prized possessions to all of us? Who helped fashion the destiny of our country?"

A constant, tempestuous approval rewarded these inspired speakers... M.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1893.

Franzen, formerly oil inspector under Harrison, ex-Alderman J. M. Armstrong... and others, gave their unequivocal endorsement to Hesing's candidacy. The sentiment towards Hesing was so pronounced, that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that this assembly declares Washington Hesing to be the Democratic party candidate for mayor, because in his honest, impartial fight for the people's rights he has earned the confidence of the party and population who recognize his ability and achievements."

Matters did not rest there. A Committee of Twenty was appointed forthwith, one member from each precinct, which will espouse the Hesing mayoralty candidacy in each of the allotted districts. This committee will represent the candidate and try to promote a lively participation in the primaries. It will not be concerned with the nomination of delegates, but may offer suggestions to the regular, established clubs. The names of the 20 precinct committee members are appended (Seven non-German names, (English, Irish, one French) appear in the list...)



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Feb. 14, 1893.

The German Democratic Club of the 21st Ward has arranged another meeting for Thursday evening, at Gales's Hall, 152 Burling St.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1893.

JOHN P. ALTGELD'S INAUGURATION.

Springfield, January 10th- Today, a few minutes before three o'clock, John P. Altgeld gave his official oath in the festive, decorated House of Representatives, before the state's highest officials, and the Vice-President of the United States.... This is the first time that the state has had a Democratic governor in 36 years.

The multitude, virtually thousands, will never forget this most imposing scene, these inauguration festivities which herald another era. After speaker Craft, in the presence of both Houses opened the session with the customary formalities, Judge Altgeld, accompanied by his wife and Ex-governor Fifer, entered the Hall amidst thunderous, well nigh unending applause. He was seated next to the speaker, followed by Vice-President Stevenson and officials of the former administration, the elected officers and their wives as well as by Henry Raab, the German schoolmaster, whose victory made the success of November 8th possible, also several prominent citizens - personal friends of Altgeld, amongst them General Winston, Washington Hesing, James Ewing, R. Ridgley and Major Orendorf from Springfield.... The members of the State's

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 11, 1893.

Supreme court followed their leader, Senior Judge Schofield. They all were greeted with tumultuous, enthusiastic applause..... Many a greyheaded Democrat, who, like the children of Israel, had waited 40 years until he entered the promised land and patiently hoped for this long protracted victory, was in the crowd, a witness to this long sought for moment, Altgeld's induction.

The Governor appeared to be sickly; he gave the impression of a man who is able to stand only, by using his last, ebbing energy, as he falteringly walked to the Clerk's desk. After the fiery and fierce approval of his listeners subsided, he commenced to read his message. His strength was not equal to the task, and a few minutes later the clerk continued it. Those who heard it, gave a highly complimentary verdict to Altgeld.

After the presentation of the inaugural address, the retiring governor made his farewell speech. Altgeld's message, when compared with the words of his contemporary, is a true index of the characteristics of these two, who today are in the limelight of political interest. Altgeld, the thinker, highly erudite, staunch, the phrase-abhorring jurist who knows mankind, spoke tangibly, practically; Fifer, the politician, resorted to sonorous, melodious phrases, but succeeded in relinquishing his office in a courteous manner and tendering



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it to the victor with the proper tact, commensurate with the dignity of such an exalted office. The conquerors expressed their hearty approval.

How seriously the Democratic party considers its obligation towards the school was shown during the assembly, as Altgeld, in his first point of the proclamation, pleaded the cause of the school. He asked for an absolute withdrawal of the law in most energetic terms. The audience was in full accord with its leader; the acclaim which followed these exclamations is an indisputable proof indeed. After this paragraph he asserted his views on labor, which prompted an almost similar response. It was four o'clock when the festivities drew to an end, whereupon the public visited the highly decorated halls of the capitol and above all, the governor's chambers.

Altgeld will require a few days of rest to recuperate and then comes the Herculean task which is incidental to the ensuing nominations which will be postponed until next week. The presiding official of the Joliet Prison Commission, will be a German manufacturer of Chicago. Nominations for the Lincoln Park Commission are on tomorrow's program; Goudy, Kirk, E. S. Dreyer, Rob. Waller or Col. Hennessy have been selected. Wm. Schlacke, who was the Sixth Senatorial District candidate for the legislature, two years ago, will be the Board's Secretary.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 21, 1892.

WASHINGTON HESING.

Our friend, W. Hesing, has earned exceptional honor at the last election campaign. Hesing's practical and famous advice, which he gave Cleveland regarding his speech of acceptance, and also his efforts extended toward arrangement of the western headquarters in Chicago, as well as his energetic and far reaching support of the same, gained for him well deserved recognition.

Not a few of the German-American newspapers expressed the opinion that Hesing is prompted in his efforts by a desire for a high public office. The name of W. Hesing, therefore, has been brought in connection with all kinds of political offices since the election.

In order to stop these rumors, we declare solemnly that neither W. Hesing nor any other official of the Illinois Staats Zeitung is striving for a federal office.

The Illinois Staats Zeitung supported Cleveland simply, because the officials had the honest conviction that Cleveland's election would benefit the whole country.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1892.

WPA (U L) PROJ 30275

NEEDED, A GOVERNOR FROM CHICAGO.

Illinois never had a governor from Chicago..... There is an opportunity now to elect a very capable governor for Illinois from Chicago, and that is J. P. Altgeld. Altgeld has made himself familiar with conditions and requirements of all parts of the state. Many years of active life in our midst, and his experiences as judge enable him to know what Chicago needs. He would exert his whole influence to benefit Chicago, without, however, disregarding other parts of the state.

Altgeld, as governor, would use his keen intellectual powers to work out a practicable and reasonable law of taxation; one that is based upon the actual selling value of the property, and not upon a fictitious percentage basis. The latter makes it possible for the rich to evade taxation at the expense of the middle classes.

Altgeld would likewise exert his whole official and personal influence in order to repeal through the state legislature certain laws and statutes, which impede far reaching and real improvements in Chicago.....

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

There are many highly important matters, which concern not only Chicago, but all the rest of Cook County, that a governor from Chicago could more readily adjust, than one from a country town.

Chicago's population constitutes 35% of the total of the whole state. Chicago's colossal commerce is a benefit to the whole state. The voters of the whole state should, therefore, elect a governor from Chicago, especially since this Chicagoan, J. P. Altgeld, is thoroughly familiar with the other sections of the state, and would, as governor, be just as loyal toward them, as he would toward Chicago and Cook County.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 28, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PRG 30275

ALTVELD ON STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Illinois Staats Zeitung. Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 27. Farmers from the outlying districts and citizens from nearby towns and villages gathered here today to be present at the "Ratification-Festival," which was announced for today by the Democratic party. Great enthusiasm prevails and the principal speakers, Judge Altveld, Congressman Springer and H. T. Deloney were greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. Altveld spoke mostly about conditions in state institutions, three of which are in Jacksonville. More than one million dollars per year are provided for them, yet, if the reports of their superintendents are reliable, they do not fulfill their requirements. According to the statement of the Secretary of State, June 30, 1890, the State's Hospitals for the Insane held 3,750 patients, and 1,833 demented persons, epileptics, idiots, etc., were placed in the poorhouses where they were neglected in the most shameful manner.

About one-half of the yearly funds which the legislature provides, are not used for the definite purposes for which they were intended. Instead of spending it for benevolent care the money finds its way into the pockets of political employees. Let us assume that every male and female guard receives

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\$25 per month, then we have a yearly expense of \$300 and as 1400,041.80 is paid for salaries, it follows that 1,400 people must be on the payroll; nearly one employee to every four inmates.

It is evident that too many persons are hired and that these institutions have not been managed for the benefit of the unfortunate but are there to provide emoluments for political beggars. It is very significant that all these establishments give an accurate and detailed list of all expenditures, but where salaries are concerned, we find the simple, curt quotation: "Salaries, \$11,687.78; wages for employees, \$6,412.36." (Home for the Blind, in Jacksonville.)

To whom the money is paid and for what, that cannot be unravelled. The statements of the superintendent and treasurer of the Deaf-Mute Home, here in Jacksonville, the Central Hospital for the **Insane**, also in Jacksonville, and others, are edited in a similar vein. Apparently it is not desired that the people of Illinois should know who the employees are, what they do and what they are paid for, etc.

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Illinois Reports Bureau, Feb. 15, 1933.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 107

From that one must conclude: Either there are three times as many employees as are needed, or more than twice as much is paid for salaries as should be, or large sums which were labeled as salaries and wages were spent for other purposes and illegitimate uses, which the superintendents do not care to divulge. At all events the money is not used for benevolence as intended but flows into the pockets of favorites or political party hangers-on for whom it was not appropriated. The world's history teaches us that under such conditions the supervision, discipline amongst the employed, and the care to which the unfortunates are entitled, suffers.

The speaker then thoroughly scrutinized the conditions prevailing at the insane asylum in Jacksonville and came to the conclusion that there must be laxity in its management. The superintendent should not be held responsible, as he is appointed, hence, must follow and obey instructions while the attendants who owe their positions to political influence, will show little respect for his authority.

After Mr. Altgeld referred to two separate instances which exposed the insane hospital at Jacksonville in a glaring and most penetrating light, so that the deplorable conditions present there under its politically appointed leadership

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 28, 1892.

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become apparent to all, he concluded his speech with the remark: "The fact that even the Governor of the State of Illinois does not dare to interfere, proves the existence of a ring which is more powerful even than the Governor. If the people of Illinois are not satisfied with existing conditions, then it is up to them to break the power of the ring which dominates the nominations and controls the elections."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats - Zeitung Sep. 24, 1892.

COMMENDATIONS FOR GOLDZIER

Julius Goldzier, Democratic candidate for the 4th District, has again received considerable approbation from the German element. Many members of the various Turnvereins (Gymnastic Clubs) have offered a resolution which speaks for itself. We quote its text:

"The undersigned consider Mr. Julius Goldzier, the capable, dutiful, courageous ex-alderman, as a gentlemen who combines all the essential characteristics to properly represent the voters of the 4th District in an honorable and active manner. We will do everything within our power to elect him as our representative in the United States Senate."

Louis Nettelhorst.....

(65 signatures are affixed also, Trau.)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

ALTGELD'S OPENING SHOT.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Illinois' next governor, John P. Altgeld, started his second campaign tour this evening, (September 13,) at Joliet, Illinois... His speech, of nearly two hours' duration, gave a complete picture of the important state and national questions. His address was a masterpiece and reaffirmed the assertions he made on Labor Day in Elgin and during his acceptance speech at the Springfield nomination; it only proves that Altgeld is not only a past master in the art of organization but also one of the state's greatest stump-speakers, although, in the ordinary sense of the word, it would be a misnomer to use such a term.

The hackneyed phrases in raucous tones, the campaign blabbering which degenerates into libel in its personal attacks, that saccharine flattery for the voter, with its hollow quotations, that inane party talk where the speaker reverts to the revolutionary days and assuredly to the transpired events of 30 years ago, - we did not perceive much of that. It is one of Altgeld's distinctions, when compared with Fifer, his adversary.

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While the latter's speeches betray him as the true politician in all his superficiality, who flits from one subject to another without pursuing any problem long enough to be convincing, Altgeld proves himself to be the very antithesis; he treats each problem with such fundamental thoroughness, that we exclaim with pride: "True German judgment," and with still greater satisfaction we add, "with genuine German courage."

His elucidation of the present perplexing situation proves him to be a thinker,, a man who has listened, seen and perceived what his people require. Altgeld's success at Joliet was so encompassing, because he opened new horizons and definitely proved wherein the Republicans failed during the recent years, so that the multitude assembled before the court house felt that Altgeld is a man to whom the state's leadership may safely be entrusted. A parade with music and torches preceded his appearance on the court house steps.

The Republicans have spoken for a long time, with considerable contempt, about that "orator Altgeld" who is proficient only in shaking hands. They will be

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convinced now, after having seen a sample of the batteries this "Dutchman" (verbatim) commands.

Altgeld immediately touched the main theme of his subject, the questions which are specifically concerned with matters appertaining to the state. He showed how the great institutions built with the money of the citizens, insane asylums, penitentiaries, homes for the blind, the deaf and dumb, etc., had to become subservient to political ambitions.

In order to give backing and support to the present governor, these establishments were changed into a political bulwark in the most disgraceful manner. Thus the very capable superintendent of the reformatory at Pontiac was discharged because he refused to work in behalf of the Governor's political interests; the same procedures were repeated at the insane asylum at Anna. The Joliet penitentiary, one of the largest institutions of its kind, became the pawn of a politician who was absolutely not conversant with the administration of such an important post, but was well versed as a machine politician.

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The citizens of Will County have become the prey of a small, political alliance which rules as it chooses, the "Bloomington Ring"..... These officials show little interest in their assignments, most of their time being spent in political activities, even in distant counties. This ring now controls the entire state machinery; railroad and warehouse commissioners, and their subservients, the jail commission, canal commission, grain inspectors, etc., with the entire army of their underlings, are working for Fifer's re-election.

All these state offices during the last quarter century of Republican management, have become havens of refuge for political beggars and human flotsam.

The so-called convict labor became one of the turbulent questions of issue in most of the Northern states. Prisoners work in direct competition with free labor, at 40 to 60 cents per day. Inmates of prisons were organized by outside contractors, with state officials and politicians participating. This convict union proved a real threat to American Labor but a boom for a profitable racket. A society within a society is being exploited, with decent

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citizens left to foot the bill both ways.

Many Northern states therefore prohibited the hiring of convict labor in competition with free workers. Illinois even went further: In the year 1886 it adopted an amendment to the constitution, which prohibits contract prison labor. But the convict-labor booty clique circumvented the law in every conceivable manner and this was readily accomplished with the acquiescence of the commissioners and the secret consent of the Governor.

Although six years have elapsed since these amendments were passed, convict labor still flourishes and competes with free producers, as heretofore... The commissioners simply gave the products to the contractors at the official "piece-price rate," which, even if it were applied honestly, is nevertheless an infraction of the law. As a matter of fact, the old system remains, unchanged; the modus operandi is not only a direct violation, but a deliberate fraud.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Some traders, the coopers for instance, have been absolutely ruined by this cut throat rivalry. Barrels, which free workingmen cannot produce for less than 25 cents each, are delivered to the contractor for 5 cents by the prison authorities. The latter therefore, is fully able to underbid outsiders and still pocket a stupendous profit. More than a thousand Chicago coopers earned \$3.00 per day; now they work on the road for \$1.50, while many cooper-age firms went into bankruptcy.

But the prison contractors acquire fortunes. An investigation made the startling discovery, that the commissioners leased the powerfully built prisoners to a Mr. Winterbottom for 57½ cents per day. This man also took care of the current expenses, such as: all taxes, insurance, etc., provided the complete equipment, including buildings and warehouse facilities, so that he could store several hundred thousand barrels for a year, without any outlay whatever. This contractor is now able to employ 100 convicts, after the commissioners installed new machinery for him, to the tune of \$25,000.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

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He has now an output of 1,100 to 1,200 barrels per day, costing exactly five cents each. In Michigan City, Ind., he produces another 200 barrels daily, with prison labor of course, and so he rules the market which also enables him to get cut rates for raw material.

Thus the commissioners built up a monopoly at state expense and ruined free labor. The convicts could have been employed in the quarries, which are adjacent to the prison; it would have provided paving stones. The question of good roads is highly important to the farmer and it is about time that the state do something about it.

It would have been Governor Fifer's duty to dismiss the commissioners who deliberately flaunted the law; but he is deaf to such recommendations and the appeals of the bankrupted Chicago citizenry. The ring just dominates the trade and no maybe! The administration of the prison is only additional proof, that the state impoverishes the multitude in order to enrich a few.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

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Know-Nothingism.

During the last few years several secret "Know-nothing" clans have been organized, such as the United Order of Deputies, the Patriotic Sons of America, etc. All are of the same calibre and differ only in trivialities but all are unanimous in their hatred towards the foreign born, which they justify with their shout "America for Americans, that's our motto!" etc.... They disregard the development of those states entirely which have progressed solely on account of ambitious immigrants.... Maine, and some southern states, entirely inhabited by traditional Americans are still a hundred years behind the times, in spite of pure American stock....

Those who defended our flag in bygone years - nearly half of them were foreign-born or had European parents. These "Know-nothing" orders have no consideration for the sacrifices of our fellow citizens who fought for the land of their adoption. They prostitute the sacred word patriotism by using it in such an unholy cause and if their nefarious work succeeds, then the seeds of class hate,

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

dissension, religious intolerance, and national disintegration will germinate.

These organizations are the battalions of today's Republican party; they favor the continuation of the Edwards law, as proven by the manifesto of the Patriotic Sons of America, Washington Camp #16, April 19th, and later endorsed by the Illinois State Camp....

The Tariff was also minutely analyzed by the speaker. He showed that a high protective duty enriches the few, to the detriment of many; that experience in England has shown that the abolition of import taxes increase wages considerably, that foreign commerce showed a tremendous upward trend, that it created many new industries, etc. The high tariff protects only the wealthy class, also the employer; workers and consumers just hold the bag...

The Walker Tariff of 1846, the last free trade year in the United States resulted in splendid development for our nation, as Secretary Blaine proved

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

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in his work, "Twenty Years in Congress"..... Fundamentally, the "High Duty" theory is a protection for American labor; but during the last 20 years, hundreds of thousands of pauper-workers were brought in who work for one half of the salary, which Americans consider a living wage.

Where labor organizations could not enforce higher rewards, salaries were simply reduced. During the McKinley tariff wall, 473 of the largest protectionist establishments cut wages within two months. The most sanguinary strikes, etc., flared up in the Homestead Works, their owner Carnegie pocketed \$50,000, since the government actually enabled him to tax the entire American people.

Now the Tariff affects incomes of the workers is best shown by quoting facts from the clothing industry: while the importation of cheap clothing is well nigh impossible, we find men, women, and children working in sweatshops for starvation wages. A Chicago investigation unearthed these facts. The laborer

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 14, 1892.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

has to pay twice as much since there is no competition, while his pay has become an abominable pittance.

When sugar was put on the "free list," the price dropped from 8 to 5 cents. The **Tariff** does not increase the price of commodities, since everywhere new inventions tend to cheapen production costs, but duty prevents workers and farmers from enjoying and profiting by the newly invented improvements, thus they pay more than before.... The public would save the millions which it now pays to duty-protected monopolies.....

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 31, 1892.

WPA (111) PRO1.30275

ALTGELD EXPOSES THE LIES.

We have reported already how the Republican party press hounds (yellow press in English) heaped calumny on Altgeld and tried to make out a case. First he was a Socialist and Anarchist, then a greedy millionaire who demands his rents in pure gold and finally, he was not even a soldier.

Altgeld, who does not interfere with the slander press and lets it continue until it becomes lost in its own meshes, replied again to one of those lies yesterday. He has been pictured as an enemy of the workers and that, in spite of the fact that Altgeld has shown great interest in the labor question years before he ever thought of becoming a candidate for the Governor's office. His speeches and articles on social problems - for the betterment of the labor situation are among the best on the subject.

The Republicans circulate a story that in the construction of the Unity Building, he used convict-labor and that at present he is erecting a building for \$75,000, the material of which has likewise come from the penitentiary.

Judge Altgeld replied to this yesterday, in the following manner:

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 31, 1892.

"A web of lies, from beginning to end! Every part of that building has been made or handled by union labor only. I am not building a new house. During the construction of the Unity Building, every contractor was required to use union labor. All marble work was furnished by Sherman and Flavin who own and operate their stone cutting establishment; none of these parts ever saw the Joliet prison.

"It was my ambition, and its realization cost me considerable money, to create a building in the Unity Block which was constructed by union labor in its entirety.

"I am not inclined to pay much attention to all the barking of the unconscionous, slanderous party press, but this calumny needs a reply, if only for the sake of my friends, who are defenders of free labor."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE TONGUE AND THE HEART OF AMERICAN PARTY-POLITICIANS.

The political parties in this country still make use of abusive language in attacking their opponents. If a man enters a public career, he must be prepared against ugly and abusive slander from his competitive political opponent.

However, most of these abuses from the politicians do not come from the heart, but from their lips only.

When the National Democratic Convention assembled yesterday, the great Republican statesman, Blaine, stood at the coffin of his second son, only about a mile away from the Convention Hall. His first son and one of his daughters had died recently, and his second son had followed so soon.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 22, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Practically the same Democrats - many of whom in a previous election campaign had pitilessly attacked Blaine, and had not even spared his faultless home life - arranged as one of the first moves of their National Convention to convey their sincere condolences to their deeply sorrowing political opponent in a most impressive and touching way.

Such actions must be pleasant to every feeling human heart, as well as a comfort to the sorrow-laden heart of Blaine.

Similar emotional expressions, which burst out with elementary force at extraordinary occasions, is a gratifying evidence of the kindness of the American heart. The kind heart convicts the bad tongue of lying. But why can not the American party-politician also control his tongue?

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 3, 1892.

ALTGELD

Altgeld has extended his travels of political recognition lately and visited larger and smaller towns in the northwestern section of Illinois. He contacted all classes of people irrespective of party affiliation, and went into workshops, stores, and places of business, talking with the people.

Altgeld obtains in this manner not only first hand information about the conditions of party politics for the coming campaign; but he also gathers real information concerning social and economic conditions in Illinois, which are very essential for an effective management of a governorship. He will need them for this purpose, because Altgeld's chances of becoming governor are steadily improving, although the result of the national campaign remains uncertain.

The school question is an important factor in the state election. Altgeld adheres strictly to the promises made by himself and his party, while on the other hand his Republican opponents begin to take a contrary attitude in this question. Although they started with many sweet words, their former bitterness is starting to creep out now.



Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 3, 1892.

Altgeld states his viewpoints about this matter in conversations and discourses as follows:

"A democratic republic can not function without general intelligence on the part of the people. For this reason, my party and I are for the public school and its continual elevation and improvement. I myself, have obtained instructions in a 'little red schoolhouse', and was a teacher in one of them for five years.

"We will attempt to gain the people's appreciation of our public school system and not make it a torture chamber for many a brave citizen.

"The Edward Law is such a torture and is very effective in arousing hatred for our public schools; therefore, it is contradictory to democratic principles. Furthermore, by turning over to the state the control over parochial schools, it constitutes the beginning of the control of the state over the church, which is dangerous and contrary to our essentially republican institutions and principles.

"Therefore, away with the Edward Law! But in its place put another law which



Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 3, 1892.

requires that each child must receive elementary education, but without intruding upon the rights of parents in their choice, and without enroaching upon the realm of religion."

We may safely assume that Altgeld, if elected governor, will exert his whole influence to have the Edward Law replaced by a new compulsory school law which will be patterned after Wisconsin's famous new school law.

Abendpost, June 24th, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

German-American Citizen's League.

In Baumann Hall at the corner of Blue Island and Lincoln Avenue, a German-American Citizen's League has been formed, and up to the present one hundred and forty seven members have been initiated.

The League intende chiefly to deal with municipal affairs. The following officers have been elected. Hermann Scheth, Pres. Henry Baumann, Vice President; Capt. Sindig, secretary and Carl Bunker, treasurer. Founders of the League are Edward Hofling and Charles Braun.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 22, 1890.

(EMIL THIELE AND WILHEIM SCHLAKE NOMINATED)

The German pharmacist, Emil Thiele, 2127 Archer Avenue, was nominated yesterday as a State candidate for the 11th District to replace the late John Martin, of the Democratic County Committee.

Several candidates had applied for the nomination, among them Henry Cormody and Bryan Conway.

Emil Thiele is a young, ambitious German, and his district is mostly German, consequently, his choice was only natural and satisfactory to the Germans.

The 6th district, which is particularly opposed to the school-law in its present form, nominated Wilhelm Schlake as a State candidate, wherein expressing the will of the German constituents and ignoring completely all party lines.

WPA (11-1) PROJ. 3000

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 23, 1889.

[HONESTY IN POLITICS]

Mr. Raster finds it "natural" that Germans, whether Democrats or Republicans, always execute honestly any public office which they accept. Does Mr. Raster, perhaps, remember the names Hesing, Rehm, Ochs, and Wassermann, or does he want us to increase this list by a few dozens more names in the history of Chicago?



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 24, 1888.

GERMAN



[SELECTION OF CANDIDATES]

A pretty large number of voters have become emancipated from the old party slavery to the extent that they do not blindly vote for the whole ticket but pick their better men. That goes of course only for local or state elections while in national elections the voters still follow their habit and the party whip.

Now, since the better man, Cleveland, has had his chance for correcting governmental systems what has he actually done? In place of Republican machine bosses, Republican boodlers and thieves in customs-houses, post-offices, navy-yards, government-offices and public buildings, etc., there are now Democratic-machine bosses, Democratic boodlers, Democratic thieves!

Since Jackson's slogan: "To the victor belong the spoils" represents the most important part of the unwritten constitution of this country it was customary to change all government positions with the victorious political parties. Now we have to give Cleveland credit for keeping 7 3/8 percent of the Republican boddle-guard on their jobs.

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Of course they have to contribute to the Democratic party-fund.

Harrison or Cleveland - to vote for either one is the same as getting roses from a thorn-brush as the better man in this case is - none.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1888.

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[RASTER AND THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES]

The Democratic Party offered Raster \$22,500 for the presidential campaign. As this is not enough for the Staats Zeitung, Raster declares vast majorities for the Republicans all over in his paper.

Raster admits that the principle of his old sweetheart, the Democratic party is to make money and not to serve the commonwealth. It is time for the Cleveland followers to raise their bid to the demanded \$50,000, otherwise Raster will join the agitating bums.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 21, 1887.

THE GERMAN IDEA.

A very interesting story under the title "The German Idea" was published in today's issue of the Times. The scene took place in the ante chamber of "his excellency, Roche, the man with success". Following is the report of the Times: Among other clubs in Chicago, there is one known as the German-American Republican Club with about 150 members. Modesty is the main characteristic of this organization; each of the members quite willing to accept a fat job at the City Hall, provided that the salary is high and the work light.

The executive committee of this club met yesterday at the private office of the county clerk, Mulff, in order to ascertain what offices were assigned to the Germans. Present were: Richard Michaelis, Adolf Hottinger, Franz Amberg, Hermann Benze, George Weibinger, John Buchler, Alderman Tiedemann, Henry Mulff, Fred Torch, Jacob Forch, and many more German Republicans. During a lengthy discussion which followed, indignation was voiced over the nomination of Americans to the offices comptroller, corporations' attorney, and that of the manager of the water department. It was finally agreed upon, that Otto Diehling should receive the oil inspector's office with an annual salary of \$15,000.00. Engen Seeger was proposed

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 1, 1887.

for the office of tax inspector. Mr. Seeger has resided in Chicago for only thirty months and is at present clerk in the marriage license bureau with an annual income of \$2,000.00. His well wisher and protector is Richard of the Freie Presse. C. C. Brent now is the committee's choice for the office of attorney for special assessments.

"What do you think of the demands of the German Republicans?" This was the question asked "Col." George Davis by the Times reporter. "Oh," said Davis, "The Dutch are all right." This from the Times! These war bonds who, never in their lives have done any honest work, but have maintained themselves in luxury by drawing large salaries from public funds, represent the type of men who are enemies of Socialism.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 8, 1881.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE ELECTIONS

An open letter to the editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung:

Although the manner in which the Inter-Ocean attacked me after the election is rather amusing, I do consider it my duty to reply to some of those attacks, in order to square myself in the eyes of the public. What prompted that newspaper to print these articles against me is obvious. The Inter-Ocean, as it may be known, is the organ of John A. Logan, whom I and the Staats-Zeitung helped to defeat as the presidential nominee last year. Mr. Logan also tries to avenge his pet candidate Mr. Spalding, who was defeated at the primaries of this year for the city council. This was, however, greatly of his own doing, due to the lack of enthusiasm shown in the campaign. He is also indebted for this to the indifference of his good friends, although he accuses me and my participation in the campaign of having caused his defeat.



Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 5, 1881.

Gratitude is an unknown thing to the Inter-Ocean, else it could not have forgotten the time when it struggled for its existence, and when the selling of the paper by the sheriff hung over it like the sword of Damocles. It was then, that Postmaster Palmer, in order to save the Inter-Ocean, pleaded with me to use my influence with H. B. Miller, the County Treasurer, to favor that paper with the printing of the tax list on the grounds, that the Inter-Ocean was the mildest newspaper of any in its attack upon the People's Party. I have obligingly complied with this request and thus saved the existence of that paper. Later, when this case was investigated by a grand jury, I could have testified against Messrs. Nixon and Palmer, for accepting bribe for their services from other people, a fact well known to me. But I preferred to keep silent, although I could have been instrumental in sending both of these gentlemen to prison. It was the Inter-Ocean's good fortune indeed, to be twice favored with the printing of the tax list, earning thereby \$50,000, without which additional money it would have ceased to exist. And as far as the alleged interviews by a reporter of the Inter-Ocean are concerned, some of these have actually taken place with prominent German people, while others were such in

Illinois Staats-Beitung, Apr. 3, 1881.

name only. I use the word "alloyed," because I have found that the words which have been put into the mouths of Mr. Adolph Schoeninger, and Mr. W. Ullrich, for instance, were to a certain extent miserably misstated, and partly altogether invented. The opinion expressed by Messrs. W. . Floto and Bruessing, which was no surprise to me, is not a product of their own thoughts either. Mr. Bruessing insists that the Germans did not forget my past, and that my participation in public affairs would not be suffered. It might be well for Mr. Bruessing, to recall his own past, by referring to the time when he sold building lots to laborers who did not have any funds, which lots he himself had acquired on credit only. Unable to meet his obligations, he lost the right to the property. As usual, however, the innocent had to suffer, and the people who bought of him were forced to leave. This furnished Mr. Bruessing with an excellent opportunity to take possession of the humble homes built by these poor people on that property. When did I incur Mr. Bruessing's enmity? When, as deputy sheriff, it was my duty to serve these poor people with the injunction order procured by Mr. Bruessing against the removal of their homes from

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1881.

that land. In such cases I always managed to get just a little too late to the scene of action. His hatred toward me is thus explained. Mr. Schloesser, could supply the German people with a great deal of information about the honesty of Mr. Pruessing.

Replying to the statement of this gentleman, that my unpopularity did great harm to the Republican ticket, I am willing to let the German people settle the question as to who is the most unpopular of us - Mr. Pruessing or myself. This could be done by the simple system of voting.

But the main object in publishing this letter is, to tell the public that I supported Mr. Clark's candidacy as the Republicans' choice for mayor, because I was convinced of his superior qualifications; and I am still of this opinion. There is no doubt but that he would have put an end to the ill-famed beer-houses and gambling dens, so convincing thereby the American people that taverns, operated under the code of decency, are as desirable as any other decent business. Thus, the unpleasant question as to whether or not taverns should

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 6, 1931.

be discriminated against would have been excluded from future politics. As it is, I fear, it will remain an open question for years to come.

This explains why I have stood for the election of Mr. Clark. But to fight against the betrayal in a camp, and also against 5,000 indifferent voters and "repeaters" is a difficult task. It seems quite a mystery, why my support of the Republican candidate should have proven a disadvantage to him, when the Republican ticket scored a success last fall despite the energetic support I had given it. The candidacy of Adolph Mueller, for which I have been blamed and attacked by various American newspaper-writers, was, so far, not important enough for me to discuss it. But, since Mr. Floto has declared, that I could have prevented his candidacy, I must make it clear that Mr. Mueller was offered the candidacy before my return from Mexico. Mueller informed me that he had the promise of support from Messrs. Adolph Schoeninger, McConnell, (Field & Leiter) L.F. Cragin and many other prominent citizens and property owners. Furthermore, he said, when he first became conscious



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1881.

of his candidacy last year, Ralph Schoeninger introduced him to the publisher of the Neue Freie Presse, inquiring whether Mueller could count on the support of his paper, if nominated. Michaelis replied, that there was not a thing against him since it that he was a friend of the Staats-Zeitung; but being the choice of Schoeninger, and considering the fact that the people like him, he would not deny him the support of his paper. I, nevertheless, besought him not to run, for I considered it a great mistake to step before the public after all that had happened. He answered that he was the choice of the people of the 16th, 18th, and 17th wards, and that the many friends he also has in ward 16, would make his nomination certain. Thus things have taken their course.

As far as my participation or support of Mueller is concerned, I propose to send a \$100 check to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital for every man to be found on the North Side, whom I have tried to influence either at the preliminary nomination or at the convention, before Mueller was nominated.



Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 3, 1861.

In conclusion, I wish to warn the Inter-Ocean and the Daily News, both closely related in their policy since the beginning of the last campaign, thus pleasing John A. Logan, their commander-in-chief, that if this is the latter's way of assuring for himself an unlimited dictatorship of Illinois he is very, very far from the realization of his dream. If he is inviting a combat, we shall not shun it; the Staats-Leitung, and myself are ready for him.

Respectfully
A. C. Wesing.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1881.

... C. HISING'S ADDRESS

A well attended meeting was held last night by the Republicans of ward sixteen. Mr. Charles Probst presided. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. Henry Zimpel, who accused C. T. Harrison of indiscretions in appointing to city positions unqualified men, for the sole reason that they were connected with his party. Mr. Clark, he said, was a capable business man and an excellent civil engineer, well qualified to take charge of those important city projects.

The speaker had words of praise for each Republican city and town candidate.

Colonel Arno Voss said in English that party politics should be excluded from the selection of aldermen and emphasized, that he himself would never sanction an appointment of a man not qualified for the office for which he was appointed, regardless of what the political affiliation of the mayor who made the appointment may be. "My policy for the City Council is non-partisan," said Mr. Voss.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1881.

Mr. Wetterer, speaking in English also, pointed out the importance of the election of John M. Clark, as the successor to Mr. Harrison.

Then Mr. A. C. Hesing, responding to the general request, analysed the importance of the city elections in the offing.

According to the Times and also the News, one would be led to the assumption that A. C. Hesing was the Republican candidate for the office of mayor. Why do these newspapers-both being organs of Carter W. Harrison-bury themselves with him, is beyond his comprehension, unless it is because he does not beat around the bush, but announces his opinion freely. This, according to his custom, he intends to do this evening again when he will enumerate reasons, why it is so vitally important for the good of the city and German citizens that Chicago elect the Republican candidate for mayor. The law of compromise planned and drafted by the speaker himself was adopted and incorporated as one of the city's ordinances in 1873, and is still in effect today. According to this ordinance the doors



Illinois Staats-*Leitung*, Mar. 31, 1881.

of taverns should be kept closed, and shades on windows lowered on the Sabbath day. This compromise has been accepted with great deal of enthusiasm, because it was the one system used in all the large cities of Europe.

Mr. Harrison neglected, however, to put this ordinance into effect. Nevertheless the law abiding Germans of the North and West Side comply with it. In sharp contrast to these citizens, certain districts of the South Side are crowded with gambling dens of the lowest kind. The cry, that Mr. Clark's intention is to close all the taverns on Sunday, is simply ridiculous. However, if elected, he would introduce system and order, which the present administration is sadly lacking.

The Innkeepers' Society adheres to its principle not to grant membership to persons of questionable business tactics or to those who sell liquor to minors. And in this they would have the full cooperation of Mr. Clark. It is regrettable that the temperance question takes a predominant place during all city elections, while much more important public affairs are



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1931.

not receiving consideration at all. The majority of the American people are liberally minded, and insist only on closing such undesirable taverns as are objectionable to the Germans also.

Mayor Harrison declared at a meeting held in the thirteenth ward that he was approached by neighbors and friends of innkeepers, whose licenses have been revoked, with the plea for new permits. A. C. Mesing, he said, also pleaded in favor of a tavernkeeper on the South Side.

Mr. Harrison's statement about me, is a malicious lie however. I have never requested of any **mayor** to grant concessions to any innkeeper whose license had been revoked. **Quite** to the contrary, it is my candid opinion that such a decision is the authoritative responsibility of the mayor alone. My attitude in this matter is well known to Mr. Clark. Another big lie is the newspaper publication, telling that I have approved the closing of taverns on Sundays, with the exception of open-air restaurants. Every tavernkeeper,



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 31, 1881.

in fact every German, suffers under Harrison's indiscriminate license issues. He alone is directly responsible for the fact that an individual, like the owner of the Wabash Ave. pavilion, a man named Snell, whose photograph adorns, for the last two years, the rogues gallery at the police station, maintains a tavern frequented by the lowest class of customers, while the life of a decent citizen may be jeopardized if he enters the tavern purely on business matters. Nowhere in the whole world is this possible, but in Chicago, under the Harrison administration.

Continuing, Mr. Mesing recommended the election of Mr. Clark, who is popular with both business-man and the laborer. He favored the election of Messrs. Raber, Underwood, Semmott and Adolph Mueller and pleaded for the success of the Republican ticket.



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 7, 1880.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The Socialist Voters should be very satisfied over yesterday's election.

The politicians spend their money freely. In yesterday's election 5225 votes were cast for the socialist-alderman.

For socialist Candidate, J. J. Altpeter had 2913 votes as County Treasurer.

The Socialist Party here in Chicago is getting stronger and stronger-1312 more votes this fall compared to last year.---

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1879.

GOOD AND BAD NEWS
The Germans Shall Be Satisfied

Since Monday, the beginning of Mayor Harrison's term, he spent days and days with office seekers, was besieged by friends of politicians who supported the party and so there was practically no time for official business. Yesterday there was a lull, comparatively speaking, although there was always someone present who wanted to put in a good word for himself or a friend; but there were no delegations, and so this reporter had a chance to speak with the Mayor.....

Reporter: "It appears surprising that you have not yet appointed a German to office, and it is rumored that you intend to ignore the Germans entirely."

Harrison: "You will do me a great favor, if you declare that the job of oil inspector is to be given only to a German, a German of the North Side. At first, I intended to draw lots, because three gentlemen were well recommended, but I discarded the idea. Shortly before the council held its session,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1879.

information was given me--facts I had to know--but rest assured no one but a German will be given that position,"

Reporter: "And what about the gas inspector?"

Harrison: "So far I have had no time to consider the matter. There are several applicants, but I am not in a hurry. As far as I know, Mr. Siebel, a German, is on that job, and the longer I postpone the appointment, the better for the Germans. The same applies to the weighmaster, Mr. Karls. One can readily see, I am in no hurry to make a change. The Germans shall have no cause for complaining!"

In continuing the interview, the mayor repeated that he does not intend to make any changes....in subordinate positions until the various department chiefs have become thoroughly familiar with the work.

The reporter then saw the new comptroller, J. F. Gurney, who was "very glad to meet a representative of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung".....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 21, 1879.

The next interview was with Building Commissioner Waller.

He is of a dignified appearance and likes to quote the Bible; one of his traits is modesty. He declared that he is fully aware that he must learn much to do justice to his position, but he hopes that with his long experience with contracts and public business he will become a capable and useful official of the city. He said he is not proud because he was given this position, but that he will be after having served the term in a conscientious manner.

In regard to changes in personnel, he said that this will not be done until he has become thoroughly familiar with all phases, and any such changes will be made by the Mayor.

The reporter could not locate the new city collector, William J. Onahan. Onahan has appointed Charles White, the former cashier, as first assistant, and will have an opening for the former assistant coroner, Captain Girr.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1879.

THE STATE SENATE AND BRENTANO

(Editorial)

With respect to the refusal in accepting former Congressman Lorenz Brentano of Chicago as a justice of the peace: The nomination of Messrs. Demars, Prindiville, and Hawkinson as justices of the peace in Chicago was unanimously accepted by the Republican members of the state senate at Springfield, although two of the three appointees are Democrats. Then Brentano was considered, as the Governor had also submitted his name. Brentano was present in the senate chamber.

Senator White, Republican, of Chicago arose and said: "I hope the senate will not accept this nomination. Not so long ago, the nominee was a Republican in congress. When the Republicans did not nominate him again, he became a Democrat. Recently he came back into the Republican fold as a

Illinois Staats-Beitung, May 16, 1879.

candidate for justice of the peace for Chicago's North Side. If you accept him, he will again become a Democrat, so that Mayor Harrison will appoint him a police court judge. He is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. A man who changes his views so suddenly for purely selfish reasons is unfit to be a justice of the peace."

Then Democratic Senator Southworth of Montgomery County remarked: "I am opposed to a confirmation of Brentano's appointment, although I never heard anything about the man heretofore. Only a short time ago he was in congress, and now he has dropped to the low rungs of the ladder, and wants to be a justice of the peace in Chicago. Such an office seeker is unfit for a judicial position, even for an inferior one."

Republican Senator Thomas of Belleville next said: "As far as I know, Brentano was a Republican formerly, became a Democrat for a short time, became aware of his mistake, and returned to the Republican ranks. I do not think that he

Illinois Staats-Loitung, May 16, 1879.

sinned so much that we should refuse his appointment, therefore I'll vote for him."

Democratic Senator Neece of Mc Donough County asked to what party Brentano belongs at present.

White replied: "That is difficult to determine. At this time--as far as politics is concerned--he is like Barnum's 'What is it?' or ornithorhynchus paradoxus, which has the beak of a duck, feet of a duck and the body of a animal. The Democrats can have it, we don't want it."

The vote gave the following results:

Only ten voted for Brentano's appointment, and twenty-four were opposed. Most Republicans voted against the appointment. Quite a few Democrats voted

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 16, 1879.

against Brentano, among them Merritt, the Democratic leader, senator of Marion County.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 3, 1879.

CITY COUNCIL ELECTION OF THE SIXTEENTH WARD

(Contribution)

The Socialist candidate, Christian Meier, has been elected alderman from the Sixteenth Ward; he obtained a decided majority, while in former years not even a bare plurality could be registered for the Socialists.

Meier owes his election to Democratic politicians like Schoeninger and Republicans like Schaffner, who insisted upon nominating an unpopular man at the Ward meetings, and did not rest until the incumbent, Schweisthal, was re-nominated.

The majority of the people in the Sixteenth Ward are not Socialists, and a popular candidate placed in opposition to Meier, could easily have beaten him. But as there was only a choice between Schweisthal and Meier, hundreds of people voted for the Socialist, and justifiably so, because Meier is at least

Illinois Staats-Leitung, Apr. 3, 1879.

not a tool of the temperance people and of the bigots; whereas Schweisthal, as a member of the City Council favored the "Snooping bill" which Mayor Heath vetoed. Therefore many devout Catholics (hence, by no means Socialists) of St. Michael's and of St. Joseph's Church voted for Meier rather than for their own ardent fellow believer, Schweisthal.

Dr. Schmidt, of course, also received a large majority of the Sixteenth Ward vote. But this can be attributed to his popularity. In contrast, the Socialist, Sibley, did not obtain as many votes as either the Republican or Democratic candidate for City Clerk, although many non-Socialists voted the straight Socialist ticket, as a favor to Dr. Schmidt, mayoral candidate. But despite the support given Schweisthal by the regular Ward politicians of both old parties, he had 213 votes less than the lowest number of ballots given to a Socialist in the Ward.

Let us hope that Meier's conduct in the City Council will meet with the approval of the non-Socialists who voted for him.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1879.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

.....

The candidate of the Socialists, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, is well known and, in spite of his mixed political views (it now appears that he has been a regular dues-paying member of the Socialist party for [only] fifteen months), the gentleman possesses more personal friends and fewer enemies than any other eminent German in Chicago.

One need hardly mention that neither he nor anyone else considers the possibility of his election, but his candidacy serves one purpose: All votes given him by friends who are not party members will thus be accredited to the Socialist fold--a harmless trick for which the party deserves no reproach, and which only shows that the third political party [Socialist] now "knows the

WPA (11) PROJ. 502

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

THE CITY ELECTION

(Editorial)

The City election which is to be held next April, can be a quiet, unexciting affair, provided the English-speaking Republicans act wisely and refrain from introducing either the temperance question or Sunday laws.

All our unbiased citizens--those persons who are interested only in the general welfare of the community--are satisfied with our City administration under the leadership of Mayor Heath. The municipal management is as honest and as economical as possible, considering that every political department endeavors to please the voters of its precinct. Despite the damage done by the pork barrel philosophy of the State Supreme Court, and the latter's determined efforts to lead us to bankruptcy, Heath has managed to devise ways and means to lessen the effect of the evil and to maintain the credit of the municipality.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3227

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

Every honest taxpayer will be well satisfied if our present city administration remains in office for another two years; for the prospect of improvement by means of a change in the administration is indeed "lousy", as Uncle Braesig would say. But "liberty", "public prosperity", and the "glorious principle of local option" etc., require that others be given an opportunity to rule, or, to adopt the language of professional politicians, that others have a turn at the trough. And thus the public must choose, for better or for worse, from the staggering number of unselfish patriots who became candidates merely at the insistence of their friends.

That, as we pointed out perviously, could be accomplished peacefully, if the fanatical water-thirsty brethren would cease wrangling and causing unwarranted scandals. Through present political methods the party strength has shifted, and the remote possibility of Republican adversaries gaining public office becomes a serious potentiality which it behooves the English-speaking

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

Republicans to prevent. We assume that a majority of the latter political faction are not anxious for a repetition of the controversy which raged in 1873; but if they submit to the bulldozing tactics of the few but active bigoted water-zealots, and select candidates in conformance with the dry doctrine, then Republicans can only blame themselves if they are classified according to the same manner as the fanatical dries.

The great majority of our Chicago Germans are Republican in regard to national policies, and the minority is composed mainly of Socialists, not Democrats. But there is one point at which their party allegiance ceases, and that point is reached when the English-speaking Republicans become tools of that horde of hysterical temperance brawlers--idiots during their more rational moments--who propose to degrade Chicago by changing it from a cosmopolitan city into what is ostensibly a water-consuming community, but is actually, though secretly, a whiskey-drinking hamlet.

Let the mass of our soft-talking benign-smiling, English-speaking Republicans remember that the Republicans who speak German are just as staunch and immovable

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

regarding their own views on prohibition and Sunday laws, as the American water-hypocrites profess to be.

Our Republicans can choose; if they desire to affiliate themselves with the Prohibitionists, then they must dispense with the German Republican vote and be satisfied with the prospects! Let them seek solace in the delusion that the Germans can be assured by such sonfidential twaddle as, "So and so is a Prohibition advocate in public only; but he really is a very liberal-minded man". Formerly, when the Germans were more gullible, they were quite often deceived by such fraudulent assurances, but experience is an able teacher, and the Teutons have burnt their fingers once.

Remember well: The Germans are not aggressors. They request no favors, and have no intention of converting the water puritans. They are fully aware of the infeasibility of the task. What the Germans demand is merely the continuance of the status-quo--that the present favorable city balance created by the administration be maintained in the future. And all who disregard this justified proposition will

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

be classified as opponents, irrespective of regular nominations, and this will prepare the way for as thorough a debacle of our present day Republicans as candidates of the party experienced in 1873.

The temperance forces will enjoy witnessing the nomination of dry candidates, and the Germans will experience the intense satisfaction of defeating the office seekers at the election. This applies as much to administrative positions as to the City Council.

The German Republicans of Chicago are not looking for an argument with the Drys, but if the latter insist on the issue, then the Germans will accept the proverbial gauntlet and demonstrate to the gentlemen of the waterwagon what a "real setting down" means.

If, consequently, our City administration is to be wrested from the present party

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 10, 1879.

(Republicans), then the responsibility rests solely with those **braying** fools who again injected the question of temperance and Sunday **laws.**

FILED. 30215

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 28, 1877.

GERMAN



GENERAL LIEB

Gen. Lieb makes an awful noise and attacks A. C. Hesing to the best of his ability because the Staats-Zeitung is turning away from the Irish and our Lieb is getting concerned. He would like to be county clerk once more or preferably county treasurer. Unfortunately his party friends make fun of him. Here is what the Journal has to say: "The ingratitude of politicians is amazing. Dr. Lieb - ("does that mean Doctor or Debtor?") - was pulled out of obscurity by A. C. Hesing and received from him the best office in the county. Now he attacks Mr. Hesing more bitterly than his worst enemies."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 20, 1877.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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[A LETTER CONCERNING THE IMPENDING ELECTION]
(Mailed In)

Allow an old citizen to say a few words in regard to the impending election. The Staats-Zeitung always advocates equal representation of Germans in public offices. Why does it not insist that a German should become mayor? We have a few Germans who could fill the office very well. Why is Mr. Louis Wahl not nominated? He has been a resident of Chicago for 25 years and has not only proven that he can manage an immense business very well but also that he is able to handle public affairs. Having been a member of the building commission for two years he has acquired an intimate knowledge of city affairs. He is liked and respected by the Americans as well as by the Germans. It is true that Mr. Wahl is not a candidate, but we know that should he be nominated, he would accept and as a good citizen he would have no right to refuse. Should neither of the two parties have the majority at the convention, or should the animosity between the two be too great, they should compromise on Louis Wahl.

An Old Citizen.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1876.

GERMANS IN OFFICE.

The Germans cannot complain about the distribution of elective offices in the County, when the majority of offices will be filled by Germans after the first Monday in December.

The County has the following elective offices in which will be filled as follows: State's Attorney, L. L. Mills, American; Sheriff, Ch. Kern, German; County Clerk, Gen. Lieb, German; Coroner, E. Dietzsch, German; Recorder, J. W. Brockway, American; Clerk of the Superior Court, J. J. Healey, Irish; Clerk of the Circuit Court, J. Gross, German; County Treasurer, L. C. Huck, German; Clerk of the Criminal Court, A. Doyle, Irish. As can be seen, the Germans fill nine offices, while the Americans and Irish fill only two each. Besides that, the Germans hold the most remunerative and influential offices, i. e., the sheriff, county treasurer, and county clerk office.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 13, 1876.

But the Irish are strongly represented in the County Council. Ayars, American; Busse or Serme, German; Carroll, Irish; Cleary, Irish; Gunther, German; Hoffmann, Danish; McCaffrey, Irish; Tabor, American; Lenzen, German; Fitzgerald, Irish; Bradley, Irish; Schmidt, German; Mulloy, Irish; Conley, Irish.

This proves, that the Americans do not have the representation to which they are entitled.

Chicago Tribune, Nov, 2, 1876.

BRENTANO.

The North Side Supports Him.

The Germans in the upper wards of the North Side, contrary to the claims of the Democrats, are warmly in favor of Republican candidate for Congress, Lorenzo Brentano. Muller's Hall was jammed full last evening, in response to a call issued to members of all parties. There were over 1,000 persons present, nearly all of whom were Germans. The Hon. William Vocks presided ...

Mr. Brentano spoke in German, pledging himself to work for civil service reform, so much needed, and for all else that would tend to the prosperity of the country.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 2, 1876

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30270

LORENZ BRENTANO'S DAY OF HONOR.

Mr. Lorenz Brentano can look back with pride on yesterday's meeting at Miller's Hall, which once and for all disproved the assertion that the Germans were against his election. The spacious hall, upstairs as well as downstairs, was completely filled, and the meeting was not only attended by Republicans, but also very considerably by Tilden-Republicans, yes even by dyed-in-the-wool Democrats.

After a few other speakers had spoken, Mr. Brentano was requested to speak. He said:

You have heard quite often that I am a German. I recollect a few words Carl Schurz once said in Munich: "Should I repudiate a venerable mother because I have a bride to whom I am devoted in love? Should I deny that with natural feelings I am attached to the old fatherland, while at the same time I belong with heart and soul to America? I am standing before you not as a German, but as an American citizen." (Applause)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, November 2, 1876

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Mr. Brentano then came to speak of the civil service reform. He told that he had thoroughly studied the German civil service and promised to try to have a similar system introduced in the United States....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 30, 1876

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

At the congressional election on November 7th six German born men, all told, will be candidates. Of them all, Mr. Brentano should have the best prospects, because in his district the ratio of German speaking citizens to the others is as favorable as in very few districts in the whole country. To deny the extraordinary ability of Mr. Brentano for a seat in Congress, can only be due to the most unscrupulous partisan enmity, or to the most bitter personal grudge, whose judgement is of no account. In general education in the thorough knowledge of public law, and in clear insight into the political and economic needs of the country, Brentano is far superior to the average caliber of English speaking Congressional candidates.

When the German speaking citizens of Chicago in days when their countrymen in many other large cities of this land were still treated as "voting cattle", already had an influential and often determining position in the Republican party, they owed that in large degree to the efforts of Brentano as former



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, October 30, 1876

editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.....

This is the first time that the Germans of the State of Illinois have been given a chance to send a man of their own national community to the National Chamber of Deputies.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 25, 1876.

THE END OF THE DISTILLER'S TRIAL.

If the exercise of the pardon power of the President has ever been in agreement with public opinion, it was the case on September 23rd, when the President shortened the prison sentences of A. C. Hsing, H. B. Miller, Powell and Burroughs. He, who considers the petitions signed in favor of these men, will gain the conviction that the majority of the people consider the sentences imposed by Judge Blodgett as a grave injustice.

There is sufficient evidence to prove that Judge Blodgett used A. C. Hsing as a scapegoat and was the tool of a mob out for revenge, to which belonged the assisting prosecuting attorneys Ayer, Bontelle, and Wirt Dexter. This mob wished to punish Mr. Jasper D. Ward for having become Federal Attorney in place of Glover, and had hoped to induce Hsing to give damaging testimony against Ward.

Because Hsing refused to perjure himself, the promise that should he plead guilty, he would get off with a light sentence, was ignominiously broken. That A. C. Hsing did not deserve any greater punishment than the other distillers is so evident, that neither the President nor the Attorney General, Taft, had a moment's hesitancy. They realized that this was an

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 25, 1876.

outrage upon justice and acted accordingly. The President's action was inspired by no political consideration and A. C. Hesing has not been asked to show his gratitude by his future political attitude.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 25, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PARDON OF A. C. HESING.

To prove that A. C. Hesing's pardon was advocated by influential people, we publish the following letters: Letter from T. Lyle Dickey to A. Taft, United States Attorney General:

"Honorable Sir:

"I wish to say a few words in regard to a pardon petition for A. C. Hesing.

"To the astonishment of every one, the judge imposed on A. C. Hesing a sentence of two years imprisonment, while others, having pleaded guilty to exactly the same indictments, without the benefit of mitigating circumstances, received from one day up to three and six months' imprisonment.

"The only possible reason for the discrimination against A. C. Hesing might be his testimony in the trial of Munn. Now, any one reading it must gain the conviction that Hesing's testimony was the unadulterated truth. If punishment is increased because a witness fails to suppress the truth, this would indeed be a grave mistake. It is my conviction that A. C. Hesing for the sake of justice is entitled to a pardon.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 25, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Respectfully,

T. Lyle Dickey."

Letter from Federal Prosecuting Attorney Bangs to United States Attorney
General Taft:

"Honorable Sir:

"The facts are briefly as follows: - that each of the accused pleaded guilty to two indictments of entirely similar nature, and that all of them, A. C. Hering included, were assured of the same kind of punishment. For that reason I consider it to be my duty to advocate a milder punishment.

Respectfully,

Mark Bangs."

Judge Rogers' letter, to the president of the United States:

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 25, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Honorable Sir:

"In view of the fact that Jacob Rehm was sentenced only to six months imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine, while according to public opinion with myself included, he was the master mind of the fraud ring, I consider the punishment of A. C. Hesing to be entirely out of proportion.

"Without any doubt, he is a better man than the other and because of that and because he is less guilty, he is entitled to an early pardon.

Respectfully,

T. S. Rogers."

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Sep. 24, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

FREE.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the prison doors opened for A. C. Helsing, Burroughs, Powell, Dickinson and Abel. Although the pardon papers had not arrived as yet, Federal Attorney Bangs was kind enough to notify the distillers that after payment of their fine, they might spend Sunday at home. All could not avail themselves of this privilege.

Only Burroughs, Dickinson and Abel were able to pay their fine. Friends were on hand for Helsing and Powell, and at 4 o'clock the sheriff had received the order from Bangs to free the prisoners. Here is the report of the pardon clerk.

"To the General Federal Attorney.

"Sir:

"I have examined the applications for pardon of A. C. Helsing, G. Burroughs, Henry B. Miller and Simon Powell, and I find that:

"The accused pleaded guilty, in the belief that they would all receive the same punishment;

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Sep. 24, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"That 1,200 South Chicago citizens signed a petition asking the pardon of A. C. Hesing upon the ground that the latter had done so much for the city, state and county;

"That 6,000 citizens from Chicago signed a petition asking the pardon of A. C. Hesing, upon the ground that the sentence was very severe;

"That 2,000 citizens from Chicago, Galena, Springfield and other cities signed a petition because A. C. Hesing has been for so long such a highly respected citizen;

"A petition by the Hon. Monroe Heath, mayor of Chicago and by 21 of the 36 aldermen;

"A petition by 18 of the 19 members of congress from Illinois;

"A petition by 68 citizens of Chicago of Bohemian descent.

Respectfully,

Alexander T. Gray,
Clerk for Pardons."

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GERMAN

Der Westen, Sep. 24, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Federal Attorney General Taft added the following lines to the letter of Mr. Gray:

"In consideration of the report of the district attorney in regard to A. C. Hesing, S. T. Burroughs, H. B. Miller and S. Powell, applicants for pardon, I recommend reduction of the punishment of all of them to three months incarceration and scaling down of their fine to \$1,000.

Alphonso Taft,
Attorney General."

In a few days Jacob Rehm will be the only distiller still in jail. His prospects of liberation, before the expiration of his sentence, are not very bright.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1876.

GERMAN

[HESING TO BE PARDONED]



The pardon of A. C. Hering is imminent according to a special telegram of the Evening Post. Here are some comments in the Post: "Hering's plea of guilty gave an opportunity for revenge to many who resented his stand on public matters. Others were of the opinion that a man of such importance should serve as an example, etc."

The answer to all these people is a statement in a letter from Bangs, in which he says: "Hering, Burroughs, Miller and Powell pleaded guilty to the same transgressions as the others. The government would be unjust should it punish them more than the others and the most eminent jurists of the city and the state agree with me."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 16, 1876.

GERMAN



THE HESING CASE

The confirmative official news has been received concerning the pardon of A. C. Hesing. According to a telegram from Washington, the official disposition of the case has been postponed until the return of Taft from Ohio, where he went to make a few campaign speeches.

A telegram received by Washington Hesing from a Washington friend says: "Taft says that he may not tell me. This makes it certain. Official silence, I believe, prevents him; the pardon is, in any case, assured."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 15, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

PARDON OF A. C. HESING.

Like wildfire, the news spread through the city yesterday afternoon that A. C. Hesing had been pardoned. The news is to be attributed to the following telegrams from the Evening Journal, the Evening Post, and the Daily News:

Washington, D. C., Sept. 14, Federal Attorney General Taft, after a thorough study of the case, has decided to prepare documents for the pardon of A. C. Hesing and to submit them to the president. In his report to Washington, Federal Attorney Bings writes in such a manner, that Taft considers it as a recommendation for a pardon. Taft says, he has gained the conviction that there was an understanding between the federal attorneys and A. C. Hesing that should the latter plead guilty he would get off with a nominal punishment. This understanding has not been kept and Hesing has received a severe punishment, perhaps because Judge Blodgett did not know about this understanding.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1876.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

END OF THE WHISKEY TRIAL.

Yesterday Judge Blodgett pronounced sentence over the master mind of Chicago's whiskey conspiracy, Jacob Rehm. The sentence is six months in the county jail and \$10,000 fine.

No comment is needed for those who have followed all the trials closely.. Had the sentences been pronounced in Russia or in Turkey, every one would have talked about miscarriage of justice. But here in civilized America, such a thing may not be said, because it would be "contempt of court" and the judge could send anyone to jail, who would call the sentence he pronounced on the scoundrel Rehm, unjust because too light.

As we do not want to make ourselves liable to contempt of court, we are not going to say that the decision of Judge Blodgett is insolently unjust, that it is a mockery of justice, that it offends the sensibilities of people more than any fraud of the whiskey ring. We do not want to affirm all that. Nor do we want to affirm that the federal prosecuting attorneys could not have treated Rehm more considerately, had each one of them received \$10,000 from Rehm's robbery loot. We do not want to affirm such things because we would

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 8, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

be guilty of contempt of court and also because we want the reader to draw his own conclusions. Every one knows that Rehm was the originator of the whiskey conspiracy and that his proceeds from it amount to about a quarter of a million dollars. The fact of the matter is that those witnesses who told the truth received a sentence twice as heavy as Rehm who was called a perjurer by a jury of 12 men. Many have reproached us for having attributed the severity of A. C. Hesing's punishment to his leadership of the people's party in 1873. Now that Rehm has been convicted we leave it to our readers to form their opinions in regard to A. C. Hesing's sentence.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1876.

GERMAN

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[HESING'S TRIAL]

Expressions of sympathy for A. C. Helsing are continuing to arrive daily.
Here are some of the letters:

"New York, June 29, 1876.

"A. C. Helsing, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"On account of business reasons I have been here since January. Through the newspapers I have learned of your trial.

"You have found it advisable to plead guilty to some points of the government indictments and I took it for granted that you acted thus, because you knew, that Rehm, in order to protect himself would accuse you of participation in the fraud. Your fate is a very hard one under the present circumstances and I shall always be ready to sign a petition in order to obtain your pardon from the government. I hope to meet you after my return.

Your friend





Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1876.

Wm. H. Stickney.

Ottawa, Ill., June 28, 1876."

"A. C. Hering, Esq.

"Dear Sir,

"As a friend, who during past years was your political opponent, I wish to say that I consider your punishment unfair and unjust. This opinion is shared by many of my friends. I do not wish to intrude but perhaps I could be of service to you. Should you desire my services, they are at your disposal. I do not expect any fee nor reward, except that which comes from doing one's duty.

. Respectfully Yours

C. F. Bull, Attorney."

"Ludington, Mich., June 29, 1876.

"Dear friend,



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 3, 1876.

"Although I am prostrated by the news from my son Paul, telling me of your harsh sentence, I wish to extend to you my most deepfelt sympathy. Dear friend, such a fate you did not deserve. You helped, where help was needed, you were an honest adviser, a disinterested friend, an upright leader, strong in times of misfortune. The Germans owe you a debt that they will never be able to repay.

"Dear friend, keep up your courage. The number of your friends is daily on the increase. I hope to see you soon.

A. V."

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1876.

GERMAN



[HESING'S CASE]

The sympathy shown for A. C. Hesing, even outside of the city of Chicago, is proven by the following letter:

"Kankakee, June 29, 1876.

"Dear Mr. Hesing,

"In the name of most of the Germans here, irrespective of party affiliations, I wish to extend to you my deepest sympathy.

"Should we be able to do something for you by way of a petition, kindly notify me.

Respectfully yours,

Charles Schneider."

The meeting held last night by the Germans from Town Lake and from the South Side, was well attended and the petition was signed by a great number.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1876.

REHM AND HIS SIX ATTORNEYS.

Yesterday's proceedings were most interesting and threw a glaring light upon the administration of American justice. Here is Jake Rehm, self-confessed head of a gigantic conspiracy, having as its aim the evasion of taxes. Realizing that the evidence against him is too great and irrefutable, he volunteers to turn state's evidence, provided escape from punishment will be his reward.

The attorneys are well acquainted with the law and know that a witness for the state can make such a request, provided he is able to convince them that he is telling the truth. But in the case of Rehm, the prosecuting attorneys lacked the courage to acknowledge openly that Rehm would go unpunished, and have only promised that he would get at most six months in jail and no penitentiary confinement.

The proceedings had therefore as their aim to decide if Rehm should get a nominal punishment or none at all. The prosecuting attorneys granted that Rehm was entitled to go unpunished and that the only obstacle was the willingness

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 1, 1876.

of Rehm himself to accept a light punishment. In other words the proceedings were a farce to fool the public and to make it appear as if Rehm had to remain unpunished on account of the law. Judge Blodgett said that he would pronounce sentence in a few days.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FROM THE PRISON.

More expressions of sympathy were received yesterday by A. C. Hesing. He received a bunch of flowers, to which the following note was attached: "To Mr. A. C. Hesing, as token of our sincere sympathy, from several North Side ladies." A most appreciated token of sympathy, was a letter from an influential American, a former county judge, who now occupies a high position in the Republican state party. The letter reads as follows:

"Morris, Ill., June 28.

"Mr. A. C. Hesing.

"My old friend! I wish to express my sympathy to you and also wish to assure you that my trust in your honesty and integrity has not diminished.

"Your noble intentions, your independence and virility have long since gained my admiration. Although I did not always agree with you, I have never doubted your integrity. Now, my friend Hesing, can I do anything to help you regain your liberty? Would a petition by our fellow citizens help? I would

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 30, 1876.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

be most happy to render you a service that would restore you to your family.

W. T. H."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 29, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE HESING CASE

The sympathy for A. C. Hesing seems to be constantly on the increase. Expressions of friendship come not only from Cook County but also from outside towns, even from Detroit. The Germans from Town Lake have organized a meeting for Friday evening at 39th and State Sts., to take steps to obtain a pardon for Mr. Hesing.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1876.

/ THE HESING CASE /

The sympathy for Hesing as well as the opinion that this punishment is too great, is increasing from day to day. This opinion will not be altered even if Jacob Rehm should receive a severe punishment. The difference of guilt between A. C. Hesing and J. Rehm is so patent, that should the latter receive a minor punishment, public indignation would reach its highest point. In view of the fact that the government accepted Hesing's plea of guilt as a distiller, it had no right to assess upon him a penalty eight times as great as upon the other distillers.

How great the sympathy is, has been proven during these last days. Visits by people who either had not known Hesing previously or who had been his political opponents **are** taking place uninterruptedly. Among the most conspicuous proofs of sympathy are the following: Yesterday Mr. Hesing received the following wire:

"South Chicago, June 26

"A. C. Hesing, County Jail.

"The Germans of South Chicago are taking part in your misfortune and will

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 28, 1876.

do for you all they can. Tell 'Buffalo' Miller to cheer you up.

C. Eigenmann, F. Fishrupp."

Then a man, unknown to Hesing came to see him and offered to take his place. Hesing had difficulty convincing him that this could not be done. Another one, by the name of Theodore Jacklin, asked Hesing what he would prefer, \$2,000 towards the payment of his fine or 2,000 signatures for a petition of pardon. Hesing of course gave preference to the signatures. By yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jacklin had already procured 400 signatures.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 27, 1876.

/HESING RESIGNS/

A. C. Hesing ~~has~~ through the following letter tendered his resignation as Lincoln Park Commissioner to the governor:

"To Hon. John L. Beveridge, Governor:

"I herewith tender my resignation as member of the Lincoln Park Board. Said resignation is to take effect at once.

A. C. Hesing."

As Governor Beveridge is away, he has not been able to answer as yet. During his two years as Lincoln Park Commissioner, A. C. Hesing has done much to help beautify the park. Once the park will be finished, his fellow citizens will think of A. C. Hesing in grateful remembrance.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 27, 1876.

THE WHISKEY WAR.

Even yesterday it was still impossible to learn from Prosecuting Attorney Bangs, on what day sentence would be pronounced upon Jacob Rehm and the distillers.

Mr. Bangs told the reporters that the matter would be settled this week, that so far he had been too busy to take care of it. There is no doubt that most of the distillers will get off free. In regard to the case of Rehm, the Federal prosecuting attorneys have apparently turned to Washington in order to hide behind the large back of Uncle Sam, in case they should let him go free or impose only a nominal punishment.

The ones convicted are, due to the great number of expressions of sympathy, doing fairly well. "Buffalo" Miller and Simon Powell have lost none of their friendly attitude. A. C. Hesing alone is still moody, but the conviction expressed by many, that he did not deserve such a harsh punishment, is helping him to regain his composure.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 27, 1876.

The situation of the convicted ones will be ameliorated in the next few days. The county commissioners have decided to turn the present rooms of the grand jury into a part of the prison. The grand jury rooms are on the third floor of the Criminal Court building and comprise two ante-chambers and other facilities.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 7, 1876.

GERMAN BLOCKHEADS IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

For a sharp mind it must be a true entertainment to watch the behavior of the German aldermen in the city council. These good people have been highly flattered by the friendly consideration of the rich Americans. They have been told by them, not to believe that they intended to curtail the rights of the Germans. Our good German city fathers were lulled by such beautiful talk and before they realized it, they had sworn an oath that they would never attempt to understand nor even to think, but would leave this hard talk to Aldermen Aldrich and Thompson, and would, of course, always vote as told by them.

Due to German honesty, they have faithfully lived up to their vote. There is no regulation, no matter how harmful to the Germans, that they would not vote for. Aldermen Aldrich and Thompson propose that Hoyne should be declared mayor and although Colvin is willing to submit the matter to the courts at once, they have given the chairmanship to Hoyne. Later they kiss the whip, when Hoyne, as an insult to the Germans, appoints the German-hater, Derrickson, as comptroller.

The poor German aldermen do not seem to know that if a new mayor should be

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 7, 1876.

elected now and he should be a man like Aldrich or Derrickson, only a majority of the city council would be required, to bring conditions here under which our fellow citizens have to suffer so much in other parts of this country.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 4, 1875.

A. C. HESING

A. C. Hesing has been beaten by a small majority. It is apparent that A. C. Hesing has been beaten by Mr. Keeley and not by the friends of Mr. Huck (by them only in so far, as they provided funds which enabled Keeley to continue his fight.) Mr. Hesing had to fight against the combined campaign of lies of the Tribune, Times, Inter-Ocean, and Journal.

The entire fight was a contest of personalities and of the three, A. C. Hesing was by far the most outstanding. One remarkable fact of the campaign was that nothing detrimental to the honesty of A. C. Hesing was brought to light.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 3, 1875.

HUNTED DOWN.

Lies have fulfilled their aim. Knavery has won. A. C. Hesing has been beaten. The man who always took the part of his fellow countrymen has been forsaken by them, at least by a great number of them.

Many Germans have believed the infamous lies of Medill and Storey and have in great number voted for a tax cheater. Neither have the Irish helped Hesing. Although they did not vote for Huck, they gave most of their votes to Keeley.

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I C (Danish)



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1875.

OPINIONS OF THE SCANDINAVIAN PRESS

Hejmdal, the much-read Danish newspaper, says in today's edition:

"The enemies of the opposition party seem to believe that the best weapon against A. C. Helsing is the unveiling of his past. Fortunately for Mr. Helsing it is precisely his past which entitles him to an office. If his opponents say that Helsing intends to rob the County Treasury to pay his debts, they contradict themselves. It is stupidity on the one hand to distrust a man and to consider him capable of committing a crime, and on the other hand to ascribe to him such nobility that for the sake of his creditors and to satisfy his obligations toward them, he would be willing to jeopardize his good name and his position of leader of the opposition party in Cook County. There are few who are so well able as A. C. Helsing to resist the allurements of public office.

"As long as Mr. Helsing fought in the ranks of the Republican party, he did not lack recognition, unless the honors bestowed upon him by the Republicans were

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I C (Danish)

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 2, 1875.

merely granted by them to keep him in the Republican fold. Should Mr. Hesing have asked them to pay his debts as the condition of his further co-operation, they would have paid them at once. No one doubts that should Mr. Hesing return to the Republican fold as a contrite son, he would be a rich man next year as the result of Republican benefactions.

"The prospects for Mr. Hesing's election are very good, and we will gladly give him our votes."

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1875.

A NEW DASTARDLY ACT OF MEDILL.

Everyone knows that since the beginning of the election fight the English-speaking press has fought the opposition party and A. C. Hesing with misrepresentations and lies. That it deceives its readers is for instance evinced by the the fact that it omits completely to mention such magnificent meetings as the one in the Vorrwärts Turher Hall.

But one would not expect a newspaper to be so insolent and mean as to refuse to print an answer concerning events which were grossly misrepresented and for which answer Mr. Hesing was willing to pay the regular advertising rate.



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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1875.

Joseph Medill has done that. What an insolence and cowardice! The hypocrites from Farwell, Hall and their ally, Medill, will try to ruin the honor and good name of a man, but are so conscious of their own hypocrisy that they will deny their opponent the opportunity to defend himself either orally or by writing. Joseph Medill, by refusing to print Hering's answer, confesses that he is an impostor and a liar.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1875.

THE GERMANIA AND A. C. HESING.

"To Mr. A. C. Hesing,

Dear Sir:

Since Mr. Huck has omitted to refute the accusation made against him by the Illinois Staats Zeitung, that he was a tax cheater, my friends and myself are forced to believe this accusation to be true. Consequently no other choice is left to us but not to vote at all, or to vote for you. We wish to ask you to be kind enough to answer the following questions:

1. Were you a shareholder and an official of a bankrupt fire insurance company?
2. Have you as such fulfilled your obligations toward the poor people who have suffered losses through fire?
3. Was the capital of the company insured according to the state laws; or were not such assurances given to state officials?



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 1, 1875.

Should you be able to give a satisfactory answer to these questions through your newspaper, you may rely on my vote and on the votes of my friends.

In the name of many friends,

Achill Sperber."

"I have answered these questions in a public statement several months ago. At the time, as the note, for which I had given shares of the Germania, became due, I was not able to pay it. The note and the shares of the Staats Zeitung which served as collateral, were then sold upon the direction of Judge Blodgett. The sale did not realize the complete amount and I consequently still owe the difference between the amount received and the amount of the note. This debt I have publicly acknowledged and I shall pay it to the last penny, provided time is given me. I expect to have paid off this debt before the end of 1876.

A. C. Hesing."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung . June 24, 1875.

THE TIMES AND MR. A. C. HESING

In yesterday's edition, the Times indulges once more in attacks upon Mr. Hesing, based merely upon hearsay. The Times claims that Mr. Hesing received \$10,000 from Walker upon his promise to help Mr. Walker in securing the contract for the building of the new City Hall. Mr. Hesing declares that this assertion is a lie from beginning to end.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 17, 1875.

/HESING NOT AN OFFICE SEEKER/

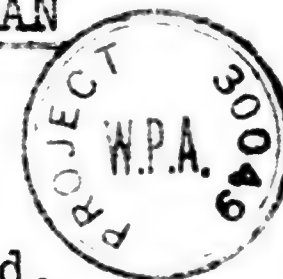
The Chicago Incorporation bill will soon come to a vote in the House of Representatives. Concerning the assertion that Hesing favors the bill, because he hopes to become mayor of Chicago, Mr. Hesing says that nobody has the right to connect his name with that office; that he is hunting no office, and has given evidence of this by refusing four times the office of State Representative and by refusing in 1872 the nomination of vice governor - which in the meantime would have made him governor instead of Beveridge.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 28, 1871.

GERMAN

[SALARY REDUCTIONS VOLUNTARILY
IMPOSED]



In yesterday's meeting of the Police Commissioners something amazing happened, something which is without precedent in the annals of American officialdom. The only German among the three commissioners, moved to send a petition to the Legislature in Springfield to reduce the annual salary of each commissioner from \$3000 to \$500.

As explanation for this motion, Mr. Jacob Rehm pointed to the extremely urgent necessity of reducing the expenses of city and county, and to the fact, that the Police commissioners if they don't want to loaf idly around in the offices, could not possibly be occupied there for more than a few hours a day (because of the management lying in the hands of the Superintendent). These short hours of work, however, would be paid sufficiently with \$500; at least he would be willing to do it for that much. In that way the city could save \$7,500 annually from the commissioners. Enough to rebuild a police station...At any rate, no law could force an official to accept a higher salary than he thought sufficient.

So the German commissioner believed. The American, M. Talcott, opined that \$500 would really be too little. To indemnify the commissioners for their time a salary of \$1,200 would not be too high. However, he would not insist but gladly be satisfied with as little as Mr. Rehm.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 28, 1871

GERMAN

A most vehement protest against the motion, however, came from the third Commissioner, the Irishman, Mark Sheridan. This nobleman, who was elected two years ago as a representative of the virtuous, trough-licking party, (Peoples' Party) whined miserably about the sacrifice expected from him. He had, so he insisted, given up all his other business activities in order to dedicate himself entirely to the service of the fatherland. His whole time, his most zealous industry, was going, so he said, into his office, and he, for his part, could not do it cheaper than for \$3,000.

But nothing he said availed. The American joined the German at the vote and the noble Irishman was swamped.

The Legislature at Springfield will be making eyes!...What should it do? Refuse to consider the motion?.....

Is the example of the Police Commissioners going to be imitated? Are our County Clerks, our Clerks of the Superior Court, our Sheriffs, going to move to have their salaries cut to one sixth? Alas, it is to be feared that we will have to wait for that a long time....

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

REPUBLICAN TICKET
Election Tuesday, November 2, 1869.

County Offices

Judge of Superior Court.....	Honorable Joseph Geary
Clerk of Superior Court.....	C. J. Thomas
County Judge.....	J. C. Knickerbocker
County Clerk.....	Edward S. Salomon
County Treasurer.....	Charles H. Ham
Superintendent of Schools.....	O. W. Herrick
County Surveyor.....	Alexander Wolcott
Police Commissioner of South Side.....	Captain M. C. Hickey
Justice of the Peace.....	P. C. Feeney
Delegates to Constitutional Convention, 59th District.....	Joseph Medill
	J. B. Bradwell
	L. L. Bond

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

60th District.....	S. H. McRae
	J. L. Stark
61st District.....	J. Y. Scammon
	General J. L. Thompson

City Ticket

Mayor.....	George W. Gage
Treasurer.....	W. F. Wentworth
Collector.....	George von Hollen
Attorney.....	Ira W. Buell
Clerk of Police Court.....	Henry Spears

Town Tickets

North Chicago

Supervisor.....	H. A. Hoffmann
Assistant Supervisor.....	Friedrich Heinze
Collector.....	Fritz Metzke

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Clerk.....Charles West

West Chicago

Supervisor.....Joseph Wilde

Assistant Supervisor.....Charles Lodding

Collector.....J. N. Draffin

Clerk.....T. J. Corse

South Chicago

Supervisor.....John Summerfield

Assistant Supervisor.....Michal Schmitz

Collector.....W. G. Ogle

Clerk.....Otto Bluhm

Ward Nominations

Alderman.....Charles D. Peacock

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Supervisor.....William H. Fuller
Constable.....R. H. Wallace

Second Ward

Alderman.....Arthur Dixon
Supervisor.....Leopold Mayer
Constable.....G. A. Hartmann

Third Ward

Alderman.....D. Vaughan
Supervisor.....S. D. Phelps
Constable.....Seville Stott

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Fourth Ward

Alderman.....	George Clough
Supervisor.....	C. J. Whitehead
Constable.....	Jacob S. Pollack.

Fifth Ward

Aldermen.....	William C. Richardson
	Aron (sic) Gibbs.
Supervisor.....	L. Gotthardt
Constable.....	C. McLane

Sixth Ward

Alderman.....	
Supervisor.....	
Constable.....	John Holderness.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Seventh Ward

Aldermen.....W. Metzger, T. Tegtmeier
Supervisor.....John Pfeiffer
Constable.....M. Seiferth

Eight Ward

Alderman.....Isaac Wentworth
Supervisor.....John Gillepsie
Constable.....Christ Gensche
Fred Wagenfuehr

Ninth Ward

Aldermen.....William Frazer
G. Parent

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Supervisor.....
Constable.....

Tenth Ward

Alderman.....Alfred G. Law
Supervisor.....Fred Boehrner
Constable.....

Eleventh Ward

Alderman.....J. K. Holden
Supervisor.....T. T. Verdier
Constable.....A.A. Loebelmann

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Twelfth Ward

Alderman.....C. Lippe
Supervisor.....Joseph Harris
Constable.....A. Lawrence

Thirteenth Ward

Alderman.....J. L. Campbell
Supervisor.....J. K. Thompson
Constable.....W. R. Crumpton

Fourteenth Ward

Alderman.....Jacob Greenbaum
Supervisor.....S. Oliver
Constable.....P. Scanlin

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Fifteenth Ward

Alderman.....S. J. McGrath
Supervisor.....Jacob Ehrhardt
Constable.....Jacob Deutsch

Sixteenth Ward

Alderman.....Moses Hooke
Supervisor.....Charles West
Constable.....Henry Versemann

Seventeenth Ward

Alderman.....Louis Schaffner
Supervisor.....C. Albert
Constable.....Charles Hoeyel

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 21, 1869.

Eighteenth Ward

Alderman.....Thomas Connon
Supervisor.....Jacob Enders
Constable.....Peter Swanson

Nineteenth Ward

Alderman.....William M. Clark
Supervisor.....Julius Kuehrt
Constable.....D. S. McLane

Twentieth Ward

Alderman.....Philipp A. Hoyne
Supervisor.....Henry Lampner
Constable.....Friedrich Zitt

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

YESTERDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTION

Following is the result of the Republican primary election which was held yesterday:

First Ward: Jacob Beiersdorf, George W. Fritz, Peter Regitz, Nimrod Walz, Delegates; [Translator's note: Twelve other names are omitted.] Joshua Knickerbacker, Alderman; George Hartmann, Constable.

Second Ward: August Neuhaus, Christian Schell, Johann Schroeder, Karl H. Ham, Delegates; [Translator's note: Eleven other names are omitted.] Arthur Dixon, Alderman; Charles McLane, Constable.

Third Ward: Joseph Pollock, Karl Rose, Philipp Becker, Delegates; [Translator's note: Twelve other names are omitted.] Karl Wicker, Alderman; Sayville Scott,

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

Constable.

Fourth Ward: Conrad Seipp, C. Wahl, Delegates; Translator's note: Nine other names are omitted. / Sam McCoy, Alderman; W. C. Hendricks, Constable.

Fifth Ward: William Hausen, Paskal Schneider, Christ Eigenmann, Delegates; Translator's note: Two other names are omitted. John Raber, Alderman; Peter Murphy, Constable.

Sixth Ward: William Blanke, William Ruehl, Fred Haertig, Delegates; Translator's note: Three other names are omitted. / Friedrich Burkhardt, Alderman; A. B. Chladeck, Constable.

Seventh Ward: Albert Kubeck, Christ Techtmeyer, John Schenk, Delegates; Translator's note: Six other names are omitted. / John McAllister, Alderman; William Zschokke, Constable.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

Eighth Ward: Fred Maas, N. Schneider, Jacob Link, Delegates; Translator's note: Two other names are omitted. Isaac Wentworth, Alderman; Fred Haucke, Constable.

Ninth Ward: William Schade, Delegate; Translator's note: Fourteen other names are omitted. W. R. Carpenter, Alderman; Cyrus Keeler, Constable.

Tenth Ward: Andrew Wemple, Otto Dehling, U. Lochbieler, Delegates; Translator's note: Nine other names are omitted. Edmund Bixby, Alderman; Joel Lull, Constable.

Eleventh Ward: Henry Ackhoff, Edward S. Salomon, Charles Muenzer, H. Gade, Delegates; Translator's note: Seven other names are omitted. S. J. Russel, Alderman; G. Stirling, Constable.

Twelfth Ward: August Steinhaus, Fred Yoltz, Henry Schroeder, Clement Hirsch, Louis Schultze, Delegates; Translator's note: Two other names are omitted.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1867.

O. W. Potter, Alderman; Fred Zschokke, Constable.

Thirteenth Ward: Conrad Yoltz, Gustave Fischer, K. G. Schmidt, Delegates;
[Translator's note: Three other names are omitted.] George T. Beebe,
Alderman; Nicholas Dries, Constable.

Fourteenth Ward: Christian Paesch, Johann Batten, John Laubmann, Henry
Schlottinger, John Hettinger, Charles Goebel, A. L. Berger, E. Albert, F. C.
Gerbing, Delegates; Philipp Steinmueller, Alderman; Karl Hahn, Constable.

Fifteenth Ward: Joseph Huhn, Jacob Enders, Peter Memel, Delegates;
[Translator's note: Eight other names are omitted.] Fred Buchanan, Alderman;
Philip Paul, Constable.

Sixteenth Ward: George Oertel, Adam Baierle, Fred Metzke, H. Kaufmann, G. A.
Busse, Delegates; [Translator's note: Twelve other names are omitted.] D. H.
Lincoln, Alderman; Christ Gragen, Constable.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1863.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CITY COUNCIL

Alderman Woodman presented an order for four hundred dollars in favor of Charles S. Perry for special services rendered as health officer during the past eight months. The order was unanimously approved.

On recommendation of Alderman Comisky the Council reviewed the report on the election held April 21, 1863. It appeared that the following persons were elected to office.....

.....

Translator's note: The next paragraph of this article contains a detailed report on the election. In the next paragraph a summary report is given, and I shall select from it the names of Americans of German descent.

Friedrich Mehring, Collector, for two years; John Schank, Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, for two years; Constantin Kann, Alderman of the Fifth

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 29, 1863.

Ward, for two years; George Himrod, Alderman of the Tenth Ward, for two years; Christ Cusselmann, Alderman of the Twelfth Ward, for one year; David Aleckner, Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, for one year; George von Hollen, Alderman of the Eleventh Ward, for two years; Valentin Ruh, Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, for two years; Anton Hottinger, Alderman of the Fourteenth Ward, for one year; Henry Gymer, Constable of the Second Ward, for one year; M. Flemming, Constable of the Sixth Ward, for one year; Louis Herbst, Constable of the Twelfth Ward, for one year; John Hettinger, Constable of the Fourteenth Ward, for one year.

Adjournment followed

A. J. Marble, Clerk.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1862.

LORENZO BRENTANO

(Editorial)

After a bitterly fought campaign, Mr. Lorenzo Brentano, publisher and editor of this newspaper, was elected state representative from the 61st district of the state of Illinois by a large majority.

The principles which Mr. Brentano and his friends advocated during this campaign, and which they will always support are: suppression of the Slave Rebellion, the abolition of slavery, the enactment of state laws in Illinois for the protection of laborers, especially of those German workers, farmers, and merchants who recently immigrated to the United States and are not yet acquainted with American conditions, against capitalists and real-estate speculators.

If this program can be carried out, gigantic progress will have been made in

WFO (111.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1862.

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I H the public life and moral consciousness of the Republic. For the first
IV time in the history of the United States the people have indicated by
their vote that they are in favor of abolition--for unconditional, absolute abolition which will set five million slaves at liberty, educate them to the status of free men, and thoroughly reorganize the political and private affairs of the Republic on the basis of the "inalienable rights" proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson.

Through the results of this election, Chicago, which is the great metropolis of the Northwest, and which is making astonishingly rapid strides towards becoming one of the great cities of the world, has set a laudable example for the rest of the people of the country. And it is with great pride that we emphasize the fact that the quiet, patriotic, ambitious, and liberty loving German laborers of Chicago, and the German farmers who live in the vicinity of Chicago, have made the greatest contribution to the victory of the noble cause.

WPA (ILL.) PP01.30275

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GERMAN

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III D

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1862.

I G

I H The humane spirit of Germans is asserting its influence more and more
IV in America; it was this spirit that set forth the real ideals and the
moral issue of this terrible Civil War; and this spirit will see to it
that the principle of abolition, abolition that really liberates and educates
unto freedom, prevails everywhere--in the National Assembly, as well as in
the legislatures for the states--as it now prevails on the battlefields, where
Germans are now aquitting themselves nobly and attaining great honor.

However, while this German spirit has its advocates and champions on all battle-
fields--Sigel, Frederick Hecker, Mersch, Schwartz, Brigadier General Peter
Joseph Osterhaus, Willich, Schurz, and others--it was only scantily represented
in the legislative bodies of the Republic.

This fault has been partly remedied in the great and powerful state of Illinois
through yesterday's election. Mr. Brentano will defend the great principles of
justice and freedom in the Illinois General Assembly with the same parliamentary
and legal ability that he displayed when the people of Manheim elected him to

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III D

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1862.

I G

I H be their representative in the Parliament of Baden and when he defended
IV Struve, Blind, Fickler, and others who were accused of political crimes,
in the Court at Freiburg.

Brentano will make the German name famous in Illinois and beyond its borders,
just as Mr. Gustav Koerner, who is now Ambassador to the Spanish Court at Madrid,
did while serving as President of the Illinois Senate.

The election of Mr. Brentano is of special importance to Germans, local and
abroad, because he will protect their interests, first of all, of course, he
will look to the welfare of the Germans of Illinois, the Prairie State where
German immigrants have found a great field to develop their many talents and
abilities.

.....[Translator's note: The next paragraph which undoubtedly stated in what
respect Mr. Bretano's election was important for Germans in Europe, has been
clipped out of the paper.]

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III D

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 6, 1862.

I G

I H We hold that it is our duty, a duty of gratitude and honor, to co-operate
IV diligently and indefatigably in the restoration and regeneration of the
American Republic, whether it be on the battlefield, in the pressroom,
or in the legislative assembly. And by doing their duty to their country,
Germans believe they are doing their duty to their native country, Germany, the
future of which depends entirely upon the outcome of the American War, which
is being waged about the greatest gifts which can be bestowed upon man--
democracy: rule by the people. [Translator's note: Verbatim. The author
does not state in what respect the outcome of the Civil War would affect the
political status of Germans in Germany.]

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F. Politics

6. Graft and
Corruption

Abendpost, June 8, 1935.

SWEITZER'S DISMISSAL

(Editorial)

The removal of Robert M. Sweitzer from the position of county treasurer has given rise to all kinds of wild rumors. The public is apparently not inclined to accept the reasons for his dismissal given by the county board. It can hardly be denied that the county board acted in accordance with the letter of the law. It removed a man from an elective county office because he had been guilty of irregularities in a previous office. This does not imply that Sweitzer did not administer his office as county treasurer in a manner beyond suspicion; but the county board seems to have taken the view that Sweitzer, because of the irregularities he committed as county clerk, is disqualified for any public office.

The county board turned to the state's authority for a decision. According to the latter, the county board had the right to depose Sweitzer. But the

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public thinks that many other things are behind the affair than are seen on the surface. Actions of this kind are, as a rule, blamed on political wars within the party, and a similar suspicion was heard in the Sweitzer case. But it stands upon weak ground.

First of all, Sweitzer's successor in the office as county clerk, Michael Flynn, was responsible for the funds. If he had not uncovered the deficit, he would have been blamed for the deficit himself, and no one would expect that of him. It has been argued that he should have been a little more considerate, and given Sweitzer a little more time. Whether this is justified remains to be seen. Second, it is not customary in politics for a group of politicians to get rid of a fellow politician in such a manner. There certainly are many politicians who would gladly strangle a fellow party man. But before the public they appear as friends and brothers, in the interest of the party.

When all is said and done, the Sweitzer affair has become quite a scandal.

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The large masses of the voters know only that a large sum of money is missing, and this circumstance is going to cost the party many votes at the next election. Yet it is possible that, in the action of the county board, there were motives at work that are still unknown to the public. The public will, perhaps, soon find out what happened behind the scenes, for it seems that Sweitzer is not willing to accept his removal without a struggle. The moment he decides to relieve his feelings, the whole truth will come to light.

It cannot be denied that similar irregularities have frequently occurred in political offices, above all in our good city of Chicago. But, in the majority of instances, the culprits were clever enough not to be caught. According to the figures of the county board, there are more than four hundred thousand dollars missing from the funds. That is a large sum of money. What became of the money? It is known that Sweitzer was very trusting and generous. The public has a right to expect that the affair will be fully and wholly clarified, for it was said that Sweitzer helped many a party man with campaign contributions. These things must come out, if need be, through a court trial,

Abendpost, Dec. 31, 1934.

CONSPIRACIES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT

(Editorial)



The report comes from Washington that the grand jury will be requested to investigate accusations against employees of the War Department. It is asserted that the high authorities of the Federal Government are inaccessible to political influences or to corruption. That this is, unfortunately, not the case has often been proved. Most people still remember the great oil scandal under President Harding in which former Secretary of the Interior Albert A. Fall played a very sorry role. Investigations by a Congressional Committee also brought to light the fact that irregularities occurred in the Postal Department during Hoover's Administration. At least, when contracts were awarded to steamship companies for carrying the mail, things occurred which can be explained only as the result of corrupt influences.

That the corruption extends even to the army is for most Americans a painful



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disclosure. Some time ago the House Committee on Military Affairs demanded the dismissal of Benjamin D. Faulois, who is at the head of military aviation. Secretary of War Dern has so far declined to dismiss Faulois, however. Here is a situation in which both sides are in the right. No one can doubt that Faulois made statements before the Committee which were objectively false. All signs point to the fact, however, that Faulois did not make false statements intentionally, but that he himself was not correctly informed.

Faulois also assured the Post Office Department that the army fliers could take over the transportation of airmail without any trouble, although it was afterwards revealed that they were not in a position to do so. Therefore Faulois made a serious and fatal mistake, but his personal honesty cannot be doubted. It is easy to understand why the Secretary of War is against punishing an officer whose record is good otherwise, by summarily dismissing him for a thing of this sort. It cannot be said, however, that the Administration is trying to find a scapegoat for the many accidents which occurred when army fliers carried the mail. The Administration and the proper

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Congressional Committee have a right to establish who is responsible in this case.

The Committee has also ascertained that bribes have actually been paid to officials of the War Department. Against these officers legal action will be instituted. The action of the investigating committee will meet with approval and recognition from the whole nation. It is perhaps impossible to keep any organization clear of sordid elements. But when irregularities come to light it is the duty of the proper authorities to deal severely with the culprits. It is difficult, with our political system, to keep the Government clear of political influences. But when it goes so far that officers who hold responsible positions in the War Department accept presents from contractors, then it is a situation which cannot be endured. The Government can restore the people's confidence only if it takes prompt and severe measures against the corrupt officials.



Abendpost, Nov. 5, 1934.

RIGHT TO VOTE OR DUTY TO VOTE?

(Editorial)



It is a disgraceful fact that only a small fraction of those entitled to vote participate in the election. Most of those who actually vote are citizens who belong, directly or indirectly, to a party organization, or are indebted in some manner to these organizations. There are probably some independent voters who do their duty, but the overwhelming majority of these stay away from the polls. They do this from indolence or under the threadbare pretext that their vote would not change the results of the election. This is, of course, nonsense. If all these indifferent people took part in the election, their influence would be very noticeable. In a democratic state structure like that of the United States, every citizen should be compelled to vote. It should not be left up to the citizen, whether he is to vote or not, but the right to vote should also be an obligation.

It is regrettable that many of those entitled to vote, who keep away from the elections on principle, must be counted among the most alert intellectually, if



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one may judge from the criticism which they are in the habit of directing at the decisions or actions of organs of government elected by the people. They reserve the right to criticize, but refuse to vote and thus take the responsibility for their opposition. There can be no real democracy unless all citizens who are entitled to vote participate actively in the elections. If this does not happen the political bosses and their machines get the upper hand. Under these circumstances an independent candidate, no matter how qualified he is for the position he seeks, seldom comes off victorious in an election. Ordinarily a candidate has no prospect of being elected unless he has one of the two big party organizations behind him, and before he can gain their support, he must either have rendered great service to the party, or be content to become their vassal in the future.

That this is so must be attributed to the fact that those voters who do not belong to a party organization prefer to stay away from the elections. The parties reckon on this, and their calculations are usually correct. These absent votes might often turn the scale, if they were cast. Of those eligible to vote, only a part took the trouble to register; and even of those who did register, only a

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few appeared on election day to cast their votes. In times like the present, every citizen who has the welfare of his fellow countrymen at heart should consider it his duty, to cast his vote. Only if this is done can we speak of a government of the people. Nobody can improve his position by giving an excellent exposition of his views, or by abusing the Government and its administration, if he does this in a saloon. Let him express his views by the way he votes.

Many peoples have been deprived of the right to take part in national affairs because they did not know how to preserve this right and make wise use of it. This fate will overtake every people that does not guard its rights. A man who voluntarily renounces his right to vote is one of the gravediggers of democracy.



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Abendpost, Oct. 11, 1934.

BUYING OF VOTES

(Editorial)



Repeatedly Republican campaign speakers and party papers have bitterly complained that the present administration is buying votes on a large scale. They argue that the Administration supports the unemployed and their families, as well as other needy persons, in order to obtain their votes in the coming election. It is also asserted that the Democratic Administration had the same purpose when it pushed through large appropriations for other measures.

One might reply to these assertions with the question: "What is the Government to do with the needy? Should it simply let them starve?" This would naturally not be feasible. On the other hand, the support of the unemployed is not the affair of the Federal Government. According to our whole political philosophy, practice, and tradition, this matter should be left entirely to the local authorities. But, in the last analysis, this is worthless theorizing, for it is well known that neither the local nor, in many cases, the state ad-

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ministrations, are in a position to do this. Therefore, the Great White Father has to help out if the unemployed are not to perish.

Whether the allotment of relief money influences the recipients to vote for the party which is in power at that time, is a question which cannot be answered without further consideration. No evidence on the subject is available, and one would have just as much reason to answer the question in the negative as in the affirmative. But even if the answer had to be an unqualified yes, it still would not affect the situation very much. It would still remain true that the Administration could not let these people starve.

In an address over the radio John D. M. Hamilton, member of the Republican National Committee for Kansas, made particularly serious charges of this sort against the present Administration. He declares that the Democratic party has no monopoly upon the alleviation of human misery, because the last Republican Administration set aside three hundred million dollars for this purpose. The man from Kansas has obviously not thought the matter over very well, or he would have perceived that, at that time, one could have accused the Republican

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Administration of using the taxpayers' money to buy votes exactly as he now accuses the Democratic party. Hamilton also asserted that the Administration is building a huge political machine from the employees of the Relief organization, and for this reason is wasting the money which is at its disposal. That the management and distribution of this money leaves much to be desired must be freely admitted. This situation is completely unavoidable in a country where no organization for this purpose existed previously. But when the politician from the model state of Kansas declares that the present Administration is making fraudulent use of the money, spending it for party politics, he is making a strong statement, for which he still lacks proof.

In this connection, it should never be forgotten that the buying of votes in this country for political purposes has been carried on openly for many years. The president of Veterans of Foreign Wars, in a public speech in Baltimore, told how he and his comrades put the thumbscrew on the members of Congress, and forced them to vote for the bonus bill. They threatened to start a sharp campaign, in his district, against every Representative who failed to vote for

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the bill.

For this reason the overwhelming majority of the members voted for the bill, against their better judgment. They knew that their political future was at stake and, in order to assure themselves the favor of the veterans, they voted for a bill which would have cost the taxpayers two billion dollars if it had become a law. That was buying votes in the greatest measure conceivable. Giving support to bills for reasons like this has repeatedly occurred, and it is unavoidable in our system of parliamentary government. The Republican speakers show a startling lack of logic in fighting passionately for retention of a system one of the features of which is the legalized buying of votes. /

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MORE LIGHT ON RELIEF GRAFT

(Editorial)

The State's attorney of Cook County is finally going to permit a thorough investigation by the Grand Jury of the wholesale thievery which is said to have taken place in the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. The decision must have been very difficult for the State's attorney, for it took him long enough to make up his mind.

That something stank in the commission in charge of relief in Illinois has been an open secret ever since Attorney Peterson, originally entrusted with the prosecution of the relief grafters, offered his resignation to the arrogant gentlemen on the Relief Commission, and publicly declared that he could not continue, if the Commission put obstacles in the way of the prosecution.



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Recently, a legislative committee took up the whole matter but nobody will maintain that this investigation, which is now completed, brought to light any more than was already known. The legislators shrank from bringing this ill-smelling affair into the open. The executive secretary of the Commission, Wilfred Reynolds, stated quite openly that the Commission could not be exposed, while Chairman Dunham was of the opinion that only minor irregularities had occurred.

It was only after a local newspaper had started a vigorous campaign and printed evidence, that the authorities decided to take action, although for a considerable period of time accusations, some of which were serious, had been made against the Commission and its administration. The grand jury investigation will perhaps determine whether there is any basis in fact for these accusations. To have any great hopes of this would be foolish, however.

Each month the Illinois Relief Commission spends the trifling sum of nine million dollars for charitable purposes. The taxpayer, who has to provide



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this money, has the right, therefore, to demand that those who need relief actually get it, but that the Commission be, at the same time, as economical as possible. But what is actually happening? There are many complaints that there are inequalities in the distribution of relief; it seems that there are some who are especially favored, and others who are neglected. Just as many complaints are received about the arrogance of the relief officials, most of whom are trained case workers, who now feel called upon to give people--who once were well off, but who lost their fortune through no fault of their own--elementary advice on how they are to readjust their ruined existence.

These professional relief workers are the guards against whom people are rebelling, especially down state, where, in some counties, four relief officials per county once did the work which fourteen to sixteen are employed to do now. Executive Secretary Reynolds, spoke before the Commission of one of his own inventions, an ideal system for administering relief. If only a part of this



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ideal system consists of the above-mentioned increase in the number of officials, the taxpayer will be very grateful. On the other hand, the taxpayer will gladly welcome having more light shed on the way relief is administered in Illinois. He is curious to know how much of his tax-dollar is actually spent for relief, and how much is wasted.



Abendpost, Mar. 19, 1934.

WHO PAYS FOR CAMPAIGNS?

(Editorial)

Campaigns were formerly one of the few redeeming moments in the life of a democratically ruled community. There was music, there were parades and fireworks, and above everything else, there was beer. Any one who marched in the parade or even carried an artistically designed and illuminated banner inscribed: "Vote for Mike Flannigan, the People's Friend," could rest assured that he would not have to suffer with thirst that glorious evening. The beer was bought with money that came from taxpayers' pockets, but it was kind of the politicians to return part of the people's property in liquid refreshment.

This simple, primitive way of buying votes is no longer in vogue. Today a different method is used. Donating beer has been eliminated. However, votes cost a good deal more in our days. Congress furnished a remarkable example of vote-buying last week. As everybody knows, a congressional election will be held again in November, and since most of the present inmates of the Capitol have no objection to continuing their efforts in behalf of the people and to exhausting

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themselves in the service of the public, they will be candidates for re-election.

Campaigns cost money, and the first question that arises is, Where can the money be got? The nation's noblemen who sit in the Lower House of our august parliament have appropriated the goodly sum of \$2,200,000,000 which the Government is to distribute in the form of greenbacks among our war veterans. There is little prospect that the bill which provides for the distribution of that amount of money will be passed; but that is not important. The important matter is that the members of the House of Representatives will have shown their good will, and later on, in the campaign, they will be able to point to their good intentions. After this very promising beginning the gentlemen's appetite for campaign money grew.

So they decided simply to throw the Administration's economy measures, to which they had obligated themselves, into the wastebasket. Previously they had agreed to accept a reduction of fifteen per cent in their salaries. Now they have resolved to take back the noble sacrifice which they had placed on the altar of

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their country in the interest of economy. Their immediate aim is to grant to the employee of Uncle Sam a five per cent increase in pay, a second increase of like proportion on July 1, and a third increase later--if the condition of the federal finances permits.

Thus only five of the original fifteen per cent in salary reduction remains in force, and this remainder also is to be wiped out as soon as possible. Incidentally the members of Congress are also employees of the Federal Government. So they have granted themselves an immediate increase of five per cent and a further increase of like amount to begin July 1.

Should one ask them for what purpose they need the money, they would probably answer that there is an election in November, and they need the money for the campaign. Since Congress has 531 members, the aforementioned law will provide the tidy sum of \$531,000 for the campaign. Besides, it secures the good will of other federal employees, and that is by no means of small importance in an election.

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Now the House of Representatives had the authority to do what it did. However, it is unfortunate that the people must bear the expense; but our high officials have long ago weaned themselves of consideration for taxpayers. In reality former campaign methods--music, parades, fireworks, and free beer--were much nicer. Above all, they were much cheaper and much more effective.

Abendpost, Mar. 14, 1934.

MOE ROSENBERG'S ESTATE

(Editorial)

Moe Rosenberg, former boss of the Twenty-fourth Ward, who died a few months ago, has left his friends in both parties a very disagreeable inheritance. The Revenue Department thought that Rosenberg had committed tax frauds on a large scale. When he found that his situation was none too good, he went to Washington for the purpose of effecting a compromise with the proper authorities. The Attorney General, however, who had jurisdiction over the case, did not agree to Rosenberg's proposals but ordered that he be prosecuted in the Federal Court at Chicago. The case never came to trial because Rosenberg died in the meantime.

Now, however, a newspaper has gained possession of a copy of the statements that Rosenberg made in the office of the Attorney General. It has not yet been established how this record came into possession of the newspaper, and Attorney General Cummings has ordered that a rigid investigation of the matter

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be made. Rosenberg tried to justify himself by stating that a large part of the money which had been entered on his records as a profit was not really a profit but merely a disguised campaign contribution made by the Insull Companies and the American Telephone Company.

Rosenberg carried on a junk business. He claimed that the aforementioned corporations sold old iron and other metals to him at so low a price that he was able to realize an unusually large profit; but that this profit was not intended for him; that he merely acted as a mediator between the corporations and the politicians; that he passed the money on in the form of campaign contributions to politicians, especially to the leaders of the large local political organizations, and to members of the State legislature and of the city council, upon whose good will the companies were dependent; and that he had disbursed about half a million dollars in this manner in two years.

Of course, it is not yet certain whether or not Rosenberg's statements are true. Most of the politicians in question assert that they never received

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the contributions mentioned. Others admit that they received campaign contributions from Rosenberg but state that they were not nearly so large as he said. The corporations that allegedly made the contributions also declared that most of Rosenberg's statements are fantastic. They assert that they neither sold their old iron exclusively to Rosenberg nor sold to him at unusually low prices. They have offered in proof of their statements figures from their financial records; and it will not do to doubt these records. Thus it is by no means impossible that this scandal will peter out, just as did many other sensations that were dished up to the public.

Nevertheless, Rosenberg's statements, which were published in so sensational a manner, attracted much attention at first. It is difficult to understand this, since it has long been known that the so-called utilities have always been very liberal to politicians. It was common knowledge, for instance, that Samuel Insull, who was once the head of quite a number of utility companies, tried to purchase a seat in Congress for his friend Frank L. Smith. Of course, such practices are not in conformity with the demands of clean,

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honest politics; but experience teaches that they have always been prevalent in our country.

In any event, the Rosenberg matter shows that our laws are very deficient with reference to campaign contributions. All candidates for a national office, that is, all candidates for the presidency, vice-presidency, and Congress, are forced by law to issue sworn statements relative to the sources and the amounts of their campaign funds, and it is an undeniable fact that this legal provision has done much to purify politics. However, this law does not apply to candidates for a State office or a municipal office, and it certainly is not necessary to prove that the lack of such a law is responsible for much corruption.

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1934.

A BIG WASHING IN WASHINGTON

(Editorial)

The American people are resigned to the fact that a certain amount of corruption is unavoidable in the administration of local affairs. It is actually unavoidable; it is the inevitable result of our political system which is founded on the erroneous assumption that all citizens are willing to serve their community honestly, unselfishly, and to the best of their ability. This system ignores human weaknesses, although it is generally well known that these weaknesses really exist. The French express this fact by the pun: "One does not serve it (the community), one uses it". [Translator's note: This quotation is translated verbatim. There is no English equivalent.]

However, it was generally believed that the Federal Government is free of graft and corruption at least in peacetimes; of course in war, irregularities cannot be overlooked, for various reasons. Now it is evident that large divisions of the Government are permeated by graft. Therefore, the most important and the

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most significant of all presidential orders is that which cancels air-mail contracts. The contractors who dealt with the Government had become accustomed to dealing with a go-between who had great personal and political influence with the proper authorities. It is not necessary to say that this system paved the way for graft and corruption. Now the contractors will have to become accustomed to dealing directly with the Government, without the mediation of influential politicians; and that is a step in the right direction.

Its prime importance lies in the fact that the administration is wont to give no consideration to the Democrats who are involved. This is evident from the severe measures adopted by President Roosevelt in dealing with corruption in the C.W.A. The President again proved that he is no respecter of persons when he consented to revealing the corruption in connection with the letting of army contracts, which involved some of his most ardent supporters. Reports from Washington indicate that charges will be filed this week, and all attempts to shield those under suspicion have been futile. That, too, is one of the new courses of procedure, and, verily, it is not the least important one.

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The Republicans, who constitute the opposition party at present, have not criticized the administration's relentless prosecution of grafters. However, there are still some among them who have not yet felt the trend of the new course, and who believe that they can still succeed by employing bold methods. **Senator** Arthur Robinson of Indiana, is one of these. He declared in the Senate that the administration had been prejudiced in its investigation of the air-mail contracts, and that the committee did not summon a certain air line because the latter had contributed, nothing toward the Democratic campaign. Senator Black immediately replied that he would summon this company, and would inquire regarding its contribution to the campaign, if Senator Robinson would name the company. Senator Robinson thereupon saw fit to change the subject.

One can understand the colossal stupidity of this representative of the people only when one considers his political background. He received his education in statesmanship during the dark age of Indiana's political history, when this state was ruled by the Ku Klux Klan and the Anti-Saloon League, in conjunction with a totally corrupt Republican administration. He was appointed senator by Governor Ed Jackson, who succeeded in evading prosecution on a charge of fraud by pleading that the time for filing criminal charges had elapsed. D. C. Stephensen, who

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was convicted of murder and has been confined to prison for many years, was the leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana.

No wonder a politician who has been brought up in such an unhealthy atmosphere cannot accustom himself to the pure air of the New Deal. It is regrettable that the Republicans did not dispose of this man long ago; for an honorable and intelligent opposition is always desirable under our political system; but that is out of the question, so long as the opposing party employs a man like Senator Robinson as its spokesman.

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STRIPPING THE CORPSE AT BANKRUPTCY
AND PUBLIC SALES

(Editorial)

The directors of the Chicago Bar Association have just published a report on their investigation of forced sales and bankruptcy sales, and the revelation will serve to rekindle public indignation over the theft of assets that is usually connected with these sales. Of course a majority of the public has known of this deplorable practice for some time, and the report contains no news in this respect. The only news contained in the report is the evidence that the Association claims to have gathered in the course of the investigation, and the announcement that the organization intends to take drastic measures against these thieves, without respect to person, unless they desist from their evil practices. The directors of the Bar Association, which has thoroughly investigated this dirty business for two years, openly charges that even several judges are involved. People have suspected this, also, and it is

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regrettable that the Bar Association spared these jurists who were chosen to be guardians of the law, and did not immediately brand them by publishing their names. The citizens elect judges to administer justice, not to make the citizens the victims of political exploitation.

The exploitation takes place when the judges have no time to devote to the details of each case because of the great number of bankruptcy and forced sales cases assigned to them, and appoint masters to do the investigating. As soon as the master in chancery has ascertained all the facts, he reports to the judge, who renders a verdict. Some judges are said to have appointed masters in chancery at the direction of politicians who intended thus to secure well-paying positions for certain members of their party. The report of the Bar Association lists a number of masters who received from eighteen to ninety-five thousand dollars in fees during the period from June to November, 1932. These fees, of course, are deducted from the proceeds of the forced sales or bankruptcy sales, before the parties bringing suit, that is, the creditors, receive anything. In many instances the fees are unduly large; and, in addition,

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some masters in chancery have dozens of cases in process at the same time. Large sums are realized in this manner, as is evident from the public lists.

The directors of the Bar Association have threatened to institute impeachment proceedings against the judges who participated in this exploitation of the public, and have declared their intention of bringing disbarment proceedings against all lawyers who are guilty of misconduct. It is very desirable that the Bar Association carry out its threat, and thus rid the public of some of these profiteers, who think they are protected by obsolete laws. The Association intends to ask the Legislature to change the respective provisions of the law that governs the appointment and the fees of masters in chancery, by abolishing fees and prescribing a regular salary for masters.

The proposed action of the Bar Association is commendable; but the organization should also take immediate steps to prosecute the judges against whom they have evidence and the lawyers who have shown that they are not worthy of the honor and respect of the public. The judges themselves should insist that the

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Bar Association publish the names of their colleagues who have displayed so little firmness over and against politicians; otherwise all the judges who deal with such cases will be under suspicion.

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Abendpost, Jan. 24, 1934.

VAIN ENDEAVORS

(Editorial)

The disclosures of graft and corruption in the Civil Works Administration are hardly surprising. However, it is surprising, even dumbfounding, that the originator of the Civil Works Administration, President Roosevelt, and the leader of this government agency, Harry Hopkins, so frankly admit the existence of graft and corruption. This frankness is something new. Formerly, most scandals of this kind (which have existed in every era of American history) were carefully concealed, and became public and were officially admitted only when they could no longer remain concealed.

People recall that the colossal vil swindle during the administration of Harding and Coolidge was revealed only after more or less clear hints of its existence had been made in the press and on the floor of Congress. One can easily understand that attempts were made in Washington to suppress the

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scandal when it developed that the two chief criminals, Sinclair and Doheny, had made large contributions to the Republican campaign:

President Roosevelt knows no consideration in this respect. He spares neither his party nor himself, and that is the only pleasant feature of this awkward affair. The people at least know that grafters are being called to account, as far as this is possible. However, the President is in a precarious situation, inasmuch as he cannot suddenly abolish the Civil Works Administration. Such a procedure would create great hardships for many individuals and communities. At best, he can only choose between two evils, and very likely he will be obliged to decide to continue the enterprise, despite the danger that more millions in graft will be involved.

He and his advisers could have foreseen this. The intentions and plans of the Administration were undoubtedly good and honest. However, he had to make use of local political organizations to carry out these plans, and it

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was inevitable that graft and corruption should have full sway under existing conditions. It is also inevitable that graft, corruption, and favoritism rule in local organizations. Even the best-governed cities are not exempt from it. That is a result of our political system.

This system necessitates a host of professional politicians, and it is absolutely unavoidable that unscrupulous persons who play politics for what there is in it gain admission to their ranks. It has always been so, and it will always be so. The officials in Washington should have known that, and should either have prescribed a different method for distributing the fund of the Civil Works Administration, or have given up the idea as such.

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NEPOTISM IN THE CAPITOL

(Editorial)

Since the Seventy-third Congress convened, the press, especially the Republican press, which considers it to be its duty to criticize the governing party whenever it can, is stressing the fact that our national representatives who receive a comparatively good salary for their strenuous work, are not satisfied with the amount of their salaries and expense allowances, but are diligently bent on obtaining spending money for their wives, sons, daughters, nieces, nephews, etc., at the expense of the government. They find opportunity to do so in their privilege to hire their own secretaries and clerks, for whose services the government allows them a certain sum of money each year. And now our senators and representatives are in the bad habit of using the greater part of the money to pay their wives or other relatives who act as official secretaries, and only a small part of it as salaries for clerks who do the work.

Of course, that is not right. It is wrong thus to give one's nearest relatives

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an unearned means of support, while the people who do the work which the relatives should do, must be content with the few crumbs that fall from their lords' tables. And it certainly cannot be justified when we consider that our representatives do not give some one of the millions of unemployed in our country an opportunity to earn the money appropriated for the purpose, but devote the funds to self-enrichment or to the benefit of members of their own families. Such relatives do not need financial aid as badly as do the thousands upon thousands of unemployed who are dependent upon public charity for existence. There may possibly be exceptions which justify employing relatives; but as a rule the relatives of our national representatives need not worry about their next meal, and the evil described should be removed whenever and wherever it is discovered.

However, the Republicans have no reason to put on airs as the Pharisee did, nor to cast sanctimonious glances upon the poor Democratic sinners. The Republicans have no reason to mislead the honorable citizens to the conclusion that they were never guilty of such offences; they have been committed for many years, no matter which party was in power. The Republicans were just as bad as the Democrats. In

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fact, the matter has nothing to do with a party as such. It is a bad habit that has developed into a right by habit--a little side-graft to which some of the people's representatives made claim. However, in view of the present economic conditions, it has grown to be a scandal which the members of Congress should eliminate immediately if they wish to be able to face their constituents; for in every congressional district there are people who are forced to be idle, and are able to fill the positions in question. Will one of our senators or representatives put his hand into this wasp nest?

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ELECTION FRAUDS

(Editorial)

Since receiving proof that many frauds had been perpetrated, County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki [Polish] has ordered a recount of the ballots which were cast on November 8. One cannot help but rejoice at the decision of the Judge, and we can only regret that more than a whole year will have elapsed before the recount can be made. Chicagoans are not learning for the first time that there is, and always has been, dishonesty in certain wards during elections. That's an old story. Occasionally, during the course of years, recounts have been made, but with few exceptions they have brought little to light. **That** is only natural. In the first place, it is not always possible to establish irrefutable evidence of error or the falsification of ballots after a long period of time, and then it is even more difficult to discover the perpetrator.

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Several election officials have been fined or imprisoned during the past years for committing or aiding in election frauds. They were convicted of their crimes. However, were they the only guilty ones, or did **part** of the guilt lie with those unscrupulous party leaders who make hell hot for the election officials who cannot "add up" a winning vote in their precincts "for the party"? As long as the parties themselves do not advocate absolutely honest principles in this respect, and reward only those in their midst who secure the most votes for the party, without regard to the method or means employed, and as long as they **permit** these officials to serve at the next election, because these "party workers" are so successful, then all well-intended efforts of the County Judge to render elections more honest will not avail much. As long as gangsters and ex-convicts are employed as election officials the public need not wonder that the results of elections are "corrected" by such jailbirds. Only those persons whose honesty and integrity is accepted beyond all doubt should be permitted to function as election officials. And then, objections to the results of elections should be made as soon as possible after the election, and should be investigated just as promptly, so that every opportunity

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to permit evidence to disappear will be blocked; for it is not new to find that great numbers of ballots vanish during recounts.

The ballot is the instrument with which the citizen of a democracy participates in the government of his country. If he is robbed of the ballot, or if it is given to one of the members of the opposing party, he is defrauded of his citizen's right, and democracy becomes a mere farce. The parties ought to have just as much interest in honest elections as an individual citizen has. If they have not, then they are dishonest and usurpatory; for they rob voters of the right of self-determination, and seek to maintain themselves in power, not in order to promote the welfare of the public, but to gain their own selfish ends. Judge Jarecki's independence and justice have won him an enviable reputation. We may rest assured that he will also bring these virtues to bear in this matter.

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THE WEST PARK SCANDAL

(Editorial)

Chicagoans should well remember the Sanitary District scandal, for it died down only a short time ago. They will be paying for the waste and extravagance of the members of that Sanitary Board for years to come. It seems that they have learned no lesson from the disclosure of those dishonest deeds, however, for they have not used caution with other officials who disburse money collected through taxes, nor prevented them from following the unscrupulous example of the Sanitary District grafters.

In its report to the Governor, the newly elected West Park Board proved that during the previous Board's term of office the latter was guilty of the offense of the Sanitary District Board--the former members of the West Park Board had squandered large amounts of the taxpayers' money. Contrary to law, they had placed hundreds and thousands of their party workers on their payroll, although

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there was no actual need for the services of these workers. As everyone knows, civil service laws decree that appointees of this kind may be hired only temporarily--for no more than sixty days; otherwise all existing vacancies must be filled by people who have passed civil service examinations. In order to simplify matters, the West Park Board held no examinations; thus it was easy to fill vacancies in newly created positions with job hunters or relatives--regardless of their eligibility. In this way, the parks which were intrusted to the care of the Board were allowed to go to rack and ruin.

The mismanagement, graft, and failure to obey the law have been so flagrant that the State's attorney has taken a hand in the matter, and he will endeavor to punish the guilty as they deserve--by sending them to jail or to the penitentiary. But is it not true that the citizens of Chicago are also responsible for permitting such conditions? Whenever a scandal of this kind is revealed the citizens become highly indignant; but why do they not pay attention to the character of the persons whom they place in responsible positions? They certainly know that certain of our politicians are corrupt to the bone, and that when one of them is elected to office he immediately begins to look upon that office as the

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"goose that must lay golden eggs". Why do so many of these politicians get rich so much more quickly than other persons? Is their pay the source of their wealth? Not a few of our citizens are familiar with the story of the development of many an influential but notorious politician.

Under present conditions no one need be surprised at occasional scandals. But the number of scandals would be considerably reduced if our citizens would keep their officers under closer scrutiny. Scandals are usually revealed through accident or political malice. The former Park Board hailed from the ranks of the Republicans; the present Board consists of Democrats. If a Republican Board had been successful in the recent election, then undoubtedly the inclination and haste to divulge the misconduct of the former Board would have been much less in evidence. This is not intended as an attempt to cast aspersions upon the Republican party. Indeed not! The Democrats have often followed the same principle. But the gullibility and indifference of the people who permit themselves to be mulcted by smooth politicians, and yet who continue to trust the latter with their hard-earned dollars, is indeed astonishing!

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CHICAGO'S PROBLEM

(Editorial)



Chicago is often regarded as the youngest of the world's metropolitan cities. The appellation is absolutely justified. A city acquiring three million inhabitants in less than a century is phenomenal. Only three more years and we shall witness the centennial celebration!

If history is at all reliable, then not since the dawn of humanity, has such a rapid growth been recorded. This intense development from a small settlement to a cosmopolitan city of colossal proportions is undoubtedly a source of pride to Chicagoans. But, on the other hand, this tremendous growth has had its less favorable consequences, and, if our inhabitants are introspective and honest, they must admit that this creation of theirs has not advanced in every respect - in its politics, for instance.

The citizens of Chicago were so preoccupied that they entrusted the management of their community to individuals who did not deserve the trust. Now their

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sins of omission entail serious consequences. All, or nearly all, of the local administrative departments are threatened with bankruptcy; they face an indebtedness of 270 million dollars. In this dire crisis the citizens find it necessary to intervene, since otherwise all our urban departments would be hopelessly disorganized.

The so-called Strawn Committee, consisting of prominent citizens, intends to come to the rescue. But first of all, it desires to ascertain what became of the money and for what purposes funds will be used in the future. It would have been more to the point, if the good inhabitants have displayed such concern in the past. But perhaps time was pressing; perhaps our people also lacked the understanding to perceive that it is inadvisable to entrust control of such a gigantic community to professional politicians who, in many instances, are incapable and unscrupulous.

The Strawn Committee intends to investigate the budget of the Drainage Commission. Accountants will be supplied without charge by large firms. The



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chiefs of the Drainage Commission consented to open their books to inspection, and offered to collaborate in providing an economical, efficient procedure and a suitable budget. Hitherto, the city administration has been very reticent in such matters. It was unwilling to expose its hand. But when confronted with an inexorable necessity, it changed its political dogma. City Comptroller George K. Schmidt desires to work honestly and aboveboard with the Strawn Committee, and similar declarations have been made by nearly all department heads. Mayor Thompson, however, still appears to harbor definite resentment against any "interference" in his own affairs by members of the public. At least his representative, Oscar Nelson, speaker of the City Council, permits that inference.

The County Commission has, of its own accord, initiated drastic reductions, and it appears that it may emerge from its financial dilemma without recourse to radical measures. The School Board, however, is threatened with an overwhelming crisis. Both of the aforesaid departments expressed no reluctance about showing their records and giving any desired information.

If the Committee works thoroughly and conscientiously, then our inhabitants will



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learn, for the first time, what the politicians have done with the public funds. That, in itself, is worth something. It would, however, be preferable, if the Committee were to extend its activities by adopting a plan for an all-embracing reorganization of the entire administration.

The rule over Chicago and Cook County presents about the most confusing picture imaginable. The city, the county, the Drainage Commission, the various parks, the school system are all independent bodies. Even the separation of city and county is senseless. Logically, the city should form a county of its own, and the other localities of Cook County that refuse to be annexed by Chicago could, of course, also organize a county. Does it not border on insanity that every park system has its separate directorate? That is foolish and results in systematic squandering.

Then there is the Drainage Commission. Its jurisdiction is definitely confined within the limits of Chicago. But a few square yards belonging to the district happen to lie beyond the boundary line of the city, and so politicians found it expedient to create a special administrative department. In reality, this drain-



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age district must be regarded as a genial product of politics, designed to raise the indebtedness structure to staggering heights, thereby providing new opportunities for graft. And on this point unassailable evidence is provided by the history of the Drainage Commission - a history replete, in recent years, with luscious scandals and profligate wastefulness.

Governor Alfred E. Smith, in his biography recently published in the Saturday Evening Post, gives an account of his difficult protracted fight as he attempted to reorganize the administration of New York State. Conditions in this Eastern state were similar indeed highly akin, to those existing in Chicago and Cook County. For years the Governor was involved in vehement controversy and confronted with obstinate resistance, before he finally succeeded in breaking down political barriers. Eventually he established a simple, controllable, economical, and faultlessly functioning system.

The Strawn Committee would establish an unforgettable memorial for our city and for Cook County, if it attains similar results here. It has that opportunity.



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Now the bread basket is at stake, and politicians are not averse to making far-reaching concessions.

After the citizens liberated them from their financial straight-jacket, they began to display pernicious intolerance to any suggestions and methods whereby a simple, practical, and economical administration could be obtained.



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THE GREAT DIFFICULTY

(Editorial)

As everyone knows, the financial condition of our city and county is deplorable. One might assume that our citizens and taxpayers would vent their feelings in howling and gnashing of teeth, but that is still reserved for the future. Of course, whenever our citizens congregate, there is talk of high taxes, the wasting of public money, and the pachydermal astuteness of certain public officials. But it is not difficult to detect a certain gloating over this political misfortune, whenever conversation reverts to the forensic efforts and the despair of the authorities as they try, by prestidigitation, to bewitch the empty coffers and produce golden cash once more. This smug satisfaction and intrinsic joy which



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manifests itself when viewing the plight of others, this strange perversity, acclaimed by some psychologists to be the true form of human enjoyment, must expand into a veritable orgy of unadulterated frenzy. This will prove true for the inhabitants of Cook County, irrespective of the ominous fact that the people must eventually pay for the damage.

But human beings are indifferent to the distant future, when the present offers so many pleasures.

And who might reproach the distressed, highly taxed citizens of Chicago, when the situation is reversed and their tormentors lie writhing in agony? No, this perverse elation is understandable, that exhilaration should not be dimmed. Who knows how long fate will decree this blissful condition to continue?

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Really, it is a fascinating picture to behold all the gentlemen of the tax-assessing and tax-spending fraternity of the administration branches and corporations, hurrying hither and yon, like ants when an ant-heap is kicked over and leveled. Now they argue about the question as to who must submit to the greatest budget reductions. Everyone seeks to shift that unfortunate burden to some other shoulder; after all, such a reduction is likely to curtail the power and prestige of the one affected. It reminds one of the ingenuous Tyrolean peasant who prayed to his guardian angel: "Oh, save my own house, and please let my neighbor's burn!"

And these are the exhortations of the numberless administrative chieftains in Chicago. Each invokes his own private and strictly personal saint not to diminish his cohorts but rather to diminish



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those of some neighboring department. Whether their zealous wishes will be realized does not entirely depend upon political patronage at least not at this time. For the most part, the necessity for these satellites will be the deciding factor. Even today the City Hall and the County Building are said to be adorned with numerous moons and stars which appear sporadically, and are fully satisfied when they receive their checks regularly and promptly.

Since all the higher-ups are intent upon filling the depleted tills either in a regular manner or even, if necessary, by mysterious subterfuges, Chicagoans will soon see a splendid, meteoric shower when a part of the dispensable boarders at the city and county crib are stricken from the rolls. As for the relevancy of the word "dispensable," one might encounter diverging opinions. Many a soul might be found among the discharged who



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did his full share and performed his duties honestly and honorably. His chief failing in this rule of nepotism consists in not having been a relative of the fifth or sixth remove, in which case he might have at least found a place as an absolutely essential precinct worker.

As sorrowful as this condition appears to all who considered themselves secure until the next election, it nevertheless has its favorable aspects.

Perhaps this experience will induce a few to refrain from seeking political offices in the future, and to concentrate on securing positions which in the long run are more lucrative.

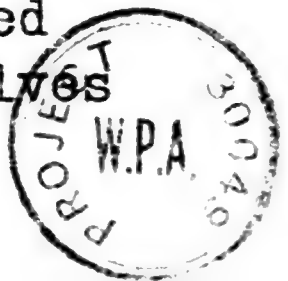


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The leading politicians, administration chiefs, etc., are not likely to arouse any considerable compassion because of their present dearth of capital. If they had been more frugal in former years, had given occasional thoughts to the bottom of that barrel which they drained so heedlessly, then their dilemma would be non-existent today. Verily, warnings were not lacking; they ignored them, obsessed with the belief that their financial resources were inexhaustible.

Now, as they face empty drawers, they are perplexed and know of no alternative other than to ask for additional funds to squander. But they will be disappointed. They must now drink their own concoction down to the last dregs.

The citizens will not move a finger to help them. Like the long departed Munchausen, the politicians must now grab their own hair to pull themselves



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out of the morass. The citizens will have to pay a stiff price for this **spectacle**, but it may possibly be a better investment than the millions which have slipped through the fingers of our politicians during the last years. After all, who knows!



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A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

(Editorial)

The proceedings and the end of the Granady trial were equally sensational. Frank J. Loesch, as representative of the state's attorney, asked to have the case nol-prossed, and Judge Joseph B. David, who originally desired such a procedure, changed his mind at the last moment, but nevertheless granted the request.

The jurors were asked for their opinion before the witnesses had given their final testimony--a rare procedure indeed--and the members of the In Coram Paribus realm declared that the accused, Police Lieutenant Carroll, was not guilty of the murder of Granady, the colored candidate for city alderman.

The trial was an unusual spectacle, even in Chicago where bizarre judicial



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actions are no singular occurrence. The judge denounced the witnesses testifying for the prosecution. He called them deliberate liars and declared repeatedly that if a verdict of guilty were forthcoming, he would bar it, since he did not give any credence whatsoever to the evidence. Special Prosecutor Loesch reproached the judge for his unseemly, insulting conduct.

Each daily session was fraught with one or more sensations of its own. The ranting of the tempestuous judge and of the no less irate state's attorney could be heard far beyond the confines of the courtroom. The jury, twelve men good and true, had to be repeatedly excluded, as judge and prosecutor became embroiled in bitter controversies.

The trial had barely ended, when the Chicago Bar Association resolved to



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investigate the affair. Judge David declared that any kind of an investigation would suit him. Instantly, rumors arose ascribing this inquiry to political enemies, iniquitous party politicians, who had a bone to pick with, and were inimical to, Judge David.

For the present at least, the final momentous incident revolves about Prosecutor pro tem Loesch's declaration. He avowed that the conclusion of this trial also marks his withdrawal as a public official from all cases where murderous and corrupt party politicians are involved.

These happenings and facts provide food for thought for our citizens. New conclusions, laboriously derived, are unnecessary here; it is merely a matter of reviving old impressions. Long ago, the war against the criminal, political element in Chicago was inaugurated with much ado and with a great fanfare. An infinite amount of litigation and prolonged investigation ensued. The citizens



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were fed with daily assurances that the sinister characters were smitten and were grovelling in the dust. Then came repeated promises that all guilty higher-ups would soon dangle, with gurgling throats, from the gruesome gallows.

What Happened? A few miscreants, not, however, the most infamous ones, were given lenient sentences. The outstanding crimes--the murder of Granady, the squandering of millions by various administrative bodies and persons who, to put it mildly, enjoyed the trust of the public and gained eminence thereby while wallowing in ill-gotten wealth--**went unpunished.**

The Granady trial presents a typical case of judicial procedure. The various incidents, the conduct of the chief personages are of little importance as a whole. The essential feature is the ending. Granady was shot in the presence of scores of witnesses on the street, but to this day the murderers are

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unknown. The deed is unavenged, and apparently is destined to remain so.

To forthwith ascribe these conditions to definite persons entrusted with apprehending crooks is not easily possible. Incontestable evidence is required. Besides, our corrupt politicians are too firmly entrenched and far too mighty to be routed in a day or two. But here was a starting point.

When one considers the events since the last election, insofar as they concern the state's attorney, then the fact is vividly brought out that real accomplishments have hardly been realized. This does not imply that the various so-called leaders in the fight against crime lacked genuine intentions or adequate enthusiasm. But thus far they have been unsuccessful in establishing their ideas on a practical basis. They could not clean out those dismal, turbulent areas, habitat of a useless fraternity



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which is not deterred by compunctions or by such inconsequential trifles as corpses, when money is at stake.



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THE BOESS CASE

(Editorial)

The Sklarek scandal in Berlin broadens in ever widening circles, and one cannot predict who will be involved in it. It is a sordid affair, not only for those who are directly concerned but the capital itself is adversely affected.



Although there have been several scandals in Germany, the people there are not quite accustomed to them. Scandals in Germany are not as common as here. Perhaps such matters are taken more seriously in Germany than here, - Chicago, for instance. Of late Chicago has been rich on scandals, and this is a fact which no one can deny. We have had a large variety of them in our city. It was here that our public, the taxpayers, became indignant when we lanced one of these sore spots. We hinted an investigation, and the state's attorney's office pretended to be quite willing to hail the culprits before the courts.

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But here this procedure represents a tortuous road, a veritably endless distance, and at best we drag a few scapegoats before the judge. And these accused men hardly know what it is all about, since they are only puppets.

The real culprits are seldom apprehended and as a result they are quite indifferent about the scandals arising about them and remain serenely in office.

Quite often public officials invite an investigation of their activities in order to clear themselves of suspicion. During the proceedings, they usually absent themselves from office and even resign until such a time as the affair is definitely settled.

The Mayor of Berlin did this, although it appears there is little probability that he was in any way involved.



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It is said that some relatives had derived profits in business deals with the Sklareks. But these are assertions which require proof.

Nevertheless, upon his return to Berlin, Mr. Boess immediately entered a suit against himself and resigned until the case is settled.

Now the truth can be ascertained, whether the city's leader is guilty of any infractions or whether the affair is just based on political machinations, as he and his supporters claim.

That his political adversaries will capitalize on the occasion is of course natural, even when it is more than likely that their assertions are based on false rumors or exaggerations, and at most the Mayor can only be reproached for his laxity in not having exercised sufficient control over his subordinates.

Such a supervision is just about impossible in a large city administration.



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Like our Mayor Thompson in Chicago, the Mayor of Berlin has to depend on his department heads. The difference between Berlin and Chicago is simply this: In Berlin investigations and disciplinary measures are in the order of the day, and even the suspected parties institute action against themselves, regardless of whether they are guilty or not. In Chicago, however, either nothing happens or the State's attorney's office is let free to interfere in the incident or to ignore it.

Usually the latter will be the case when political benefits demand it.

A number of German newspapers in mentioning the Sklarek affair allude to it as a "hog pen." If, perchance, they would have to write about our politicians in similar cases, then they will be at a loss to find a suitable headline. Obviously, it behooves them to be a little more frugal with their strong exclamations.



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BONDS AND OTHER PROPOSITIONS

(Editorial)

The judicial election is announced for next Tuesday. Simultaneously the voters must give their decision on a number of propositions and amendments. The latter appeared suddenly. The citizenry was not aware that they would appear on the ballot and this made it impossible to thoroughly scrutinize matters in the press. The propositions appear on the ballot under the following numbers: Two, seven, eight and nine.

With the exception of amendment number eight, they have been so worded as to be positively incomprehensible.

Proposition number two, for instance, may serve as an example:



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Shall the bill (accepted on June 24, 1929) entitled a bill to amend paragraph 25 of the law for the revision of a law affecting the counties, accepted and in force since March 21, 1874, in its amended form, be accepted in Cook County?

Naturally, an intelligent person cannot make sense out of it. It is, to put it mildly, an atrocious presumption to expect our citizenry to solve such conundrums and then request a vote to decide the factor.

In reality this proposition has no independent significance. It merely was put on the ballot as a compulsory measure to pave the way for number three.

This proposition asks for an appropriation of \$3,320,500 for viaducts



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in the county. By accepting it the debt limitation as provided by law, would be exceeded and, of course, that can only be done with the consent of the voters, i.e., they must vote for both measures.

The Abendpost leaves the matters to its readers whether they wish to vote for both measures or not. It is a well-known fact that wherever street-car lines and a railroad cross at the same ground level, accidents are bound to occur. In the course of the year viaducts must be built there and the sooner the better.

This newspaper warns its readers however, that the **financial** situation of the city, county, and drainage board is in a deplorable condition.

The overwhelming debt which rests on us, due to the miserable



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administrative management of the last few years, must be paid eventually and it behooves the citizens to consider if it is advisable to vote for an increased budget and the taxes which are entailed thereby.

The Abendpost has a similar opinion in regard to proposition Number One which asks for an appropriation of two and one-half million dollars for comfort stations and shelters, not to mention other improvements in the Forest Preserve District. The realization of such plans, is of course highly desirable, but the financial condition at present really makes it imperative that all these necessary improvements be postponed.



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Propositions four, five and six, are known as the Michael Faherty propositions, because he is particularly active in promoting their acceptance. We must add here that this gentleman is the head in the Department of Public Improvements. The three propositions require a capital outlay of eighteen million dollars. This money is to be used to reimburse property owners on North and South Ashland Avenue, Western Avenue, and North La Salle Street. In widening these streets, condemnation proceedings are necessary to obtain the required land, and this money is to pay the land owners for the loss of their land.

The money has already been promised to these people, that is, tentatively, there being no doubt that they are entitled to prompt payment. If they do not receive it, they will righteously regard it as a great injustice.



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On the other hand our present administration showed an utter lack of conscience in handling its entrusted funds, in that the probability existed that the money may eventually not be used for the purpose for which it was originally intended: That is the specific reason why the Abendpost does not consider itself in a position to make any definite suggestions to its readers.

Proposition number eight provides for a slight modification of the City Charter, that is, our local constitution. According to this new dictum, all candidates of the City Council who desire to withdraw their candidacy, must submit that request within thirty days prior to an election. Heretofore only twenty days were required. The Abendpost considers this a practical suggestion and we recommend



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that our readers vote for it.

But propositions seven and nine are unintelligible. It is claimed that number nine is intended to empower the corporation counsel to nominate or select attorneys to defend public employees in the courts, and the City treasurer shall be empowered to pay the fees of such defenders.

Through proposition number nine, the presiding judge in the Municipal Court shall be empowered, when necessary, to draft judges from other courts.

The Abendpost recommends that its reader decline this proposition. This newspaper does not declare that it is inherently wrong, but



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considers it to be highly improper that the City administration should offer suggestions and propositions to the voters which are not understandable.

The citizen at least should demand knowledge of what he is voting for, and if those authorities who are only interested in the acceptance of certain paragraphs find it convenient to resort to subterfuge then the citizens should not vote for such ordinances.

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THE PLIGHT OF THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION

(Editorial)

It is no new revelation that the city's Drainage Commission is in great financial difficulties. However, the Commission itself seems to have been, until recently, quite oblivious of its dilemma. That department did not concern itself in the past about the sources from which funds must be eventually obtained in order to comply with the Federal Government's demands for a sanitary sewage-disposal plant and in order to operate the plants already completed.

In order to procure funds in any form, it has been necessary since January 1 that the taxpayers and citizens agree on money appropriations through a referendum. The Drainage Commission is naturally opposed to this procedure, and has therefore made a plea to the State legislature to lift the existing restrictions. The Commission naturally expected consideration of its plea

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by the recently elected legislators, despite the fact that many of these were incumbents.

Furthermore, the plea as presented is audacious in its every aspect. The Commission announces its inability to fulfill agreements because of the lamentable lack of funds, and therefore requests to be permitted--in defiance of existing laws and without the consent of the voters--to make new loans, such loans being necessary if the sanitary sewage-disposal plant is to be constructed. However, no explanation or accounting is given in the bill for the empty safe, nor is it explained why no funds are now available. Moreover, the Drainage Commission did not make the slightest attempt at a plausible excuse for the criminal mismanagement prevalent up to the November election. Such detestable conduct in administrative affairs naturally provoked the voters, who decided against further appropriations for the sewage-disposal plant.

It cannot be denied that the present members of the Drainage Commission are

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vastly different from those who used millions of dollars of public money for political graft. Notwithstanding the fact that some new blood has been injected into the veins of the management--blood which we sincerely hope is less tainted--no complete change has been effected thus far, and only the future will prove whether the new element will predominate and will indefinitely control the Commission's actions. The citizens are, of course, skeptical and mistrustful, and any move on the part of the Drainage Commission to regain a free hand in money matters, will meet with strong opposition. . . .

The funds required for the erection of the sanitary sewage-disposal plant ordered by the Federal Government must be made available. It is hardly possible to retrieve the money which public officials have squandered, and thus taxpayers are obliged once more to supply funds for the structure in question. Proper measures for the control of expenditures, which would also guard against repetitions of misappropriations of public funds, must

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be taken. If this advice is not heeded, millions of dollars might again flow through channels having nothing to do with the present purpose... . However, debts incurred by the Drainage Commission should not be paid from funds which must now be raised. This question will be discussed later, when the persons guilty of spending public funds without any accounting shall be exposed. It may not be too late to recover some of the squandered money.

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ONE OF MANY CASES

(Editorial)

The cases are multiplying which prove that abuses exist in connection with parole legislation in the state of Illinois. These abuses threaten to become a country-wide scandal. The latest case is that of a convicted gangster by the name of Frank Dillon, who pleaded guilty of highway robbery and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a minimum of ten years.

What a penitentiary sentence for a minimum of ten years means, is shown by an examination of this case. On November 15, 1920, Dillon and another bandit were arrested, caught in the act. Twice bond was posted, twice the bonds were declared forfeited, and twice the forfeiture was rescinded. In such manner, with the usual postponements, the case dragged on until March 3, 1922. One day later Dillon was sentenced. He was sent to Joliet, but, three months later, his case came before the Supreme Court, so that he posted



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bond and was again a free man! Even the Supreme Court of the United States considered the case for a while but finally refused to interfere.

This did not prevent Dillon from continuing to enjoy his freedom, however. Somehow, he could not be caught and sent back to prison. When he was recently sought by the police he gave himself up voluntarily and jeerlingly presented a pardon from the Governor. Of a sentence carrying a minimum of ten years, which under the circumstances should have been a sentence for life, the man served all of three months, and then, while he was a fugitive from justice, wound up by being pardoned by the Governor. Like earlier scandals of a similar nature, this latest pardon of a dangerous and notorious criminal furnishes us with an astounding picture of the cool unconcern with which the board of paroles and pardons treats all views and concepts of justice. The man in the governor's chair, it seems, will sign a pardon for any criminal, without discrimination, if the latter is on the right side, i. e., can exert political pressure, or has friends who will exert it for him. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the number of crimes committed becomes almost infinite,



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that the courts are overcrowded, that police protection does not function, that efforts of the state's attorney bear an unfortunate likeness to those of the circus nag which runs round and round in a circle without ever arriving at a goal.

The cynical statement that Chicago could, with no effort at all, lose fifty per cent of its population if all who belonged in jail were actually sent there, does not seem to be wholly without foundation. In the light of recent events it would be wrong only because the Governor would set most of the prisoners free again, if, by some happy chance, such a house cleaning took place.

The situation is well-nigh hopeless. It has come to such a pass that the citizens are helpless in the face of such conditions.



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THE FIRST ACT

(Editorial)

The first act of the great scandal which excited not only Chicago, but the entire country as well, is now over. In order to understand the matter it is necessary to accept Judge Wilkerson's decision and the influences which governed it. The Judge's decision is apparently final and the public has no cause for criticism.

As Judge Wilkerson states, no proof has been given that Sheriff Hoffman accepted a bribe; but on the other hand, the judge is of the opinion that Hoffman was criminally neglectful of the duties of his office in the case of Druggan and Lake. The details of this negligence are set forth in the docket which contains ample and undeniable information. The kind of discipline which prevailed in that prison can be gathered from the freedom enjoyed by Terry Druggan, who, with the friendly assistance of the prison warden, dared

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to mistreat brutally a reporter who merely came to see whether the beer bootlegger was still in jail or whether he was far from the gray walls attending to his business and pursuing his pleasure.

That the whole prison system was scandalous, a cesspool of corruption, there is no doubt. And for this Sheriff Hoffman bears the responsibility, no matter how large or how small his guilt in the case of Druggan and Lake. This is in larger measure true of Captain Wesley Westbrook. It is inconceivable that this man who has served twenty-eight years as a policeman, enjoying an irreproachable reputation, could so grossly infringe upon his duties. He was scurrying about somewhere in the world, now in Illinois, now in some neighboring state, and all the while the supervision of the prison was left to his first assistant. When the latter happened to be away on some trip or other, the prison was left in charge of the second assistant, or the third or fourth, until finally it could no longer be determined who was actually responsible for the more serious happenings at the prison.

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Also, in regards to Captain Westbrook, Judge Wilkerson leaves open the question as to whether or not he accepted a bribe. The Judge takes the legally correct viewpoint that this question does not concern him directly. His aim is merely to establish whether the court's orders had been obeyed. In case they were not, then the men into whose custody the two prisoners were given are guilty of contempt of court. Whether or not they received bribes is not essential for evaluating the case from a technically legal standpoint. The judge leaves this phase of the affair to the grand jury and to the state's attorney.

On December 7, Judge Wilkerson will pass judgment on the other defendants. It seems that he wants to wait and see what the other state authorities are going to do in this case and to make his decisions accordingly. He also orders Franklin R. Percival, the dentist, to be brought before a grand jury. He is the one who did enough dental work for Terry Druggan to accomodate a whole regiment.

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And so this scandal comes to a close, for the time being at least. It proved once more that which actually needs no proof: that in this country there is graft and corruption aplenty. But it also proved that the grafters and corrupt officials can at any time be reached by the long arm of the law. It is only regrettable that the political friends of Druggan and Lake cannot be put in jail, for they, in the last analysis, are the real culprits. It is just as regrettable that the leaders of the Prohibition movement cannot be dispatched to prison along with Hoffman and Westbrook. They are the ones who enabled Prohibition to become a large and profitable business which plays into the hands of criminal elements. In the same manner they made it possible for corruption to expand to its present state.

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OUR CORRUPT SYSTEM

(Editorial)

Although the very wise man at the head of our city is unaware of the fact, the ratio of the number of crimes committed here in Chicago to the number of the city's inhabitants is all out of proportion to the corresponding ratio for any other city in the United States and probably in the entire world. That is to say, crimes are nowhere as frequently committed as they are in our midst.

But the policy of emulating the ostrich [i.e. the policy of self-delusion] has as yet never achieved any results. Whenever and wherever there is a stench, it is always wiser to search after its source and to take effective measures against its causes, rather than to pretend that there is no smell, thus playing the innocent angel. The evil is not thereby lessened; on the



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contrary, it very quickly becomes intolerable, and just as the danger of an explosion is always present when poisonous gases accumulate, a similar danger may well be slowly developing in the Chicago stinkpot, with consequences difficult to foresee. The gentlemen in the City Hall, whose "head colds" arising from political causes make them impervious to the foul gases that surround them, should not rely with too much assurance upon the inexhaustible patience of the public. The citizenry is in a mighty ferment, and under certain circumstances a very few drops may suffice to make the barrel run over.

The citizens spend millions every year to secure their persons and their property--with what success can be seen each day in the newspapers, filled largely with accounts of crimes and scandals that have occurred in the city during the preceding twenty-four hours. It is useless to look for a scapegoat for these shameless conditions. No one individual is solely responsible for them; the blame attaches to the political system, which is diseased with corruption.



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If all those entrusted by the citizenry with a public office and a public responsibility would put their whole heart and soul into the task of administering their trust solely in the interests of the entire community, then conditions like those which lend such sorry fame to our city would never be possible.

But fate would have it that many Chicago politicians are closely allied with all kinds of unholy elements, whose company they seek either because they are drawn by instinct in that direction or because they believe that the influence of these elements is indispensable for re-election. As long as men of this ilk are able to do whatever they want to in this city, the honest citizen must be satisfied if the vultures spare the lives and property of himself and his family, returning thanks each day to the Lord for not having been robbed, assaulted, or murdered.

Not all of our officials are corrupt, dishonest, and unscrupulous. Many of them undoubtedly have the welfare of their fellow citizens at heart, but under the existing circumstances it is only with the greatest difficulty that they



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can dissociate themselves from the corrupt influences of the others i.e., the unscrupulous politicians/; they must howl with the wolves if they want to retain their offices. [Translator's note: The expression "they must howl with the wolves" is a literal rendition of a German idiom whose equivalent is usually, but in this instance, somewhat inappropriately, given by "in Rome, they must do as the Romans do".] Only a few of them have the strength of character permanently to resist the sordid influence of their political friends. They i.e., the well-meaning but weak politicians, not the steadfast "few" mentioned in the previous sentence/ are likewise a part of the system and must "go along," whether they want to or not.

At times they may not even be aware that they are being shamelessly misused by their political associates. And if they do become aware of it they are smart enough, for reasons of self-interest, to keep their mouths shut and not compromise their friends, especially since in most cases they themselves would stand revealed either as accomplices or as fools. And of course no one would go that far; the burden of a common guilt is an effective deterrent.



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And, after all, what would the honest politician gain by exposing his political bedfellows? The gratitude of the public, of the citizenry? There is no more ungrateful creature on the face of the earth than the people in the aggregate. They [i.e., the people] may for a while look upon a deliverer in time of need as a great man and honor him accordingly; but their memories are exceedingly short, and they would very soon....fall on the necks of the very same demagogues and betrayers from whom they have just been delivered. The proverbial saying, "the world wants to be deceived," is likewise applicable to politics, especially Chicago politics.

The heads of the administrative departments make a daily practice of throwing sand by the handful into the eyes of the residents [of Chicago] while they themselves engage in self-adulation and laud one another to the skies. At the same time, they make speeches in which they tell their patient audience how they are wearing themselves out in behalf of the welfare of the citizens, to whom they also promise the moon. But only the most naive among them try to convince their

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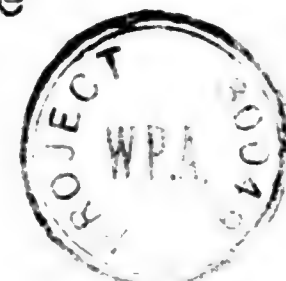
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listeners that corruption and crime are on the wane in our city; these men evidently regard Chicagoans as even dumber than the police assume.

As part of the "sand" that is thrown into the eyes of the citizens can be reckoned the sporadic raids that are carried out here and there. But these are mere show pieces, about which column after column is written next morning in the newspapers; they are simply products of the art of advertising, without any great intrinsic value. And even in these raids a person "in the know" can at times detect traces of venal political influence. Their very sporadic nature testifies to this; anyone who can look behind the scenes is led instinctively to ask the question: Why was the raid conducted at just this or that particular spot, whereas other places no less notorious for their illegal practices are, for some strange reason, unmolested? Suppression of gambling dens is primarily the business of the police. How does it happen, then, that the State's Attorney acts over the head of the police in this matter? It is the duty of the police to enforce observance of the laws--above all, to prevent crime--and, failing this, to apprehend the lawbreakers.



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They should be guided by the severity of the crime and not apply the same yardstick to all violations of the law. Serious crimes occur so frequently in Chicago that the police would have their hands full in administering deserved punishment to those guilty of these criminal acts. As long as the present disgraceful conditions continue in our city, this is their foremost duty, to which they should completely devote themselves, instead of occupying themselves with the enforcement of laws that fundamentally do not concern them at all or, at best, concern them only in the last resort, since special departments exist for that purpose. The citizens are not paying the police to go around snooping for forbidden liquor, but to prevent crime and to arrest and haul into court those who are guilty of criminal acts. Failure in this line of duty is not to be compensated for by all kinds of success in another.

But, after all, the police are only one of the departments over which the citizen, in his simple-mindedness, in his limited lay understanding, must shake his head. The sad failure of the administration of justice in the jurisdiction



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alloted to it is another circumstance which should provoke the citizen to serious thought regarding the corrupt political system which he permits to rule over him. To deny or to gloss over the failure of the police, of the courts, and of the prosecuting agencies is unworthy of an honest person who should know better or, at any rate, has every opportunity to become informed. Should he nonetheless close his eyes to this dereliction, he must resign himself to being judged by the conduct of his political friends.



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[PROTEST PROPOSED CITY ORDINANCE]

A few weeks ago the Chicago City Council was urged to approve an ordinance according to which the thirty-five city wards will be increased to fifty, each ward to be represented by one alderman instead of two. Thus we are to lose twenty aldermen. In addition, the Council itself will in the future appoint the mayor.

This ordinance, which was proposed and approved without much ado by the old party representatives in the Council, deprives the voters of not only twenty aldermen, as stated above, but also the right to elect a mayor. And neither William Hale Thompson, Republican, nor Robert Schweitzer, Democrat, nor their respective party managers, have voiced any objections, nor did the large English-language newspapers protest. The silence of the latter before election is absolute proof that they have all acted in concert to nullify the power and judgment which the people have exercised through the referendum.

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So we are to lose our right to vote for a mayor. It will then be easier for the great commercial interests known as "Big Business" to influence a majority of aldermen, because there will be twenty less to deal with. Consequently, unless the ordinance in question is reconsidered soon, our hands will be tied, politically speaking.

Although this is the true state of affairs, the old parties in Chicago still speak of democracy and liberty. A great number of American citizens of German descent are not informed on politics, but by no means are they too blind or apathetic to protest.

Not until John Fitzpatrick is elected mayor and brings his humanitarian qualities to bear, can relief be expected in the form of municipalization, as specified in his platform.

Charles Bechstein,
1835 Howe Street.

Abendpost, Feb. 20, 1919.

ELECTIONS AND VOTERS

(Editorial)

The April elections will be of great importance to the citizens of Chicago, for reasons which need not be discussed in this treatise. Hence every citizen should participate in the elections and not take the standpoint that his vote will have no effect on the result of the election anyway. It is just because many citizens were governed by that thought in the past that Chicago has reason to be dissatisfied with its self-rule for some years. It is true, the exercise of one's right to vote is not a legal duty; however, it is a moral obligation. Whoever is remiss in the use of his franchise has no right to complain about mismanagement, for through his own indifference he is an abettor.

There are three classes of voters: absolute partisans who always "go along" with their party; lukewarm partisans who, as a rule, "go along" with their

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party, but occasionally make a side leap or detour; and independents who adhere to no certain party and cast their ballot in favor of any candidate whom they deem fit for office. These independent voters constitute about twenty per cent of the electorate, and the whole election campaign centers about them and the lukewarm partisans, since these two classes of voters often decide the issue in places where parties are about equal in numbers.

Naturally the votes of the independents are sought most, because it is impossible to foresee how they will vote. They maintain their independence by remaining away from the primaries in which the candidates of the various parties are nominated. If they voted in the primaries they would indicate a preference for a certain party. But they pay a great price for their independence. For they forego their right to help choose a candidate. They content themselves with choosing between the parties at the election, without making use of their privilege to assist in the selection of the candidates of the party which receives their vote.

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There may be a difference of opinion in regard to the real value of primary elections. They were instituted in order to eliminate the nomination of candidates by party caucus. In these caucuses, which were meetings of party leaders, candidates were appointed by bosses. The public had no say in the matter. Very often the interests of the public were disregarded in these nomination conferences, and the chief object of instituting primaries was to remove this evil. There is, however, room for serious doubt in regard to the effectiveness of the measure. There are many who believe that primary elections have changed the old way of electing candidates but very little. They point to the fact that in reality party leaders still select candidates. It is true, other candidates have the right to seek nomination in the primaries, but the party organization exercises considerable influence upon its followers, and candidates who have the support of the organization usually have a better chance of winning in primary elections than "independent" aspirants. But it must not be forgotten that the institution of primaries has undoubtedly caused party leaders to be more careful in their choice of candidates, since an unpopular candidate would have but little prospect of being nominated.

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Another, much underrated danger in connection with primary elections lies in the possibility that members of a political party can bring about the nomination of an opposing party's candidate who has no prospects of success in the regular election, and thus pave the way to victory for their own candidate. To avoid this danger it has been ordained by law that a voter who has cast a ballot in favor of a candidate in a primary election may not vote for a candidate of another party in a primary until after two years. However at the regular election, thanks to the secret ballot, a voter may support any candidate he wishes to. It is evident that this primary law is of doubtful value, since a voter may change his place of residence at will, and in consequence many removals take place, especially in cities and densely populated sections, bringing many new voters to the polls at each primary.

There is no sure remedy against this abuse of the primary. The best known remedy is the participation in primaries by the entire electorate. Only if all voters participate in the primaries can the result correspond to the will

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of the people. Therefore, it is the duty of all eligible voters to take part, not only in the regular elections, but also in the primaries, and to register promptly, so that they will not be prevented from voting. To be independent, to be considered the deciding factor by a party, and to be coaxed and implored by the party, may cause a feeling of elation, but it should be considered more important fully to do one's duty.

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PUBLIC PRIVILEGES

(Editorial)

Years ago a Chicago alderman made the following remark concerning the value of public privileges and their transfer to private corporations: "Very seldom do communities realize the value of those privileges. Only after the capitalists have become millionaires by exploiting them, do the municipalities begin to see that the people have been robbed of a great revenue and have received services in turn, which they themselves could have performed cheaper and more efficiently; which indeed they should have done."

During the last twenty years the people of Chicago have had the opportunity to test for themselves how well-founded this statement is. We just want to mention the Ogden Gas Company, which managed to obtain its license by promising lower gas rates in competition with the People's Gas, Light, & Coke Company, but which, within a few years, consolidated with the latter, thus



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re-establishing the obnoxious monopoly. Then we have the Illinois Telephone And Tunnel Company, which offered to supply automatic telephone service one-third cheaper than the existing telephone company, but which showed such little interest in this service that it finally came to a standstill. Now the company manages a very lucrative freight service on rails in a tunnel eight to twelve feet high, originally and presumably built for telephone wires. Finally there is the Street Car Company which, after consolidation of the North - West-, and South-side Lines, obtained a license which contained the most generous concessions, promising, in turn, to keep the car-fare fixed at five cents for twenty miles. Now the company is asking for a fare of seven cents without giving up any of its privileges.

As the Waechter and Anzeiger reports, the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio has granted the Illuminating Company of Cleveland a net profit of eight per cent, and the property value of the company was not estimated at the price originally paid by the company, but at a price which took the prevailing higher prices for material into consideration. Accordingly,



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the net profit is considerably more than eight per cent.

"What immense fortunes the municipalities in this country are practically giving away by granting privileges to public utilities," remarks the above-mentioned paper, " can be seen from the fact that in the case quoted, Cleveland's loss amounted to not less than nineteen and one-half million dollars. If the Illuminating Company had been managed by the City of Cleveland, at a rate of profit of nine per cent, with compound interest, she would have become sole and debt-free owner of the establishment within fifteen years."

The lesson which the above should prove for Chicago is obvious, and should make an even more lasting impression when the further fact is considered that the streetcar fare in Cleveland will be reduced to three cents in the near future. The streetcars there, by the way, belong to the city and the handsome profits which result for the city treasury, with low fares and union wages, make a powerful argument against the campaign with which the



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press, biased aldermen, and street-car company lawyers try to fool Chicago's voters.

The license under which the streetcars are operating here expires within eight years. Nearly every obligation which the company entered into twelve years ago, it has fulfilled only reluctantly, or in part, or not at all, as the company itself has admitted. Regarding the reasons for these breaches of contract, opinions differ, but the fact itself is indisputable. It sufficiently explains the recent rejection of the traction ordinance sponsored by Fisher, Capitain, and Busby, with its exaggerated valuation of the streetcars and elevated lines, its thirty-year license, its increase of fares and the extra charge of two cents for transfers. In return for this, just as a thousand and one times before, the patrons had been promised "better transportation". And this in view of an admission by the city's traffic commission, that the corresponding regulations in the present ordinance, which are almost identically the same, either could not be enforced at all or only after a long and cumbersome fight in the courts.



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Now there is talk about a new ordinance, about a better deal with the street-car lines, about a better understanding of the public, etc. What a waste of effort! Chicago has learned that there is only one way to get rid of political machinations, of the State Utility Commission, of the country hicks in the Legislature and the aldermanic sceneshifters of the traction companies, namely, to let the city itself operate the streetcars. This is not only a probability within eight years, but, under the present ordinance, a certainty, provided the so-called traction fund is not diverted and is kept intact for its original purpose, the purchase of the street-car lines. Whether the city is to take over the management, too, may then be decided by the citizens. To those who fear that political influence could harm the service, let it be pointed out that the streetcar employees are united in one of the strongest unions and are not only capable but will be glad, at any time, to rap the knuckles of greedy political chisellers. The services which the streetcar companies are performing at the present time can hardly get any worse and, in the knowledge that their arrogant domination will come to an end as the present ordinance expires, the "straphangers" can say with the well-known



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character in the "Beggar Student":

"Go ahead, streetcar, show what you can do,
Let's see who's stronger, I or you."

[Translators' note: The last quotation is just a facetious version of a
line from some play].



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SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

(Editorial)

Only a few people know that there is an ordinance of the City of Chicago according to which the salaries of civil service employees cannot be attached or garnisheed to collect payment of a debt. A few days ago a landlord asked a legal adviser whether it was true, as his attorney had previously told him, that he could not attach the salary of a city employee who owed him money. The reply was that that was indeed the case; that there was such an ordinance, for the existence of which no plausible reasons could be advanced.

We must give our city employees due credit, however, and admit that there are only a few among them from whom a debt would have to be collected rather forcibly, but this is all the more reason for the majority of these employees to seize the opportunity and ask for a repeal of the measure. In the estimation of their fellow citizens, who are taxed to pay for their salaries, they



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are honor-bound to do this. They themselves would not want a favored officialdom with special privileges and, therefore, should not wait for the citizens to demand the repeal of the ordinance but rather should take action themselves against this offensive preference. If the few among them who intend to borrow and cheat by evading payment are removed, it will be rather a blessing for the city administration as well as for the citizenry.



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PROFITEERING AND ITS REMEDY

EDITORIAL



The present investigation of the alleged profiteering, ordered by the Senate, resulted in some rather unpleasant revelations, according to the report by the Federal Commission of Commerce submitted to the President. Unpleasant yes, because the report excludes any doubt that certain individuals, as well as corporations, took unjust advantage of our present predicament.

The Government and the people were, of course, in need of certain foods and materials, and those in a position to supply us with these commodities availed themselves of the opportunity to indulge in illegal profits. Such business tactics are contemptible even in normal times, but in time of War, it is nothing less than a crime. The fact that in some instances trick bookkeeping has been practiced in order to cover up the perversity of profiteering is proof that the guilty persons were well aware of the committed transgressions. Those

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who chose this shameful way of enriching themselves at the cost of the Nation should be adequately dealt with. Publicity of their transgressions seems no adequate punishment for the crime, because whoever has the audacity to try to enrich himself during the period of War at the cost of his fellow-men, is not the sensitive type. He would, at the most, only sneer at a scandal. His pocketbook contains his honor.

It is within the Government's power to recompense itself and also the fleeced people from the profiteer's unreasonable accumulation of wealth, and in addition it may provide a cure for the loathsome disease. Information about the incredibly high rate of profits taken by some of the war supply firms may be derived from several instances found in the report of the Commission of Commerce. Thus the United States Steel Corporation registered a 4.7 per cent profit on its invested capital in 1912, while in 1914, the profit rate dropped to 2.8 per cent, then in 1915, it rose to 5.2 per cent; in 1916, to 15.6 per cent, and in 1917, to 24.9 per cent. Thus the year 1917 yielded that company

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a profit of no less than four hundred seventy-eight million dollars. And even then, when income and excess profit taxes have already been deducted, the remaining two hundred forty-five million dollars is still a nice little sum to be divided among the shareholders of the company. However, this enormous profiteering by the said organization is moderate in comparison with other steel manufacturing corporations found to make a profit of between 40.03 per cent and 319.67 per cent. Armour, Swift, Morris, and Cudahy, meat packers of Chicago, averaged a profit of 16.8 per cent, 26.7 per cent, 18.6 per cent, and 18.7 per cent, respectively, during the year 1917, according to the report.

Similar conditions prevail in other branches of supply companies. A salmon conservation company in the West disclosed a sixty-two per cent profit in the past year. All these profiteers should be adequately dealt with, and their officials likewise, who receive enormous salaries and commissions, which corresponds, of course, with the illegally high profits. The commission reported an instance wherein the president of a metal corporation whose salary and

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commission equalled \$364,000 during the year 1917. . . .

Such conditions must be curbed by Congress. President Wilson did the proper thing when he addressed Congress on May 27 as follows: "We cannot reach the evil of profiteering either by appeal to the transgressor's conscience, nor through patriotic appeal, however, one infallible course is open to us, it is taxation." Yes, the removal of this evil is within the power of Congress.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1917.

Editorial

THE ERA OF LICENSES.

The President has decreed that many articles which have been imported will, in the future, be allowed to enter the United States only under a special Federal permit called a license. This restriction of the Freedom of commerce is necessary, because from neutral countries many articles were sent into the United States by merchants to the profit, or at least the benefit of German citizens. This sort of giving aid to the enemy had to cease. The quickest way to stop it was to stop all imports but that course would injure American industry. For this reason, the familiar expedient known as the license system was resorted to. When every government official is scrupulously honest, unapproachable and exceptionally alert, then the license system approaches perfection. But it is so in theory only. In practice it is far from perfect. All men are not honest. Interpretation of regulations differ. The official who investigates the statements or conduct of the licenses, uses his own individual judgment. That may be influenced by events or premises not in



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1917.

harmony with a strict compliance with the rules, and regulations of the Government. It is self evident that a system open to so many defects is not perfect. It is a compromise between the policy of free trade and that of absolute embargo. This compromise arrangement now covers our exports as well as our imports of many articles. It gives to our government (for the first time) very valuable information concerning our foreign trade, although merely incident. After peace is concluded the statistics now being prepared by our government will be of inestimable value to our exporters and importers. Thus the license system, notwithstanding all its faults, will prove a blessing.

But its present value will consist, mainly, in the stoppage of aid to the enemy. If Americans are purchasing articles in Mexico, South American or neutral European countries, they should, at least, inform our government whether or not the money gained by the transaction will belong to enemies or to friends of our nation. If the former, no license should be granted for the importation or exportation of such articles. Should an American industry suffer in consequence, thereof, then the leaders in that industry should



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1917.

discover other means of supplying the wants, and develop the resources of that industry, divorced from profits for our enemies. We cannot wage war with our right hand and give aid and comfort to the enemy through business done by our left hand, even if it be profitable to us as well as to the enemy.

Therefore the exportation and importation, under such a license system, should be carried on under the strict supervision, by honest officials, who have at heart the welfare of America and the attainment of an early peace. The proverbial "butcher, baker and candle stickmaker" are all doing business under Federal licenses. So are hundreds of other trades. Even newspapers, which are partly business and partly literary concerns, must take out licenses. The long list of industries which are now "licensed" is steadily increasing. We have entered an era of licenses. And where will it stop? At present we hear few complaints. The body is just born and the public is in attendance mentally, measuring it and reserving judgment. Will the graft microbe flourish in it? Will the "influence" bug buzz around and still the voice of duty? Will the license system soon be no more than a formality, or will it continue to grant



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Dec. 3, 1917.

to the deserving real "badges of honor" as was primarily intended? It remains the duty of those, who have to apply the license rules and issue permits, to be unbiased, honest, incorruptible, efficient and alert, in order that every license granted shall remain a testimonial of merit.

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Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

CARTER H. HARRISON AS MAYOR
Selfish Politics His Only Motive

A few years ago, when Mayor Harrison opposed the late Sheriff Barrett for control of the local party organization and occasionally denounced the rule of political "bosses", a smartalecky newspaper reporter asked him: "But don't you yourself try to become the boss of the Democratic party organization in the county?" "Oh no," replied Mr. Harrison, "there are 'bosses' and 'leaders'; my only ambition is to be the leader of my party in public affairs." After more than a decade has passed, this question seems well justified: Has Harrison ever been a leader in the sense he applied to that term?

Take the street car problem, for instance, which to solve he always had the same "patent medicine" handy while the election campaign was on, and always the same promises! Doesn't it sound ironical, if he begins his annual

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Abendpost, Feb. 19, 1915.

report to the City Council for the period from May 1, 1913 to April 30, 1914, with the following words: "Chicago is faced with a street car problem. How can it be solved?" Let's take the telephone monopoly. When the Illinois Telephone and Tunnel Company obtained a thirty-year franchise in 1899, the automatic telephone, introduced by this company, was to provide competition and therefore assure better and cheaper service. The automatic telephone has become legend today; instead the above-named company owns an extensive tunnel system which it was able to build through the friendly co-operation of the chief building commissioner. This tunnel system was to become the unencumbered property of the city in 1929, according to the terms of the franchise, but the fulfillment of this provision has been forestalled by all kinds of manipulations. Now let's take the gas monopoly. Instead of the promised seventy cent rate, the consumers are paying eighty cents today, and all competition has been eliminated by the merger of the Ogden Gas Company with the People's Gas Light and Coke Company. Now we come to the problem of municipal ownership of the public utilities. When former Governor Altgeld, during his election campaign for mayor, advocated municipal ownership of such

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enterprises, Mr. Harrison declared that "such institutions may be all right for Europe, but do not fit the American spirit of free enterprise". But when public opinion reacted favorably to Mr. Altgeld's ideas, poster pictures of Harrison appeared all of a sudden, bearing the inscription "Carter H. Harrison, the champion of public ownership".

During the past weeks, Mr. Harrison has cluttered up the house walls with giant posters, praising the accomplishments of his last administration and unscrupulously assumes credit not only for things that never got started, or proved failures, like "Unemployment Relief" etc., but also for projects which have materialized through long years of effort by other groups, like the municipal dance halls (the work of women's organizations), the bathing beaches and playgrounds (the work of civic-minded aldermen), etc.

But when Harrison goes so far as to claim credit for improving the police force and for taking the school board out of politics, we think it is a big joke.

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Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

Harrison's official career does not show one single incident where he has ever taken the initiative in important and worthwhile matters, or where he has grasped and competently took advantage of an opportunity to further the city's interests. But whenever public opinion "kicked him in the pants to get a move out of him," to use the expression of a well-known suffragette, nearly all the achievements of his administration have been accompanied by sordid and notorious side issues. For instance, when the garbage disposal plant was taken over, land was purchased at exorbitant prices from political favorites; the acquisition of school grounds [real estate] was tainted with shady manipulations of his West Side politician friends, who gypped the city out of tens of thousands of dollars; a million dollar contract for voting machines; the purchase of land for harbor improvements from a group of politicians, who cannot furnish a clear title for it; street repairs made with inferior material, and at enormous costs, which netted his political cronies a pile of dough; etc.

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Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

Taxpayers Foot the Bill

Just like England managed to win allies by promising them territory belonging to other nations, Carter Harrison has afforded the leaders of political groups opportunities to get reimbursed for their expenditures and efforts, made on his behalf, by giving them contracts for public works or similar deals at the taxpayer's expense, and it must be stated in all fairness that the German-Americans have not been the beneficiaries of that kind of raid on the city treasury.

Neither has Harrison scored any appreciable success politically, although he was able to exert quite an influence on the Board of Elections through a New York publisher, who owns two Chicago papers. The way he was elected mayor with a majority of a little over 3,000 votes is best illustrated by the pre-election statement of a ward heeler of the First Ward, who said: "Providing they don't check up on us too closely, we'll give Harrison a majority of 4,500, but we are prepared for 3,000 anyway". At several

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Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

elections that have taken place since he became mayor, there were indications of vote frauds, always in favor of Harrison-sponsored candidates, which on one occasion necessitated the appointment of another state's attorney, since the elected state's attorney, who was only indirectly involved in the scandal, assumed a nonco-operative attitude, although he belonged to the Harrison faction. When the Harrison friends refused to vote for the necessary funds in the county council to carry out the investigation, the means had to be raised by voluntary contributions of the citizenry. The things that were revealed at these vote fraud investigations caused only a few to be sentenced, but it was enough to demonstrate to the citizens of Chicago that Harrison was mainly motivated by political ambitions and by a desire to make his own position secure.

Harrison Scoffs at German-Americans

Politics for selfish gains has been the formula for Harrison's public career. Personal politics has dictated his actions, his appointments [of friends],

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Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

his methods of administration. Being a professional politician made him a drawback to Chicago's progress and prevented him from granting the German-American element a participation in the city government proportionate to their number and capacity as taxpayers. It makes no difference whether Mr. Harrison resorts to that old trick and cries "Hold the thief!", to divert attention from himself. He has always tried to drown out unwelcome criticism by crying "Politics!" The impending primary election, which will determine various nominees for the office of mayor, is therefore of extraordinary significance for the citizens and taxpayers of Chicago. Democratic voters who believe that the "achievements" of the present city administration justify its continuance for another four years, will vote for Carter Harrison for the sixth time. But people who think that greater energy and competence in the municipal service is to be desired, that politics should be eliminated and progressive ideas given a chance, will certainly vote for Harrison's opposing candidate. Democratic-minded German-Americans, who do believe that "blood is thicker than water" and who remember the way [Harrison] scoffed at

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Abendpost, Feb. 15, 1915.

the German element a little while ago, even though he pours chocolate on them today, will prefer to give their vote to Robert M. Sweitzer next Tuesday.

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Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1911.

A HEAVENLY VIRTUE

(Editorial)

It has been noticed with a great deal of satisfaction that Chicago has made a rather successful attempt to attract public attention again. This time, however, adding to the laurels of its good reputation. It has been suffering from just the reverse circumstances--without any let-up--for a considerable time. This city's reputation as a breeder of political and economic corruption and what not, has been preserved and perpetuated by our reformers, the reform-press, and by the get-rich-quick concerns.....But, despite this malicious publicity no startling news of corruption, or of this or that racket, have been added to Chicago's damaged reputation.

Moreover, our city showed of late a marked change toward tameness as compared with the annals of its history of the past, and it is certainly far from leading the list of vice, as compared with other large and even smaller cities. Here is a hope that it will remain so. As already pointed out, a slight improvement of these conditions has been noticed



Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1911.

lately, namely, Chicago is showing the world in general that it still commands its attention, which manifests itself in sufficient ambition and progressive spirit indicated by one week's flying exhibitions held here recently, the spectacular display by our Army on the shores of Lake Michigan, the sane and safe July 4, the establishing of its own Grand Opera, etc. And more of these praiseworthy enterprises are to follow soon. For instance, the opening of a high-class German Theatre is a certain thing for the near future; the subway and the outer harbor are also receiving serious consideration.

Irrespective of the highly redeemable points, the moral improvement of Chicago has not been properly acknowledged; its outstanding virtues have not found the well-deserved publicity. How about a prize contest? The Association of Commerce-that mighty connective that represented Chicago on many other occasions, either with pride or otherwise-should take the initiative to bring about a prize-winning contest, including cities large and small in the competition for the distinction of being the most virtuous one. A separate reward should be issued for each virtue. Chicago could, however, fearlessly enter into that contest



Abendpost, Aug. 18, 1911.

because it would undoubtedly prove the shining light and recapture its prestige at home as well as abroad. Our city would certainly be the recipient of several first prizes. On the other hand, despite the recent improvement of enterprise and progress, Chicago could not pride itself with reaching the pinnacle. For the ability of the city administration, not much can be said, neither can much be said in favor of the outward cleanliness of the city. But Chicago would be awarded the grand prize for its predominant spirit: "Live, and let Live," and for its kindness and consideration at all times. Our almost childish faith would also be outstanding, but the grand prize of honor for patience could positively be awarded to none other than Chicago.....



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Abendpost, April 26, 1909.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. JUL 75

HOW IS IT?

The hardboiled American sometimes can be very softhearted. He believes in "live and let live." He overlooks the errors of humanity. This is shown in the low percentage of guilty verdicts in Jury actions. The system "make money, my son. Make it honestly, if you can, if you cant, make it anyway." is often followed.

The average American is very lenient with the political boodler. Exceptions from this are the trusts and great corporations, principally the railways. Everybody seems to be affected. From Washington comes the news, that an investigation has been ordered, which promises some big surprises about irregularities- whether this plan of the Taft administration will be a success or not, will have to be seen.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1901.

MORAL FOOLISHNESS

(Editorial)

Chicago never has had a more miserable administration than the present one. Not a single branch is healthy; the Board of Education, the Water Department, Building Inspection, Police, everything is rotten. Did we ever have such intense political interference in school affairs as under this Mayor?

Some months ago an explosion on an upper floor of a building on Dearborn near Washington Street, snuffed out several lives and a large number of women and girls were endangered because all exits were cut off and no fire-escapes existed. At the time we heard considerable rumbling at the City Hall. It subsided after a few days. The building inspectors were censured severely and admonished to insist that all property owners provide the necessary safety equipment, as specified by law.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1901.

Then drowsiness asserted itself again, and everything slumbered peacefully until a rude awakening presented the terrible catastrophe anew. The Vorwaerts Turnhall members showed and proved the malfeasance of our officials.

Mayor Harrison knows his register of sins is brimful; he is aware that his popularity is waning even among those he could deceive by various demagogical, adroit, and brilliant artifices. They are deserting the fold.

At this juncture, the crusade of the "moralists" appeared as a most opportune specter; Harrison can now display his might, akin to Pilatus, and wash his hands in innocence while exclaiming, if that is possible under my "liberal" administration, what can you expect from the Republicans, who are infinitely more susceptible to the prohibition forces, the Presbyterian and Methodist views, than the Democrats led by Harrison?"

That holy war against the saloon-keepers who fail to close at the midnight hour, and the disreputable taverns which certain Republicans started and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1901.

somehow manage to continue, might, after all, develop into a good cause if these warriors would learn to differentiate a little. Most of these beer-palace owners, probably ninety-nine out of a hundred, would be only too glad if they are compelled to close their portals at twelve o'clock, because whatever the Skatbrothers Skat, a German card game, played by four persons, Trans. 7 and other bar flies consume after midnight, does not pay for the light. The majority of the small saloon-keepers function as bartenders; they have no help and must be near the faucet again early in the morning.

Other conditions prevail in places which are frequented by type-setters, printers, newspaper carriers, etc. They find a saloon a necessity. Here they may rest. Heat is available during inclement, frigid weather, and rain-soaked clothing can be dried. But these havens of refuge were also closed by Harrison's order, because "all must be treated alike."

It is a combination of maliciousness and stupidity; but he will capitalize on it by creating dissatisfaction in the city, and that is an asset during the next

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1901.

mayoralty campaign.

When the time approaches, Harrison will go to every saloon and hall, make liberal promises, and incidentally depict the Republicans as the creatures who made him a party to the closing campaign, which should be a warning not to vote for any Republican; otherwise they jump from the frying pan into the fire.

Now, if the Republicans happen to be so asinine as to select a mayoral candidate who has dry tendencies, then Harrison's election is as natural as sunshine after rain.

The Republican Party can only win if their prospective mayor is known as a good businessman with a liberal attitude. Chicago is a cosmopolitan city and the 10,000 strangers who visit us daily intend to be amused, and they have no inclination to tolerate any disturbance in their pursuits, neither by crooks who relieve them of their money nor by a cudgelwielding police



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 16, 1901.

heralding the midnight hour and insisting that the citizens march to bed.

It would be lamentable if the present wave of moral nonsense should prolong the Harrisonian city administration for another two years.



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

THE REDEMPTION OF LARGE CITIES

The Redemption of Large Cities, title of Dr. Adler's lecture last night given before a select German audience. In 1876, Doctor Felix Adler became the chief executive of those societies known in this country as the "Societies for Ethical Culture." The sole purpose of this organization is to help humanity to realize its duty toward society, family and government, and thus develop in each individual the urge to conform himself to a better and more essential life.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

However, as Dr. Adler pointed out, this does not mean the suppression of one corrupt political party in favor of another, which may promise much but do very little, as it may happen in many large cities. It must be a movement free of political connections and influence. All political or religious characteristics must be excluded from this movement. On the other hand, any individual, whether Catholic or Protestant, Democrat, Republican or Socialist, may join this movement. There is no doubt that the better element of our citizens, notwithstanding their conception of life or social position, has one common interest; namely: to have a clean

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

and orderly city, to protect life and property, to eradicate vice and to punish crime. The city administrations of most of our large cities are very much in need of improvement. This is especially true of Chicago. Every clear thinking citizen recognizes the danger, and insists that something must be done to bring about a change of conditions.

Recognition of these undesirable state of affairs is already a step forward in the right direction. And, under proper guidance, a reform movement could shatter the old political organizations, which for the sake of plundering, try to dominate, and should therefore be defeated.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

Dr. Adler has shown the way as may be found in the local news reports. Action is needed now. As in New York, all patriotic and upright citizens of Chicago should join this movement, and thus fight toward a final victory. Thousands of people no doubt are fully in accord with the suggestion, but unless they join forces against their common enemy, they will remain ineffective and powerless. Chicago will soon have a chance to declare itself for better conditions if the citizens will cooperate. City elections are before us; therefore, it is time to organize. Yesterday's meeting was an impetus to it. The city administration of Chicago has been very bad indeed during recent years, so much so that an investigation of city officials by a grand jury will compile the findings

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 25, 1900.

and then proceed with the prosecution of the guilty, according to law.

People are ruled by their own decree. If citizens are interested in taking part in a movement by which the standard of Public Administration would be raised, the standard will most assuredly be raised. But if no interest can be aroused, Chicago will sink deeper and deeper into that political mud-hole established by the Harrison Administration.

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ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1897.



GERMAN

(Editorial) Das Grunduebel
(The fundamental Evil.

While William F. Bryan still calls the undervalued silver Dollar the sole remedy for all social evils, and exerts in vain, to explain some disagreeable facts away from the world, the unlikely more spirited and more versatile Mr. Altgeld has thought already of a new "issue." To the former governor it is not the gold standard that seems to be the worm that gnaws at the heart of the Republic, but the moral corruption and bribery that has spread in the public life of the United States. In his opinion, chiefly the big corporations are to be blamed for this putrifaction, as they hold in their hands the public means of communication, the municipal lighting systems, the coal mines etc. and have secured for themselves, by trickery and by force, the most outrageous privileges. To break the reign of these tyrants, Mr. Altgeld proposes that the nation should take over the great Railways, Telegraph lines and Coal mines and that the communities should get control of all street railways, gas and electric lines. As for Socialism, he says, we are not ripe yet, but the United States could at least go towards state ownership as far as the European countries do. Besides he recommends the establishment of Postal Savings Banks.



GERMAN

ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1897.

In as far as Mr. Altgeld declares the donation of valuable privileges to certain people or corporations, the fundamental evil of the Republic, he is without doubt in ~~his~~ right. The "Abendpost" called attention to this matter often during the last election campaign and showed by many examples, that the threatening gigantic fortunes did not grow out of the gold standard, but by the bestowal of monopolies. The latter has become to the politicians an extremely lucrative business, to which ~~they~~ they devote their entire energy and time. It has gone so far, that the Congress as well as the State legislatures and the municipal councils occupy themselves only with the wishes of the monopolists, and refuse any activity that does "not pay." On the other side the big corporations recognized a long time ago already, that they cannot attain anything without bribery. As often as they want ^{some} something they do not offer an adequate payment to the state or the municipality, but they "buy for themselves" the politicians whom the people have intrusted with their representation. Whether the corporations now provoke the corruption, or whether they only take advantage of it, is hard to decide. Perhaps this also is influenced by reciprocity.

Another question is whether Mr. Altgeld's remedy would eliminate the evil. The

ABENDPOST, September 7th, 1897.

European experiences cannot be called upon for comparison, because the conditions in this country are entirely different, without regard to the fact, that for instance many complaints are made against the state railroads. Mr. Altgeld has big expectations for the Civil Service Reform, but the latter concerns only the lowest ranking employees, who have no influence at all or very little. It is impossible to extend this in the democratic state to the responsible office holders or even to the legislators.

With external means alone a sickness cannot be cured, that has poisoned the whole body already. At the end the entire populace is responsible for the corruption of the public life, and therefore can only be checked if public opinion is filled with abhorrence for it. As long as the thieves and crooks are only envied, and not despised, a correction cannot be thought of.

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ABENDPOST, January 30th, 1897.

Judge Carter and John P. Altgeld.

Ex-Governor Altgeld did not reply to the open letter of the County Judge, so far. He contents himself, with declaring same in general terms as "weak", and says, that he will probably answer later.

Judge Carter thinks, the silence of the Ex-Governor is the best proof, that his talk about extensive frauds, which allegedly have taken place during the last presidential election, is nothing but babble. It is to be regretted, that a prominent man like Mr. Altgeld should lower himself, to throw groundless denunciations among the masses, which would only have a damaging influence on the opinions of those, who took same for granted.

(Editorial) Again Disappointed

WPA (ILL) 87-1000

Again nothing has come of the smashing of the Republican Party machine in Chicago. In spite of the terrible indignation (of the newspapers!) over the "snap" convention advertised by the bosses, in spite of Uncle Allerton of the influential newspapers and the elegant Clubs, the "gang" was victor along the entire front. It also defeated Congressman Foss in the Seventh District, for whom the entire Republican respectability stood up. Doc Jamieson, Billy Lorimer, Painter Pease and Henry Cormorant Herz proved anew, that they are the Republican Party of Cook County, and that without their permission no sparrow-candidate can sit on the roof.

It would be silly to believe that the Republican voters will revolt against the list of candidates who were already selected before the convention by the bosses and that they will destroy the slate on election day. Although today the "independent" Republican Newspapers call this list a selection of rogues, hedge-politicians and ignorant ward bums, but their fury will quiet down. In the same way the elegant Republican Clubs will cool off, considerably before election day: "for the National ticket's sake", which must be elected at any cost, one not only will swallow shoe nails, but also his own disgraceful speeches.

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Abendpost, February 15, 1896

GERMAN

Also politics is a business which must be learned and mastered. Amateurs alone cannot succeed against experts and masters of the trade.

Die Abendpost, April 10, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 62276

POLITICS AND GRAFT IN THE CITY COUNCIL

As soon as the two major parties, Democrats and Republicans, bring in their candidates at the City Hall, these chosen alderman are soon losing their political color...for good or evil. The powerful influence of private corporations and large business, the temptation of bribes and graft, also the selfish, individual ambitious, give the city council the aspect of several groups without any party lines.

These groups are more concerned about the interests of their greedily selected financial bosses than about the welfare of their duped voters. Only at very rare occasions, do our brave councilmen show their party-colors, particularly when the public has been enlightened and enraged by some newspaper-editorial. This is the situation in the City hall, even if we have to admit, that these are some honest aldermen, who often have a hard stand in the bad crowd of fellow councilmen.

This newspaper always has sponsored the Democratic party as the People's party "Honesty and clean Politics" should be the leading motto for all Democrats in the City hall. This means particularly our German-American Democratic

Die Abendpost, April 10, 1894.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 99272

Councilmen, who have brought with them from the old country a clean character and honest principles as a rule.

All Germans of our community should do their utmost to encourage and back up their fellow-men in the city council, to be leading examples of sound morals, for the Good of All.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 6, 1893.

AN APPEAL TO GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

All the German citizens to whom the right to vote was denied for any reason whatsoever, at the recent Democratic primary election, are urgently requested to report immediately, either personally or by letter, to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Rooms 32 and 39, in the Staats-Zeitung's building. We wish to hear from all the citizens, who have been insulted or attacked by the Carter H. Harrison clique, as well as from those who can give any information about fraudulent actions and procedures at the primary election. The Staats-Zeitung's building is located at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Washington Street.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1893.

HESING, BEFORE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION REFUSES TO BUY HIS NOMINATION.

No state, no national presidential convention ever witnessed a scene like yesterday's Democratic city convention at the Central Music Hall.

Washington Hesing, although beaten at the convention, is greater today, commands more respect from his fellow-citizens, the better elements of the Democratic and Republican parties because he had the courage to tell the assembly what he thought about their corruption.

Regardless of how closely allied the Staats-Zeitung may be to Hesing, (Hesing was the editor of the above newspaper, Transl.) it can make these statements and will be supported by everyone who was a witness to this singular occasion, where Hesing exposed the machinations of the "ward-heelers" and

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1893.

bought delegates, before, withdrawing from the mayoral contest. Even his adversaries, after vainly trying to out-scream him for an hour, pay homage to the astounding fearlessness of this man who faced his antagonists, boldly told them the truth which bribable politicians of the Billy O'Brien, Capt. Farrell, Harry Donovan or Senator Patrick O'Bartling variety are not accustomed to hearing. That hour which Washington Hesing spent on the convention platform, oblivious of the animosity of a roaring mob, will always be remembered as one of the sensational events of our city's history.

Washington Hesing could have been nominated. That he was not, under the existing conditions, is really fortunate; that he declined the nomination or rather any hints pertaining to it, enhances the public's esteem for his integrity. It has been discovered - now we shall quote a choice bit of little known history - that Hesing controlled more than 260 votes of the



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convention; Harrison had 421 delegates but 94 were willing to bolt and go to Hering upon certain conditions or form the nucleus for a third party. To the latter group belong the delegates from the Stockyards district, under the leadership of our sincere fullblooded Irishmen McInerney, Aldermen Kenny, Carey and Altgeld's trusted companion, Gahan. Furthermore, we must not omit certain delegates who had themselves elected, so that they were in a favorable position to do "business"; the delegates of the 10th ward under the guidance of Alderman Dorman and Jack Cullerton, as also the followers of Stanley Kuntz from the 16th ward. To buy them would have been somewhat expensive, - but what of it, Carter spent money lavishly. A well-known Democrat from the 11th ward, who is in a position to get inside facts, stated, that \$20,000 had been spent in the 10th and 16th wards; and then, there are all the others still to be heard from.

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When Washington Hesing came to his office yesterday morning, some gentlemen were there to see him about a proposition. Its blunt essence was to buy some delegates and to make a deal with Cullerton from the North Side, Alderman John McGillen or Pat Duggan, McInerney's man, or Mike Bransfield, Dan Corkery's man. These were the stipulations.

Washington Hesing was adamant and said most emphatically: "No. I'll not 'run' with a Bransfield or Duggan, and will not buy any of Carter Harrison's delegates, regardless of how corrupt they were and what methods they pursued to be elected. If the Democratic party can stand Harrison, so can I."

At this juncture Washington Hesing resolved to do something extraordinary, a repetition of a heroic act he performed when a young man.



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We must now revert to the year 1874. It was at another Irish-Democratic convention. The intentions were to elect an infamous Irishman for sheriff. Hesing did what no candidate ever contemplated before. He mounted the platform of the Convention Hall and in strong words told the delegates, that in consideration of the despicable corruption practiced at the primaries, he refused to be selected by such a convention, even if he could obtain the nomination.

Yesterday afternoon Harrison and Hesing entered the hall together amid a loud ovation from the assembly. Had Chairman Green known what an ill wind was about to blow, never would his consent have been given. Hesing stood in the glare of the foot lights and lectured on that loathsome topic: graft. It was unique. Undaunted, with no regard for any political future, in which Hesing has no interest, he faced the "gang," the ring of corrupt venal aldermen who controlled the convention, gave them a frank lecture



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on their nefarious dishonest methods and, despite the howling, and screaming, Irish mob, made them like it. For an hour, a full sixty minutes, he spoke in an imperturbable and fearless manner until the bunch had to listen and realize that Hesing is not the man to pay homage to a rabble of the Billy O'Brien, Corkery, O'Mally, Donovan, Farrell or Bartling type.

Hesing had barely spoken ten words when he mentioned "corrupt primaries," and pandemonium broke loose. What was this? A candidate who addressed a convention as a judge or plaintiff, who did not grovel abjectly to win the good will of Patsy? And the tumult did not cease, while Hesing's supporters cheered and were jubilant about this daring, unprecedented deed. Carter, fearful, lest his candidacy be jeopardized by these unveiled accusations, jumped on the table, tried to arouse the people for his own cause and divert attention from Hesing's scathing indictment. Hesing roared thunderously to the screaming mass which tried to silence him. Alderman John Yerkes Powers,



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notorious 19th ward representative, the present manager of the Harrison party, stepped on the stage. He tried to have Hesing overruled. "Neither you nor anyone from your corrupt clique can remove me from this platform until I have spoken!" exclaimed Hesing in a stertorian voice. Ed. Cullerton, Harrison party commander of the 9th ward, came to the rescue of his friend, Carter. He, too, had to give way.

Appealing to the Germans, Hesing ended his speech with the question: "What do you say to this infamy of the notorious Boss Farrell of the 22nd ward?"

Prompted by this cue, Farrell made a deep, satirical, saturnine bow.

A memorable speech!

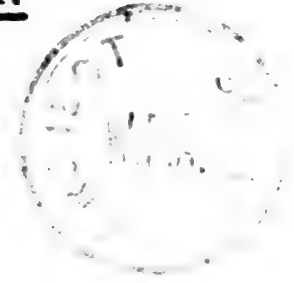
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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1893.

THE PEOPLE'S RAVISHED FRANCHISE

Our recent Chicago Democratic primaries are reminiscent of those dark, dire and doleful periods of the Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans Know-nothing regency, when vote frauds and destruction of ballots were the order of the day. There is a distinction nevertheless; here in Chicago the "new" citizens utilized the same demoralizing methods, only they fought their own "new" citizens who were political opponents. The originator and leader here, is none other than Carter H. Harrison. His conduct during the primaries was the pattern for his behavior at the ensuing convention. Anyone who objected to a fraudulently elected delegate was promptly silenced. Two years ago at our city convention such a system



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was in vogue, therefore Harrison inaugurated a counter-convention which offered him the candidacy. But in this instance he crassly exceeded anything perpetrated heretofore, with deeds which he decried with abhorrence only two years ago.

We have been informed from authoritative sources, that the **railroads** contributed \$30,000 to his campaign fund. This, then, explains the constant silence, on his own part as well as that of his newspapers, about the elevation of the railroad tracks. His ample speeches during the last weeks omitted any reference to these and other vital questions affecting the city's destiny, while his opponent, Washington Hering, was very outspoken on these subjects. Fraud and force during the primary, insolent disregard for laws at the convention, that was Harrison's formula for success; he obtained the nomination.



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However, it was accomplished only after Hesing exposed the crimes of the fixers and main cogs from the stage at the city convention, when he refused to be nominated by such delegates. What value is there in these soothing promises given by such a convention! At best they are similar to the slick ice on the streets which is now so treacherously hidden by our rubbish and dirt. In all these seductive parables and proverbs designed to enmesh votes, how plainly the hate for Germanism emerges to the surface! Under the old pretext of the Know-Nothings who advocate economy and simplicity, the demand comes to the fore again that all "fads" be abolished from our public schools. It means dispensing with gymnastics, and eliminating German language instruction. Upon fraud, rabble rule, and hatred for Germanism, Harrison built up his candidacy to include the magnificent, municipal title of World's Fair mayor. He had to pawn his soul to the vilest and most dangerous elements of the populace, to the insatiable monopolies, so that he could, by hook or crook, squeeze out the candidate



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of an honest party and obtain the nomination. A man who is the willing tool for the dregs of humanity cannot be entrusted with Chicago's administration. All our good citizens agree to that, irrespective of party affiliations. And no part of our public adheres to this more forcefully than those who voted for Cleveland on Nov. 8, last year, because he was the sworn, uncompromising enemy of corruption, and earned the intense hatred of the Tammany regime in the East and West; indeed a great testimonial which furthered his election.

Chicago's Germanism has been honored by the fact that no genuine German occupies a place on the Harrisonian ticket; of course, the convention did not disbar them on account of their innate sentiments of Teutonic probity. We are aware, that its warped and wanton dislike of anything German was the motivation.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 28, 1893.

RESULTS OF PRIMARIES STILL UNCERTAIN; GERMANS HINDERED FROM VOTING IN SOME WARDS.

At one o'clock this morning it was impossible to say whether Washington Hering or Carter Harrison had obtained the majority of the delegates, as the result of yesterday's primary. The Harrison headquarters announced as usual, that they will monopolize the entire convention, and people who listen to the Harrisonians believe that the old demagogue was victorious. But then, the Harrisonians subscribe to that time worn, traditional tactic: "Claim everything."

At this early morning hour, the Hering headquarters counted on 300 delegates out of the total 681 which are pledged to Hering.

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The election news from some wards has not reached us yet. From others we hear about a "Harrison delegation," declaring at the closing of the election places, that they would never vote for Harrison, and about other delegates who, elected on an "unpledged ticket," were looking for a third candidate. The question, how any candidate can obtain a majority from this colorful, heterogeneous assembly may not be solved until the convention is in session. The primary election of 1891, with its corruption and unbridled violence, provided more than a casual opportunity for Carter H. Harrison; it allowed him to enter the field as an independent candidate.

The primary election, which the machine managed for him yesterday, surpassed the one of two years ago, probably any - in the annals of our local political history.

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Carter and "fair primaries"! Listen to the evidence of the party grey-beards, - German Democrats who have grown old in the service, - as to how they were treated in the 5th, 9th, 10th and 22nd wards. Read what Senator Thiele, Alderman Tripp, and Adolph Sturm have experienced, what they know about the outrages which the Germans had to endure under Dan Corkery, Capt. Farrell and others. So it is that one recognizes Carter Harrison in his true form, as an hypocritical demagogue who sanctions every corrupt scheme as long as it is advantageous to him.

The most revolting side of this fight is not the villainous disbarment of the German Democrats in this or that ward, nor the use of money bribes, but the established fact that Washington Hering was fought in the American and Irish wards as "a Dutchman" and in others as a Catholic. And this, shortly

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after the Democrats came into power; thanks to their fight against religious intolerance, led by the "Dutchman"!

You want proofs? Does Mr. M. W. Robinson intend to deny his commands given in the 25th ward: "Let no German vote, or if he does, challenge his vote"? It did not help him, though!

In the 5th, 6th, 15th and 18th wards, nobody with a German name was allowed to vote if he favored Hesing; even the right of such well-known Democrats as Fred Sommer was disputed. In the 25th ward, a circular was distributed which attacked Hesing on religious grounds. In the 2nd ward a follower of Hesing found it impossible to vote. Chas. King and other friends of the Hesing cause did a little investigating. Whenever a Hesing voter was refused admission, he was sent back, provided with a Harrison ticket, and presto! - he was permitted to vote.

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It must be a satisfaction for Mr. Hesing to know that such German wards as the 9th, 21st, 25th, and 26th were for him, and the 5th, 6th, 10th, 15th and 22nd wards likewise would have been his, if the Germans had not been actually hobbled. He was honestly defeated in only one German ward, the 14th. Among the Harrison party-leaders, neither Frank Wenter, Walter Boyle, William Mangler nor Adolph Kraus was elected as delegate. They'll have to borrow or buy the cherished seat. The first named is the president of the Drainage Commission and let us hope that he will henceforth focus his attention on that costly enterprise instead of on ward politics.

News from the Polls.

Relentless elimination of citizens' rights; this was the characteristic which the Harrison cohorts stamped on yesterday's election, for future historians to ponder over. Not only were the polls closed and barricaded

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in countless instances by the Harrison helpers, so that the Hesing challengers and judges found no means of entrance, but even windows were boarded up, so that none could discover what tickets were dumped into the sacred box. But the undeniable proof is available, and is accumulating hourly, that Hesing votes have been destroyed by the hundreds; that the Harrison judges and challengers did personally commit this nefarious work.

In the 2nd district of the 5th ward, which includes the 4th, 5th, 6th and 23rd precincts, the Hesing representatives were excluded from the very beginning. Such despotic usurpation cannot be condoned, and the incensed Hesing agents marched forthwith to the police lieutenant of that district and demanded instantaneous intervention. The commanding official, however, refused to budge. At one of these polling places, Christ Eck was to function as a Hesing judge; he was simply refused admittance. When the Hesing challenger, John Budinger, asked a policeman, on duty at one of the voting places, if he might tear off the boards with which a window had been

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barricaded, so that the ballot box and the depositing of the ballots could be seen, as required by law, the officer said: "No!"

A Mr. Paul Purcell sat in one of the polling places and the proof of many witnesses is available, that Purcell deliberately destroyed the tickets which were given to him, and threw the torn scraps under the table. Nobody controlled the proceedings or knew what was put into the ballot box.

With a deliberate impertinence which infuriated the Germans, Harrison's friends in other precincts prevented every German from voting under the pretext that he was not a Democrat. The votes of many, after having been accepted, were merely thrown away, while unknown and suspicious fellows from the city's worst elements were considered full-blooded Democrats because they voted for Harrison.

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When the Germans and other Hesing adherents noticed these unconcealed, deliberate and insolent methods, by which their fundamental rights were trampled upon, many considered it expedient to return with affidavits to certify their political creed and were laughed at.

In a district of the 5th ward, the disfranchized citizens found it necessary to open a polling place of their own. Within a short time 91 votes for Hesing were registered. It was worse in other wards.

Scenes similar to those with which we became conversant in the 5th ward, were repeated in other parts of the city. Thus we note, that in the 4th district of the 1st ward, a detachment of Harrison men, under the leadership of William Skakal, tried to storm the polls and intended to oust Mr. Walters, a challenger for Hesing. The police were absent. Mr.

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Skakal succeeded in breaking the door, then, in upsetting the table and ballot box. Walters interfered and was knocked down. At this juncture the police appeared and Skakal was dragged out. He procured a cigar box in a nearby saloon and opened a polling place in a lodging house at 446 Clark Street, where 64 votes for Harrison delegates were obtained. They are trying to get a seat and voice in the convention today. In the 11th ward we find the enterprising Mr. J. R. Synon, the very one who attempted to kill one of the supervisors, M. E. McDonald, just two days ago. When this Synon, with his managerial ability, perceived that the Harrisonian chances were nil at the public booths, he considered it expedient to improve the situation by opening a private poll at his own home, 649 Harrison Street. The results from this ward will also be contested. In the second district of the 9th ward the police had to be called repeatedly, as the Harrison hirelings tried to throw out Mr. Fred Stoll, the Hering election judge. They were successful, as the police showed no inclination to establish order.

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The 22nd Ward.

Unconcealed fraud, intimidation and coercion by the opposing party, and finally actual attacks upon respected citizens who insisted upon their right to vote for Hesing, these were the exploits of "Boss" Farrell's leadership, in yesterday's primary in the 22nd ward. It is doubtful if ever viler means were used to obtain election results, than the Harrison party conceived for this ward. "Boss" Farrell told his infamous "gang," that the ward must be won for Harrison, and the "gang" did its best to the utmost satisfaction of its leader. The respectable Hesing element of that voting district was riled to the point of open rebellion.

"Captain" Farrell's stamping grounds were the worst. At 22 Clybourn Ave., in the 4th district, is a polling place, which during more peaceful days

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serves as a brushmakers warehouse and store. Long before the scheduled opening a large crowd of drunken rowdies, regular Basserman-ical creatures, did sentry duty and every decent, peace-loving citizen found it advisable and prudent to shun them. "Let no Hesing voters approach," that appeared to be the watchword and it was carried out most carefully. The Hesing challenger was not admitted and the dozen or more Farrell imps who were planted inside, challenged every man who did not belong to "the bunch." The most trifling excuses sufficed to exclude dozens of voters. Sworn statements by known and respected citizens were simply ignored. When several people insisted on exercising their rights, Capt. Farrell himself exercised them in a very uncereemonious manner, - in plain English he threw them out.

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"Bob" Burke and other "prominent" apprentices of the Harrison school carried on in a similar fashion. One can readily predict the results in this primary district when one takes cognizance of such conditions. Apparently Harrison received 139 votes, Hesing 76. If honesty had prevailed, the Hesing forces would have won that district. In the 3rd district the Harrison election officials were accused of gross irregularities, it is even claimed that frauds were indulged in. In the 5th district, Hesing followers found it necessary to open a polling place of their own at 179 Clybourn Ave., as they were aware at the very outset that they could never hope for justice at any price. A separate voting place with legally sworn officials was therefore a necessity. That district gave 160 votes for Hesing and only 3 to Harrison. Inversely, at the Harrison voting place it is alleged that Harrison received 124 and Hesing 11 votes.

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The question, as to what delegates will be entitled to seats must be decided at the convention today. "Boss" Farrell's past labors will surely meet with profound approval, insofar as his superior and master, Carter H. Harrison, is concerned. This is "fair play," the Harrisonian model!

The 23rd ward will be a closed Harrison delegation - 17 will go to the convention. Here too, there was a bitter fight. In the early period the Helsing element predominated and the Harrisonians found they could win only with brutal force; and so it was applied, to keep the Helsing followers from the ballot box. The ward consists of five districts. In the first, the German and Swedish contingents showed a strong Helsing disposition; but during the afternoon hours a horde of drunken ward bums sent into this region by the Harrison fixers, were able so thoroughly to intimidate the voters, that they returned home. In the 2nd district the same strategy was used.

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There the Harrison ticket received 208 votes and the Hesing only 38. The Hesing proponents openly accuse the Harrisonian hirelings, election judges and clerks of falsification. In the 3rd district, originally, only two parties were in the field. At about 2 o'clock a third one made its appearance in the interests of ex-Mayor Cregier, (at least so it purported to be), but after two hours Sen. O'Malley, a lieutenant of Harrison's succeeded in fusing them - just a matter of purchase. In this district the election judges Mallins and Cinochio refused to perform their duties, and the Harrison men forthwith appointed one of their own followers as election judges and "managed" the election in the interests of Harrison. The spurious Cregier ticket drew only 39 votes. The 4th district is said to have brought 144 votes for Harrison and only 26 for the Hesing ticket.

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In the 5th district the Hering forces held their own, in the beginning, but the usual Harrisonian strategy resorted to its "tour de force" which routed the opposition.

"The ward must be won for Harrison, regardless of cost!" That was the war-cry and the results show that the Harrison army achieved its goal.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1892.

· TAUTE DEMANDS VINDICATION.

Chas Taute, a German-American of the 14th ward, is one of the inspectors of sidewalks. These inspectors must now serve as scape-goats for the negligence and blunders of the higher-ups in the city administration of public works, and are accused by the latter of incompetency.

Taute, however, is determined not to be a scape-goat. He has proofs that he repeatedly called the attention of his superiors to the extremely high bills of the contractors and to the very low quality of material, which was used in the making of sidewalks. He did his duty; and when his superior instructed him to accept the work as it was, he could not do anything else but obey.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 20, 1892.

Taute is president of the Improvement Club of the 14th ward, and its 300 members are among the best citizens of the ward. He was again elected president of the club last Saturday in order to convince him that the accusation raised against him did not affect his standing. A committee of 25 members was appointed to request the mayor to grant Taute a public hearing so that he might defend himself.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1892.

WPA (ILL) FRG 302

CORRUPTION OF OUR CITY ADMINISTRATION.

The last months of the disastrous Washburne administration appear to be dedicated - involuntarily, of course - to the commendable purpose of uncovering the prevalent corruption to public view. The disclosures of the last few days and weeks reveal an alarming situation. At the city water department such a criminal negligence and despotism exists that it has cost the taxpayers millions of dollars, besides the salaries of a horde of superfluous inspectors and assistants. What corruption was revealed in the department of the maintenance of streets and sidewalks!

It reminds one of the worst period of the Tweed administration in New York. Although it was proven that contractors had not only done their

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50271

work very badly, but had charged for four to five time more than they had really finished; yet their bills were paid by order of the Commissioner of Public Works, or the Superintendent of Streets, or by order of the mayor himself. In this department are many subordinate officials, who seemingly have no other duties than to shut their eyes, and receive their salaries plus tips for keeping their eyes shut. Large sums are spent for cleaning streets which have really not been cleaned at all. The city's water department exempts well-to-do people from paying millions of dollars for water delivered. And in other departments hundreds of thousands of dollars are wasted in order to enrich some favored contractors. And how much did the officials receive? - for the people could not be defrauded without their consent and direct assistance. It is unquestionably true that they demanded reciprocal service; some in the form of hush-money, others in the form of contributions to the party treasury, and again in the form of some political support for other cliques.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 17, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Whoever lends his assistance to thievery, demands his share.

We may look forward to other exposures, because the beginning has been made, and others will follow. But what good is accomplished by these exposures, when the strong will to reform is not there? If Mayor Washburne had a spark of independence, he could have demanded the resignation of those officials, whose corruption and criminal negligence of their duties made such conditions possible. Above all, he would have requested Commissioner Aldrich to resign, because during his whole term he did nothing else than to promote his election to Congress, at the expense of the city. But we cannot expect such determined action from Mayor Washburne.

It is therefore improbable that improvements can be expected before the first of May, when a new mayor enters upon his duties, provided, of course, he is a man who not only has good intentions, but also possesses the power to throw out the whole gang of dishonest contractors and inspectors.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ELECTORAL CORRUPTION.

From the headquarters of both of the large parties comes the alarm signal "The other party is trying to win the election by bribing the masses."

These mutual suspicions will certainly not increase the respect of foreign countries for the United States. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that the Republican party has more means at its disposal for such a vile purpose, than the Democrats.

It is, indeed, very fortunate that many of the states have in recent time introduced the Australian election system. This system makes bribery very difficult.

In Illinois, for instance, the election agent is forbidden to come closer to the ballot box than one hundred steps. No voter can get a ballot on the outside, but it is given him inside, in the place of election, officially. Then he can secretly select his candidates upon the ballot in the booth, put it into the ballot box without any marks of recognition. Thus no man can control the votes of the citizens.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Nov. 7, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

Even if a voter is sufficiently corrupt to accept a bribe, it is by no means certain that he will vote accordingly. It could, for instance, happen that a dirty member of the Democratic Party still might make his cross in the circle of the Democratic Party thus voting for all Democratic candidates, although blood money from Republicans may be in his pocket.

Another form of much feared bribery is the practise of obligating voters of the opposing party not to vote, by giving them stipulated amounts of money. But how can the voters be prevented from voting under previously described conditions? And would voters be willing to expose themselves to the suspicion of being bribed?

Similar election rules prevail now in many other states. The criminal law of Illinois disposes of these matters as follows: ...

"It should not be very difficult to remove the much-mentioned and much-feared danger of mass-bribery, if sufficient carefulness and alertness prevails."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

ALTGELD ON STATE INSTITUTIONS

(Special Dispatch to the Illinois Staats-Zeitung
Jacksonville, Illinois, September 27)

Farmers from the outlying districts and citizens from nearby towns and villages gathered here today to be present at the "Ratification Festival" which was announced for today by the Democratic party. Great enthusiasm prevails and the principal speakers, Judge Altgeld, Congressman Springer, and M. T. Maloney were greeted with prolonged applause.

Mr. Altgeld spoke mostly about conditions in State institutions, three of which are in Jacksonville. More than one million dollars per year are provided for them, yet, if the reports of their superintendents are reliable, they do not fulfill their requirements. According to the statement of the Secretary of State, June 30, 1890, the State's Hospitals for the Insane held 3,750 patients, and 1,833 demented persons, epileptics, idiots, etc., were placed in the poor-houses where they were neglected in the most shameful manner.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

About one-half of the yearly funds which the legislature provides, are not used for the definite purposes for which they were intended. Instead of spending it for benevolent care the money finds its way into the pockets of political employees. Let us assume that every male and female guard receives \$25 per month, then we have a yearly expense of \$300 and as \$420,041.50 is paid for salaries, it follows that 1,400 people must be on the payroll--nearly one employee to every four inmates.

It is evident that too many persons are hired and that these institutions have not been managed for the benefit of the unfortunates but are there to provide emoluments for political beggars. It is very significant that all these establishments give an accurate and detailed list of all expenditures, but where salaries are concerned, we find the simple, curt quotation: "Salaries, \$11,687.78; wages for employees, \$6,412.36." (Home for the Blind, in Jacksonville.)

To whom the money is paid and for what, that cannot be unravalled. The statements of the superintendent and treasurer of the Deaf-Mute Home, here in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

Jacksonville, the Central Hospital for the Insane, also in Jacksonville, and others, are edited in a similar vein. Apparently it is not desired that the people of Illinois should know who the employees are, what they do and what they are paid for, etc.

From that one must conclude: Either there are three times as many employees as are needed, or more than twice as much is paid for salaries as should be, or large sums which were labeled as salaries and wages were spent for other purposes and illegitimate uses, which the superintendents do not care to divulge. At all events the money is not used for benevolence as intended but flows into the pockets of favorites or political party hangers-on for whom it was not appropriated. The world's history teaches us that under such conditions the supervision, discipline amongst the employed, and the care to which the unfortunates are entitled, suffers.

The speaker then thoroughly scrutinized the conditions prevailing at the insane asylum in Jacksonville and came to the conclusion that there must be laxity in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

its management. The superintendent should not be held responsible, as he is appointed, hence, must follow and obey instructions while the attendants who owe their positions to political influence, will show little respect for his authority.

After Mr. Altgeld referred to two separate instances which exposed the insane hospital at Jacksonville in a glaring and most penetrating light, so that the deplorable conditions present there under its politically appointed leadership became apparent to all, he concluded his speech with the remark: "The fact that even the Governor of the State of Illinois does not dare to interfere, proves the existence of a ring which is more powerful even than the Governor. If the people of Illinois are not satisfied with existing conditions, then it is up to them to break the power of the ring which dominates the nominations and controls the elections."

WPA (116) 1103-30275

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

A DETECTIVE'S SENSATIONAL ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE MAYOR.

When Mayor Washburne returns from the East, there will be an unpleasant surprise in store for him, if the statements of Mr. Samuel Herzberg, which the latter affirmed under oath before a notary, can be verified.

Herzberg's affidavit, signed in the presence of Alfred S. Austrian, a notary public, follows:

"State of Illinois, County of Cook:- Samuel Herzberg, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he was employed as a detective by Mayor Washburne and the Chief of Police, McClaghry. That he entered into this service on Nov. 27, 1891 and continued therein, without intermission, until Sept. 23, 1892, that he found it necessary however, to discontinue his activities on the above, last mentioned date, since he was not successful in collecting his wages for the months of August and September.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

"The affiant (Herzberg) declares, that he was instructed to become affiliated with all organizations which show any anarchistic tendencies, in order to give reports about the secret activities of such associations; that he joined the aforementioned alliances and that he delivered the required reports; that in the month of March, 1892, Hempstead Washburne told him, that the reports he had submitted, did not come up to expectations, and that something more definite must be resorted to.

"He (Herzberg) was asked, if he would agree to induce the members of such societies to manufacture bombs; the mayor explained, that he would like to send a half-dozen to prison. He, Herzberg, lived at 1530 Wabash Ave. at the time he was employed by the city.

Samuel Herzberg.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 28, 1892.

"Signed and subscribed before me, this day, Sept. 26, 1892. Anno Domini.

Alfred S. Austrian,

Notary Public."

This, then, is the text of the astounding document. Whatever phases are truthful will probably be shown by an eventual investigation.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sep. 20, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

WOODMAN ATTEMPTS TO ASSOCIATE
ALTGELD WITH McDONALD.

The Republicans hope to use... Police Court Judge Woodman as the guardian angel for Fifer... on the following pretext... The honorable Woodman made a sensational admission in court last Saturday... It only involved a \$50,000 bribe and so he tried to associate the name of Mike McDonald, the infamous gambler, with Altgeld.

A party trick... seized upon by the party organ, the Tribune, with avidity.... That Mike McDonald tried to bribe Woodman, no one doubts. Woodman himself admits he took the money... he kept it for days and arranged another interview... presumably for more... and then adroitly adds Altgeld's name.

Here in Chicago, where everybody knows and vouches for Altgeld's character and honesty, any combination which includes a person of McDonald's type, is simply unthinkable and is therefore considered only in its true light, a desperate move by "Know-Nothing Joe" to avert a political disaster which prompts him to grab for the mud pile.

But it is not meant for Chicago. The object is to create prejudice by

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(ILL) PROJ. 1000

linking McDonald's name with that... of Altgeld, to show that a gambler has considerable influence with the potential Governor and this will irk the rural population.

What does Judge Altgeld say to this? He replies: "I am not surprised at anything when Woodman is the source. First of all, the Governor has nothing to do with the domination of Justices of the Peace. The judges of Cook County elect them and the Senate affirms the selection. The Governor's only connection with it, is a final certification. When I was a judge on the Superior Court, I objected twice to Woodman's two elections, as his reputation at the Desplaines Street station, where he acted as policecourt judge, was very unsavory." ("Aha!" - editor's remark.)

"Hundreds of men and women were arrested at night so that Woodman could extort \$1.00 from each for signing the bail-bond papers. My opposition succeeded in 1890, but Governor Fifer intervened and saved him. In regard to McDonald, every politician knows, that he collaborated with others to defeat my nomination, that he favored Wilson, then General Black and finally, when it appeared definite that I was given the nomination, he scrambled to the bandwagon of the winner, just as he always did."

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sep. 20, 1892.

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Altgeld might have added, what little opposition he finds in Cook County, is centered in the McDonald clique. Here we find, next to McDonald, the ruling Republican boss, Perry Hull, right wing adjutant of Fifer.

The Republican party press called Altgeld Mike McDonald's man. The trumpets are blaring forth with greater vigor now. It won't help much. Altgeld's past, his entire life history, his flawless career as a judge who inspired fear, because he would give no quarter to men of the McDonald and Woodman variety, that is his great protection against the miserable aspersions which Fifer employs in the hope of winning.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats Zeitung June 14, 1892.

ABOLITION OF THE SPOILS SYSTEM

Thus reads the message of a circular. We do not deny that the platform contained therein distinguishes itself by a very commendable conciseness when compared with the platforms of the regular political parties, but it must also be admitted, that the three cardinal principles aim at something which is for the present unattainable.

To demand the abolition of the spoils system is comparatively easy; but how can it be carried out? Let us take for granted that this new Columbia Party puts up a candidate for the presidency, and also elects him. What will happen? Will the party refrain from saying: "To the victor belong the spoils?" Would it retain all the men in office when it gets into power, no matter how hard they fought against it, and how difficult they made victory? What would this party do with those men, who fought courageously and loyally in the campaign battle - would it put them off by pointing to the principle in question? Who shall believe it? How long would such a party hold together? Politics is a business in this country, and the political party is a commercial firm. Each firm tries to convince the public of the superior quality of its merchandise and to purchase the same. To furnish those goods which presumably pleases the people



Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 14, 1892.

the most is a difficult task; and to persuade the people to buy it, requires much time, money, and effort. And all of this should be done without compensation? Those men who furnished the goods and sold it to the public should turn over the profit to others? Preposterous!

Many decades will vanish into the ocean of time before the average American will understand, that one must fight for principles for the sake of principles, and that the victor must be satisfied with the awareness of being the victor.....

But do not misunderstand! We do not defend the spoils system, but it is too premature to make the abolition of the spoils system a major objective of our political parties.

A political party aiming to abolish the spoils system would not be able to secure sufficient supporters to win, and if by chance it should be victorious once, it would be difficult to do so again, and live up to its program.....

The spoils system can be defeated only through protracted and laborious educational efforts in behalf of the American people, and by successful attempts on a smaller

Illinois Staats - Zeitung June 14, 1892.

scale. If once successfully banished from local politics it will not take very long until it becomes a thing of the past in our national politics. Our local history, however, has clearly demonstrated how little we can expect along that line. Irrespective of the many undeserved blows we have received from those political parties we have put into office and rank, we cannot part with party politics, and therefore, not with the spoils system.





Die Abendpost, April 13th, 1892.

Politics and Immigration.

The hopeless and ever stirring enemies of immigration are blaming the latter for the defeats of our political life and social, economic structure.

According to the opinion of these dogmatic critics, our country would not have any poverty, crimes or vices without these invading foreigners, who are responsible for the degeneration and degradation of our nation. One of the worst and most arrogant agitators in that direction is Senator Chandler from New Hampshire, who bluntly opposed a proposition of Senator Palmer to have the election of Federal Senators carried out by a direct vote through the People and not through the legislature.

Mr. Chandler takes the morbid standpoint, that the mass of voters consists of ignorant and spineless, immoral foreigners, who by no means should decide the outcome of an election. It is not necessary to argue with Mr. Chandler over his foolish and senseless criticism.

We all know, that the native born citizens have contributed considerably more towards graft, corruption and vice, than immigrants, who often, in groups and individually, were duped voters under the guidance of unscrupulous native politicians.

Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

REFORMING THE CITY COUNCIL

Much has been said and written recently about reforming the City Council. A proposal has been made to create an upper house consisting of one fourth to one half of the aldermen. This arrangement, according to the originator of the plan, will prevent the lower house from carrying out any schemes of plunder.

This plan can never succeed. Experience as well as logic teaches us that there is no difference between the men elected from large districts and those elected from smaller ones. And there is likewise no difference whether the group of legislators is large or small; it is possible to bribe both.

There are a number of cities in the United States whose aldermen are divided into the upper and lower houses, but we have never heard that these cities are better governed, or that they had less boodlers among their aldermen.

Nothing can protect us against the corruption of the aldermen except to completely deprive them of all opportunities to boodle. If the city council is deprived of its prerogative which they have claimed thus far, namely to give away our streets

Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

and grant other privileges, the plundering of the citizens will be largely stopped. This can be done by a decision of the court or by a special law.

It is not easy, however, to find a substitute capable of exercising the above rights honestly. To relegate these into the hands of legislators would not improve conditions; because the majority of the state legislators are farmers and they do not understand the affairs of the city, and besides they are just as easily bribed as alderman. However, there must be some in authority who are capable of granting privileges, otherwise the progress and development of the city would come to a standstill.

Again and again the fact becomes obvious that our system of government in its present development is inadequate for large cities, although it has achieved great things in general. This does not imply, however, that it could not be adjusted, but it is exceedingly difficult to find a system which will preserve the self-government of the people, and also obtain for the administration of the city the absolutely necessary stability, not only of its institutions, but also of its personnel. If somebody would propose today to elect our mayors and aldermen

Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

for life, and to demand of the respective candidate proof of their capability and fitness, he would be ridiculed and considered a fool. Nevertheless, similar methods will become inevitable if our large cities shall ever have a sensible administration.

If the whole population could be convinced that the affairs of the city must be separated from politics, and if our mayors and aldermen would be elected on a city platform instead of a national and political one, this platform would then clearly specify the improvements, as well as administration policies, which one party favors and the other condemns, this would improve our conditions immeasurably, particularly if the people could be induced to cooperate with the administration, thereby obtaining a better understanding for the affairs of the city. Soon the necessity would be felt to have city officials instead of politicians, and to retain them as long as possible instead of changing them every few years.

It is certain that our city council needs to be reformed, but this is likewise true of our whole administrative system. To change one part, even if this was thinkable, without reforming the whole system, would produce only an insignificant advantage.

Many years will pass until the masses will realize that a complete change of our

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung March 25, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 35275

system of city government is imperative, and the change becomes an actuality.



Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1892.

ADMINISTRATION OF OUR CITY

Since corruption is gripping our city-Administration, certain newspapers, pretending to represent public opinion, are demanding a city hall cleanout. Unfortunately, this cleanout-demand is concentrated on the leading figures of the administration and likewise on absolutely immaterial political factors.

Now again, since politicians have made a mess out of our city-administration, the most impossible reform-suggestions and would be cures are published. Some recommend an Upper-House in the City Council. Others want to take away all rights from the City Council and give them to specified Boards. Many are inclined to give the Mayor the power of a Dictator and some others want him to be only a political straboss.

As a fact, everyone of us, is to be blamed for the deplorable conditions, prevailing in American City Hall administrations. And things can be changed only by training all of us towards a growing feeling of responsibility,

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GERMAN



Abendpost, Mar. 24, 1892.

concerning our government, local and State. In this way alone we will be able to do away with professional politicians and elect some capable men to manage one's civic affairs. If this can be accomplished, we will make a real start in eliminating graft, waste and corruption, which are a real scourge to our nation.

Abendpost, Oct. 24, 1891.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

When a party makes an attempt to undertake a housecleaning, no obstructions should be put in their way. The Democratic party will see to it that from now on the decent Democratic citizens shall have the leading role at their conventions and not the ward-politicians, the tramps or rowdies...

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sep. 18, 1891.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ARE POLITICS DECENT?

The statement of the Westliche Post: "We do not live to carry on politics, much less, however, can a decent person carry on politics in order to live", is decidedly controversial. It would indicate that no editor of a paper, particularly of a political party organ, could be a respectable fellow citizen. Especially Germans go too far in their criticism of politics and politicians.... Many of our best and most dependable politicians were, perhaps, originally compelled by their fellow citizens to enter politics. Eventually they were elected and sent to Washington, and because of their attempt to be honest and decent, they were reelected to Congress again and again, thereby neglecting their own private business or were forced to give up their practice, and become more or less dependent upon their salaries as congressmen. Do they not then carry on politics for their livelihood? But how exceedingly wrong would it be to assert that they are not decent and trustworthy!.....

If no respectable person could enter professional politics, or make it his chief vocation, then devilish wicked conditions would prevail in our republic. On the other hand, we suffer, because not enough people are interested in politics, and, as a result, public affairs are relegated into the hands of certain Irish professional politicians, where decency is often scarce.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Sept. 18, 1891.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

Many successful business men have not the courage and willingness to sacrifice themselves so as to be politically active.

This is true in a special sense of the Germans. They always appear to have reasons for complaints against politicians, because they always furnish the smallest contingent.....

To carry on politics as a profession is just as honorable and respectable as to publish a newspaper or to be a lawyer or judge..., it depends entirely on how it is done. If our professional politicians are not at present what they should be, it is not proper to debase and scorn politics for this reason, but we should strive so that the general respectability, the sound common sense, and the intelligence of the American people should find a more superior expression in our official representatives. Let us repeat or emphasize again: It is not as bad as most people try to make it appear.

Die Abendpost, Oct. 28, 1890.

CONCERNING OUR INSTITUTION FOR THE INSANE AND POOR HOUSES.

Mr. F. H. Wines, Secretary of the State Supervision Office for Charities, is writing at present the recollections of his impressions, while inspecting all public institutions for the sick and disabled in Cook County. Mr. Wines is of the opinion, that all institutions are overcrowded and employees there are corrupted. He is blaming political protection for the deplorable conditions.

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Die Abendpost, Oct. 16, 1890.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN TRICKS

It is to be regretted that Republican politicians are stirring up unrest in our community. According to their misleading propaganda, the Democrats have financed the naturalization of many green immigrants for election purposes.

The Republicans have done the same thing, which seems to be one of the unavoidable crooked parts of the American political game.

Die Abendpost, Aug. 12, 1890.

THE TERRIBLE MISMANAGEMENT OF CITY ADMINSTRATIONS

Everybody is talking again about the mismanagement of City Adminstrations, particularly of Chicago. We all agree, that the police are no good, the streets are in a deplorable condition, the water supply, the fire protection and schooling accomodations are not efficient, and that, in a nutshell, very little is offered for much money. But the opinions are different about, how to remedy all these evils. With a typical American carelessness, many cures are suggested, which have been tried out before and still every time have proved to be a failure. One of the would-be cures is the election of the City Council on a general ticket and the employment of policemen by the State authorities. The roots of the evil are miserable politics, which are giving vity jobs to enable members of political party machines or to henchmen of politicians.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1889.

[GERMAN-AMERICAN JOURNALISM]

April 25 was a very important day for Richard Michaelis, the Prussian-American Judas Iscariot. This journalistic cossack finds himself now in the role of Hamlet: to be or not to be, that is the question. He will either enter into possession of large sums of money with the aid of the most atrocious lies, and grow fat at the people's expense, or be scoffed and laughed at until he becomes politically extinct and, consequently, starve and end in misery.

The decision of this question is in Judge Tuley's hands. An injunction has been issued against the Freche (fresh) Presse to restrain this organ of a Prussian stool-pigeon from receiving a large sum of money for publishing municipal announcements, since Mike's paper is a disgrace to all Germans of Chicago, and any announcement in its columns is of no value, since the number of subscribers of the scrap of paper is highly problematical.

Mike tried to suppress this fact yesterday when Judge Tuley set him a term to explain his side of the case.



Chicagoer Arbeiter-Zeitung, Apr. 26, 1889.

Impertinent as a bug Mike declared in writing, getting his lawyer Colonel Stevenson to read his declamation, that he had in twenty-four streets alone as many subscribers as the Arbeiter-Zeitung and Staats-Zeitung combined.

This exaggeration in collective style is too dumb to be contradicted. There are assertions so disgustingly asinine that a person with five senses cannot but throw them in the waste basket or, even better, in the deepest part of a dungpit. This statement is yesterday's pyramidal lie of the journalistic Muenchhauser, Richard Michaelis.

The only real question is whether it is lawful to use money of the city treasury for publication of announcements in German.

A positive answer to this question is given by a law enacted in 1863, as well as numerous decisions by judges in other states. The legality of this practice is argued by Mike's attorney and Corporation Counsel Hutchinson.

Ex-Corporation Counsel Adams, however, referred to a Superior Court decision,



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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1889.

DISREGARD OF JUDGE TULEY'S DECISION.

Although the law suit of the Arbeiterbund vs. Mayor Roche resulted in Judge Tuley's decision forbidding the corrupt and venal police to disturb or prohibit any meetings of peaceful citizens, and although the judge stigmatized the procedure of the police as criminal and Mayor Roche and his hired police rowdies had promised to abide by the judge's decision, they nevertheless pursue their criminal activities despite the court's decision.

Mayor Roche refuses to put a stop to the criminal practises of his police chiefs. Because the mayor as head of the police refuses to issue a written order to his henchmen regarding the right of free speech and assembly, we are forced to infer that Roche is the true originator of those disturbances which Judge Tuley condemned as illegal and criminal.

As we all know, Professor Garside of Baltimore is at the present time in Chicago. He was to lecture on very important questions of the day at several meetings. One meeting was to take place in the thickly populated northwest side district.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1889.

However, the council of the Chicago police objected, so that no hall owner or manager of the entire northwest side is willing to rent out his hall at no matter what price. They all declared very positively that they would very much like to lease the hall for the meeting, but that the police is making too much trouble. If, however, the committee were to secure permission from the mayor or chief of police, they would gladly rent out their halls. Even the Aurora Turnhall was subjected to this ban. Mayor Roche refused a written consent to a committee of three.

What is Judge Tuley going to do now and how is his decision going to be respected?

What are the Turners going to do if the Aurora Turnhall cannot be used any longer for open minded lectures? What do our citizens say to this official anarchy? This same Roche retained his subalterns in office despite all the proofs furnished to him regarding their criminal activities.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 20, 1888. GERMAN

REFORM NEEDED

Has the Washingtonian Home any right to accept yearly help from the municipal authorities in the amount of \$20,000 without giving the city any kind of rights whatsoever?

There are twelve members of the board of directors and executives who are getting paid for mismanaging the foundation's half million dollar fund.

The expenditure for food alone during the last year amounted to \$12,500 which averages, for the 73 inhabitants of this delirium tremens asylum, \$14 per month.

The broom of reform should be put into action in this mismanagement and the whole scandalous affair, including its managers, be cleared out.





THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND GRAFT

The honorable Carl Schurz declared in Germany that the presidential election is not solely decided by graft money which is at the disposition of the fighting parties. Schurz is right! Money alone won't do it. There are assurances about the bestowal of jobs, too.

Hayes, for instance, would hardly have entered the White House, in spite of all election frauds and swindles, if he had not met one day with a tall elderly gentleman in Columbus, O., who later as secretary of the interior behaved very considerately towards the Northern Pacific Railway.

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GERMAN

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1888.

[GANGSTERISM AND CRIME CONTROL]

Exactly a week after the Fackel brought out an article about the under-cover union of thieves and robbers with municipal police on the west side and publicly denounced it, Captain Aldrich from the west side discovered for himself that some of his people are actually in union with his enemies, out to drop his head off.

This war among the stick-twirlers would be very funny indeed and educational for the by-standers if it were not up to them to pay the bill.

Thieves are intentionally being given free rein, in order to get rid of a police captain.

The battle for the police officers positions, in Chicago, is still on among the newspapers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1888.

The majority of the police force is an inheritance from Carter Harrison to the present administration.

The rank and file were dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, but now Chicago society with the "better" classes has elected the Republican Roche for mayor.

He is being pressed by the army of Republican job-seekers and string-pullers to change the Democratic Pretorian-guard to a Republican one.

Although Roche is very willing to do so he lacks the necessary wit to effect that change. On the other side the imperiled Democratic police chiefs are not any too anxious to be beheaded by Roche's party-endeavor. On the contrary they viciously attack the mayor and his satellites indirectly whereby they have the advantage of police routine and their greater number.

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GERMAN



Illinois Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1888.

The Republicans believe very stupidly in the face of all the dirty tricks which the Democrats play on them. It is hardly believable how poorly and ignorantly the press is being served and made use of.

The Democrats seem to know that this whole war is being fought through the press only as every philister sooner or later falls for the continuously repeated news, and finally flies dutifully into a tremendous passion.

The Democratic politic chiefs do not care about labor or money in order to publicly and systematically abuse their colleagues from the Republican wing as well as show them worthy of contempt and discredit them with all possible means.

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GERMAN

Illinois Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1888.

Whoever followed this spectacle carefully must have noticed that all reports about the numerous crimes on the west side originated in police circles. The reader must have recognized the bold and vicious intentions from the fact that these libelous articles always started with two or three special reports about crimes supposedly committed on the west side and then carelessly changed into a report about a series of thefts in other districts where captains have their pulls, but this is done in a way that the reader still thinks he is reading about crimes on the west side only.

It is indeed remarkable that the Democratic press has discovered only now that Captain Aldrich is a convicted and sentenced although of course as yet unpunished thief and that he possesses some more dark spots on him and that his porter-nature lacks politeness.

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GERMAN



Illinois Arbeiter Zeitung, Sept. 9, 1888.

It would be very fine if Chicago's citizenship should get to know all of Aldrich's crimes and diseases but why do these papers keep quiet about the many villainies on the part of the Democratic policemen, honorably grown gray in crime?



[POLITICAL PROSTITUTION]

We do not hesitate for one moment to announce publicly: Charles A. Litchman, General Secretary of the K of L, offered his services to the Republican Party for the coming election.

We declare this letter to be an act of political prostitution. Suppose we accept Litchman's aid to the Republican ticket as his true conviction. Under the circumstances and in the way in which he offers his services this acceptance sounds impossible.

We are sorry to state that the Litchman letter will not remain the only act in this line during this year's campaign. The laborer's votes represent the deciding factor in the expected battle for the national spoils. Both parties are set therefore to win prominent worker's representatives on their sides.

As the political bosses can dispose of a fund for corruption that goes into hundreds of thousands of dollars, there cannot exist any doubt in our minds that one or the other whose integrity was firm and known among labor movements will surrender to temptation.

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Die Fackel, Sept. 2, 1888.

GERMAN



[CAPTAIN SCHACK]

Captain Schaack self-styled mayor or czar of the North Side, is supposed to get fired.

We have the privilege of giving an accounting of everything that North-siders know, and say about this departing pasha of the North Side.

Capt. Schaack is a many-sided genius, the most so in the advancement of his private interests, in baseness and in the invention of unbelievable fairy-tales.

Schaack considers himself one of the strongest "pillars of society" of Chicago and comes right out with this conviction which was proved by his fire-proof love of truth during the Anarchists' trial.



Sense cannot be found in this Luxembourg Schaackal, intelligence or education is out entirely, but he possesses much malicious craftiness and brutality.

Once in a while when necessary to improve his credit with the millionaires he has his henchmen find a dynamite bomb.

Absolutely poor, he joined the Chicago police force eighteen years ago. Supposing he had drawn from the start \$100.00 monthly salary, the total would not exceed \$21,600. Now Capt. Schaack lived for eighteen years on these wages and what is more, he lived splendidly, and so where is his present fortune of \$75,000.00 coming from? No inheritance was bequeathed this noble Luxemburgian, but we can prove how he got his money through partnership in his brother's private night-patrol service and through trade of jobs.



As long as the imbecile Roche believed in **Schaack's** infallibility and fell in his snares, qualification or honesty did not play any role in filling jobs.

Beahr, Schaack's nephew, became a policeman after being in Chicago for two years, only, which is unlawful, and advanced in an extraordinarily short period to Lieutenant.

The Pasha - regime on the North Side was a complete one and when those who know will start to talk, a story will come to light that will be bubbling over with vileness, graft and corruption, of which the citizens have not the slightest idea yet. Politics is spreading among Chicago's police force like pestilence, dividing the same into two factions secretly fighting against one another.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 30, 1888.

BURGLARS THRIVE UNDER REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION
Week after week for one and one-half years since the Republican party took possession of the city administration, our police has grown worse, and week after week the guild of the burglars increased its membership and grew bolder and tougher.

We cannot blame the policemen for not being any too overzealous, as they never know when they will get bounced by their Republican bosses who do not reward merit in service, but political bull doging only.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 29, 1888.

GERMAN



[POLICE PROTECTION]

In spite of dangerously rotten conditions of our public safety the Republican political machinery is still trying to render our police force worse by giving jobs and promoting its own creatures.

We are informed that Captain Simon O'Donnel from the 12th Street station, who, better than any other captain kept his district clean of robbers and burglars, is being put on the pension list, not because he is too old or weak but because he gave preference to his job as Police Captain to that as political bulldogger.

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GERMAN



Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 28, 1888.

[COPS AND ROBBERS]

Once again a policeman has been caught in New York in a burglary by another policeman.

Things like that could not happen in Chicago.

Either there are no burglars at all among our policemen or fraternalism among these gentlemen is too great.

[CORRUPTION OF OUR COURT SYSTEM]

On August 20, 1885, Ehrich Dankwardt started suit against Louis Schultz in Justice of the Peace, Max Eberhard's court. On August 30th, Dankwardt received a judgment against Schultz which he swore into immediate execution.

No money was forthcoming and on August 10, 1888, a return was registered and execution served but neither Schultz nor any of his property could be found. This return was made out in Eberhard's office and dated back for a whole year.

Dankwardt had to pay \$1.70 for the second time because without pre-judgment even Eberhard will not do anything.

Judge Foote and Constable C. M. Stephens are angels in comparison with Eberhard, who openly confesses that he does business for the purpose of making money. Eberhard works under cover of virtue.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 12, 1888.

GERMAN



[SHERIFF MATSON]

We figured out that the income of the present Sheriff Kanute R. Matson, besides his wages of \$6,000 per year, amounts to about \$54,000 annually or a total of \$60,000.

This means that the taxpayers of Cook County pay to Mr. Matson besides his salary \$10,549.45 for feeding the prisoners.

We can see that this sheriff lacks nothing and need not be worried about his job. If he should fail to get re-elected after his four year term he will retire with an easily acquired fortune of about \$200,000.

He will have the satisfaction of being honored and praised by the friends of his former prisoner, ex-Chief of Police McGarigle who disappeared from the Hotel Matson to the great joy of two thirds of Chicago's prominent residents.

If you add to the bad and insufficient food, the dirt in the county jail as well as the fact, that the musty air is filled with fever miasmas from defective drain pipes you must come to the conclusion that the imprisonment for any length of time in such a place is not only a punishment but a torture disgraceful to all citizens of Cook County.

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At present the county jail is nothing more than a breeding place for disease, where all interest in life and reformation of character and spirit is broken down, unless you happen to have some friends who provide you with healthful food and means of amusement.

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1888.

/POLITICAL CUT THROATS/

The local professional politicians, from the \$100,000 a year job-hunter to the few dollars a day during election henchman, have no more feeling of humanity than any loan sharks stealing money out of people's pockets

These unscrupulous cut throats must possess a goodly part of moral degeneracy as they deliberately, professionally and for their own benefit slander and lie publicly not once but a hundred times. Worse for human society, than a professional thief whom the police cannot catch is such a professional slanderer and defamer.

The city of Chicago for instance pays \$160,000 per year for keeping the streets clean. Of course only those people receive contracts who somehow served the party in office and they do not take the duties of the contract any too seriously. How can we wonder therefore why our alleys are filled with dirt and rubbish?

We figured out that a Mr. Berz who has the street cleaning contracts for the 11th, 12th, and 13th wards makes a yearly profit of \$10,000, and all he does is to drive out in a carriage twice a month through these three wards. Mr. Berz had to sell his saloon about 2 years ago; he was down and

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 8, 1888.

out, and was going around in shabby clothes and living in a basement in S. Peoria St.

Today he owns a palatial building at 299 W. Jackson St. with plenty of money to entertain his friends.

All this he did not acquire through his knowledge or intelligence as he possesses none, but through his ability to secure a number of votes for his party. There are many examples but this one shows that you can get some place as a professional politician if you possess the necessary lack of character.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 3, 1888.

/CAPITALISM AND POLITICS/

The Times mentions today that Michigan seems to produce only millionaires as senators, referring to Palmer Stockbridge and James McMillan, and winds up its article with the supposedly harmless question:

"Is there no chance for anybody to get elected senator in Michigan but millionaires?"

The Times knows well enough that the body of the senators consists almost entirely of millionaires or their henchmen, and that even these henchmen soon become millionaires if they are crooked enough - and that's exactly what almost all of them are.

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Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 30, 1888.

/A DYNAMITE FACTORY BLOWS UP/

Two miles south of Lima, Ohio, a dynamite factory blew up, exploding 800 lbs. of nitro-glycerine.

Too bad for that quantity lost. How many conspiracies could Bonfield have proven with the aid of 800 lbs. of nitro-glycerine!

Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung, July 25, 1888.

/BIG BUSINESS AND POLITICS/

Chief of Police Hubbard is said to be about to resign his post. His principle in employing policemen is to select them for ability and not politics.

The Bosses of the Chicago Republican Party, Swift, Swift, Davis & Co., do not agree with those principles and have been trying, since Mayor Roche came into office to put the orthodox - Republican stamp on the whole police force.

Hubbard is in many ways too honest - he is called in some authoritative quarters "Sleepy Head".

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Mar. 1, 1884.

[EMBEZZLEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS]

An examination of the books of former Townclerk Eyrne of Lake showed that the honorable man embezzled during 2 years at least \$10,648.50. This man's crime is not so much the theft-like so many believe- but the unpardonable modesty of the boy! If he had stolen ten or twenty times that amount then he would have had an excellent chance to become Governor or a Congressman, but as things stand he forfeited through his foolish modesty this golden opportunity.

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CAPTAIN ALDRICH'S PRECINCT



Matters in Captain Aldrich's precinct are getting more and more funny.

It is not only that neither he nor his cops are able to catch any rogues who naturally run away when they see them coming at a distance, but now they don't seem to be able even to find objects lying within their own immediate line of duty, or better, directly under their noses.

The partly decayed corpse of a 17 year old boy was found. He had been murdered and put under a sidewalk directly opposite the Desplaines St. station.

We would not be surprised to hear Captain Aldrich come out with the statement that the corpse was planted there in his district by order of Bonfield or Schaack so that he would not become Chief of Police in spite of these two gentlemen.

Aldrich and every one of his Irish Republican subordinates, is convinced that even in case Bonfield and Schaack did not transport that body there already dead, that they bought that corpse for the sole purpose of letting it rot under Aldrich's nose, which is still suffering from a cold on account of the Schueneman murder case.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

GIVEN AWAY OR SOLD?

An Answer to the LaSalle Street Question

When we gave an account of the city council's decision to relinquish LaSalle Street between Jackson and Van Buren Streets to the owners of adjacent property, we asked: "Given away or sold?"

The answer was not long delayed; at least the following incident leaves little doubt that not all the aldermen expected to give away LaSalle Street gratuitously, and that they expected to be remunerated for their votes.

Former Alderman Jonas, who is in partnership at present with Alderman Cullerton in managing a liquor store on Washington Street, was visited by Alderman Hirsch last Tuesday morning and was warned to be careful, since the "boys" were not willing to wait any longer for the "LaSalle Street money"; Hirsch also stated that Jonas was under suspicion of keeping the money. Jonas

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

retorted, that he had nothing to do with it, and that he had no LaSalle Street money in his possession and had never promised any.

Hirsch went away. But soon afterwards Alderman Purcell appeared, apparently highly inebriated, followed by Alderman Murphy, Hirsch, and Adam Meyer. Purcell, resorting to vile abuse, demanded a share of the LaSalle Street money. Jonas told him also that he knew nothing about it and had no money for Purcell or for any other alderman. Murphy, Hirsch, and Meyer tried their best to quiet their raving colleague from the Eighth Ward and told him that Jonas had made no promises to any one. Cullerton, they asserted, was the man whom they would have to see. Finally, after the row had almost ended in a fight, Jonas succeeded in getting rid of Purcell and his companions, who, by the way, did their best to pacify the infuriated alderman. Finally Purcell decided to see former Alderman Woodman, who was to blame for the whole thing.

In the interim Hirsch hurriedly left and saw Woodman, whose restaurant is in

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

the vicinity, to inform him of the impending visit of the delegation.

Woodman laughed, pointed to his colored waiters, and said that he would be able to manage the entire city council. Although he had no money for the alderman, he promised to treat them right.

The visitors, so abruptly announced, did not see Woodman, and Jonas also has not been molested by any alderman since that time. Furthermore, he has given special orders that no aldermen are to be admitted to his place of business if it appears that LaSalle Street money is involved.

In order that all may fully appreciate the import of the disgraceful affair, we submit to our readers a rumor which our reporter heard, the truth of which Mr. Jonas does not exactly vouch for, but which at the same time, he does not wish to deny.

When the LaSalle Street matter was on the agenda, much was said about large

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

sums of money which interested speculators had available to bribe the city council with, but the gossip in general narrowed to certain specific points shortly before the final vote. At that time it was rumored that a lawyer who represented Messrs. Bensley, Kent and Armour, the buyers of Scott's property, wanted to give \$25,000 to Jonas with which to bribe the council, but that the attorney changed his mind because a blond Irish alderman of the South Side said that he did not trust that "d---d Christ killer on Washington Street". On the evening of the final vote a messenger called Jonas to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he met an alderman of the North Side who pretended to represent a ring of the aldermen, and the gentleman demanded forthwith the payment of \$25,000 in cash or certified check; otherwise the ordinance would be beaten. Jonas declined to have anything to do with the matter and absolutely refused to be involved in any shape or manner.

It is difficult to say just what happened after this conversation, but it was asserted that Cullerton hinted to the aforesaid ringleader that everything was all right. When the affair came to a vote, every one followed Cullerton

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

and Smyth; Smyth was also regarded as an agent of the LaSalle Street syndicate. Smyth, however, changed his vote prior to the final announcement, but this was regarded merely as a ruse because Smyth took his seat very shortly before the vote was taken. Hirsch also, who originally had shared Cullerton's ideas in the matter, voted against the measure, likewise Meier and Imhoff of the Sixteenth Ward, who had been opposed to the proposition from the beginning.

A few days after this session it became apparent that the "boys" were incensed because the LaSalle Street money had not been paid. If one takes the trouble to recall the incidents involving the city council which occurred when the LaSalle Street affair was first being discussed and how the aldermen, to the great delight of the Mayor, openly asserted that the property-owners on both sides of the street which was to be given away were supplied with everything that the city council could wish for, then one may draw his own conclusions.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 21, 1881.

Mr. Jonas, who was interviewed by a reporter, was very reticent; he emphasized, however, that he had had nothing to do with the affair, regardless of what might be believed about his colleague Cullerton. He [Jonas] did not wish to injure any one, and therefore he preferred that no particular stir should be raised; after all, he considered the whole incident as merely the irresponsible ravings of a drink-crazed alderman who was unaware that he faced the penitentiary if he had been bribed.

Let us hope that the grand jury will investigate the matter, so that it may be revealed who wanted to bribe the city council, and which members actually accepted bribes. After all, the biggest crook is the fellow who offers bribes to officials.

The entire story shows how deeply our city council is steeped in corruption again, and how easy it is for people with money to obtain anything they want, a gas monopoly, a water monopoly, a streetcar monopoly, or the gift of a street!

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

SALOON BONDS

The English-language press, which first exposed the humbug of the saloon-bond business and caused the present indignation, still regards the affair as a hot potato and attacks the poor notaries who supposedly earn huge fortunes by providing bonds for one dollar. It cannot be denied that it is a violation of the law if a notary accepts and guarantees property as worth \$2,000 and free of encumbrance while the bondsman whose oath he witnesses is not present. The Mayor, however, commits the greater transgression because he neglects to investigate the saloon bonds and thereby makes the swindle possible. Indeed, through his tacit consent he becomes an accessory to the crime in every instance when a fictitious bond is offered, or a fraudulent oath is accepted.

If the Mayor had ever considered it expedient to become conversant with his official duties, then he would know that he was responsible for ascertaining that the bonds of a saloonkeeper are legitimate before a license may be issued, and he would not have given so nonsensical an answer when asked what he

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 18, 1881.

intended to do to abolish the saloon-bond humbug. His answer actually was:

"I have not had time to look into the matter (Editor of Staats-Zeitung's Note: He was too busy with picnics and horseback riding). I pay particular attention to saloons, and everything is in the best of order. If a saloonkeeper sells whiskey to a drunkard or to a minor, then I revoke his license. Whoever suffers through a saloonkeeper's transgressions may sue the offender. But I shall investigate the saloon-bond affair, and if there is anything wrong, then I'll do my best to change it!"

As we said before, it is not a question of furnishing the prohibitionists with a weapon, the bond fraud, with which to attack saloonkeepers, but it is to the interest of respectable tavernkeepers to see that they are protected from disreputable elements, and therefore we admonish the Mayor to do his duty in regard to saloon bonds.

The clerks of the License Bureau and the city clerk's office now assert that all

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the ado about the bonds already makes prospective saloonkeepers more cautious about offering security. However, these officials are still sufficiently gullible to believe that any bond must be accepted simply because it is notarized. Mr. Rummel can relieve himself of all responsibility and scandal at once by simply referring all applicants for saloon licenses to the Mayor to obtain his consent, after the Mayor approves of the bond, and then only, has Mr. Rummel the right to issue a license.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

MAYOR HARRISON NEGLECTS HIS DUTIES

(Editorial)

During the last campaign the Illinois Staats-Zeitung constantly reminded the proponents of personal liberty that the lax enforcement of the saloon license ordinance gave the temperance people an excuse to justify their incessant attacks on freedom. We showed at the time how Mayor Harrison, regardless of his promises to help the Wirthsverein (Tavernkeepers' Association) in its efforts to place the saloon business on a higher level, injured the interests of the saloonkeepers instead by issuing licenses indiscriminately to owners of disreputable places.

Even saloonkeepers who favored Harrison's re-election criticized severely the indifferent issuing of licenses, and the writer distinctly remembers a case in which a former president of the Wirthsverein called attention to the bond humbug

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

connected with the licenses and demanded in the interests of his association that the stipulations of the statute should be properly enforced.

In his campaign speeches at the time Carter Harrison promised repeatedly to protect respectable tavernkeepers against the competition of the riffraff by strictly enforcing the law, and the majority of the people believed him.

On July 1 all saloon licenses expired, and since that day the city treasurer and the city clerk have been busy issuing renewals.

The Chicago Tribune published a lengthy article yesterday about the humbug involving licenses. The State law on licenses contains the following paragraph:

"Provided that no license shall be issued for the sale of intoxicating beverages unless the applicant therefor first present a State bond of \$3,000, vouched for by not less than two property owners whose land holdings are unencumbered, to the municipality or district issuing said license." (Paragraph one of the law of January 13, 1872.)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1891.

According to the above every applicant for a saloon license must furnish \$3,000 bond, to be given by two property owners. The city ordinance on licenses has repeatedly delegated the issuance thereof to the mayor. Paragraph 499 of the revised city ordinance provides that "the mayor shall issue all licenses authorized by city ordinances," etc. Paragraph 1859 of the same ordinance states further:

"The mayor of Chicago shall issue licenses for the sale of intoxicating beverages from time to time to such persons making a written request therefor, and they shall submit proof to the mayor that the applicants are persons of good reputation, and furthermore the applicants shall, in each individual case, give a bond of \$500, attested by two bondsmen, and this security shall be investigated and accepted by the mayor upon proper finding," etc.

Paragraphs 1565 and 1566 of the same ordinance provide:

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

"All licenses shall be issued by the mayor from time to time to such persons whom he considers qualified, and who are residents of Chicago.

"Every license authorized by city ordinance shall, after being granted by the mayor, be issued by the city clerk as soon as the city treasurer informs the city clerk that the fees have been paid, and only then shall the respective license be issued."

From all these stipulations it is plainly evident that it is the Mayor's duty to know who receives the licenses, and it is exclusively his obligation to investigate all bonds offered by tavernkeepers.

But nevertheless the Mayor lets the matter rest with the city treasurer and the city clerk and does not care in the least whether the proper precautions prescribed by law are heeded or not. Consequently in many instances the bonds are absolutely worthless and meaningless.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

As the Tribune reported yesterday, applicants for saloon licenses see so-called notaries, and Mr. Rummel, to whom City Clerk Howard intrusts the filling out of saloon licenses, provides the necessary bonds, duly made out and supposedly signed by bona fide bondsmen, for the sum of one dollar, and everything is shipshape. Although no one but the Mayor shall approve of the bonds offered for saloon licenses, he never sees the so-called bonds, and the whole license affair amounts to this: Any one can obtain a license if he has \$52 to pay the tax and \$1 for the bond, regardless of how unsuitable the applicant may be to conduct a business of so public a character, or how shady his reputation may be. The object of having bondsmen was to have assurances that the applicant would abide by the law and to provide protection for those who were injured by a saloonkeeper's disregard of existing ordinances. Both purposes are defeated by these ready-made bonds at the city clerk's office, since the signers can never be found.

It is obvious that no one suffers more by this utter disregard of the law than the conscientious German saloonkeeper. He spends time and uses honest efforts in obtaining the required bond and can pass an examination at any time about

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matters appertaining to his reputation or on any other questions which the Mayor may consider expedient under the circumstances. Nevertheless the law-abiding tavernkeeper loses the protection to which he is entitled because others, who cannot procure bona fide bondsmen, become competitors and tend to bring all saloons into disrepute.

If Mayor Harrison would not waste so much time at picnics and would attend to his duties, in so far as saloonkeepers and licenses are concerned, then no one would be more grateful than the respectable German tavernkeepers and the proponents of personal liberty, who regard an impartial application of the license law as the greatest defense against the dubious schemes of the prohibitionists.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

DANGER AHEAD

An Attempt to Rob the City of its Water Works

For years greedy capitalists have had their eyes upon the Chicago water works, one of the very few public institutions, which pay good interest on their first cost and do not require any help from general taxes. From time to time officials high in power in the City Hall have been approached by persons who have wanted to know what the city would sell the water works for, and in 1877, when a decision of the Supreme Court threatened to stop the city government because it had neither cash on hand nor the right to borrow money, the sale of the water works was talked about in earnest in the city council. Still, the authorities have always felt that the people would never consent to a sale of the water works, since that would make them the slaves of a monopoly.

The attempt to get possession of the water works is being repeated now, only in a more cunning and therefore in a far more dangerous manner. A company

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

is being formed which intends to compete with the city water works, and which if it ever gets a foothold certainly will soon monopolize the entire business of furnishing water, since a private corporation is not circumscribed by laws and hindered in its operations as is the case with a public corporation, such as the city of Chicago, thereby gaining inestimable advantage in any competition.

On last Monday evening an ordinance which enjoys the support of the Mayor was introduced in the council meeting. It intends to grant to Messrs. G. S. Pike, Alfred Cowles, and William E. Hale and to such other persons as they may associate with them or to any company which may take their place the right to lay water mains, etc., and to erect, maintain, and operate water works for the purpose of furnishing water for mechanical or other purposes to any or all houses in the city. The passage of the ordinance is urged in a petition which bears the signature of every big capitalist in the city, including all newspaper publishers except those of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

As a pretext for introducing such competition for the city water works the fact is used that our water works at present lack the capacity to drive water into the upper stories of our business palaces or to furnish reliable power for elevators and other machinery.

The gentlemen demand in the first place permission to tear up the streets for the purpose of laying mains in them; in other words, they want to destroy our streets, for even a blind man knows that to tear up a street, at least in Chicago, is equivalent to destroying it, for no workman has been invented as yet who will replace the pavement which he has torn up in such a manner as to obliterate the traces of his work. But that is really a small matter. The great danger lies in the fact that the projected water works will certainly monopolize the business of furnishing water on the South Side to begin with, which must result in increasing the cost of water in all the rest of the city, and then it will be a comparatively easy matter successfully to force the city water works to the wall and to get a monopoly of the profitable business of furnishing

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

water to the citizens of Chicago.

The pretense that the city has no money to increase the capacity of its water works so as to correspond with the ever increasing demand can cut no figure. If the gentlemen who urge the establishment of private water works would allow themselves to be assessed only somewhere near the amount of their property, Chicago would have a considerably larger revenue from taxes; and there is also no legal objection to raising a new water loan.

The scheme to meet the lack of capacity in the city's water works by competition should be killed effectively at once. The middle classes, the laboring men especially, who are threatened in this matter by the millionaires, should assemble in meetings and protest against the intended robbery. As far as the city council is concerned, no reliance is to be placed on any but the aldermen of the outlying wards, whose constituents should see to it that their rights and interests in this matter are protected. Never was a more dangerous proposition introduced in the council

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

than this franchise for high pressure water power".

The general interest which this scheme to monopolize the city's water works arouses and the fact that all our English-language papers favor the project, as well as the following communication which we have received, have induced us to reprint the above article in English. It was published in German last Wednesday.

The Letter

Chicago, July 13, 1881.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung,

In speaking with Dr. Wickersham, who submitted the petition for "high pressure water power" to the city council, I mentioned your article, "Danger Ahead". Since several other citizens, including some very prominent businessmen of the community, questioned Dr. Wickersham, and

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 15, 1881.

since he subsequently perceived the true significance of the affair and also the fact that the English papers ignored the proposal entirely-- probably because they were unaware of its far reaching consequences-- Dr. Wickersham requested me to ask you to reprint your splendid article "Danger Ahead" in English as something of interest to the public as well as to him.

Respectfully,
J. M.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

THE RABBLE

(Editorial)

It seems incredible, but we have people in Chicago who see an opportunity in the attempted assassination of President Garfield to express their wretched party hatred.

The worst offender in this respect is one of Carter Harrison's appointees, the infamous General Lieb, a man devoid of character and of conscience, a mercenary turncoat and adventurer, whose moral standards are on the same level as Guiteau's. Lieb insolently declared that Garfield's condition was nothing to worry about, and that the President's injury was described as dangerous merely for political purposes--to injure Conklin! This was the declaration of the scoundrel, although every respectable Democrat, even Jefferson Davis, felt incensed about the assassination and showed great concern about the President's condition. Guiteau's attack is no more despicable and condemnable

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, July 11, 1881.

than the assertion of that bushwhacker politician, Lieb.

Sergeant Johnson of the Chicago Avenue district, whom the Mayor promoted from the ranks, expressed himself almost in a similar vein when news of the attack on the President reached Chicago. The officer said at the time:

"What of it? If Garfield dies, the country can get along without him! "

That was the opinion, nay, the inhuman indifference expressed by one of Harrison's adherents, while his fellow men were vainly striving for words to express their resentment over the outrage.

And such rabble feed at the public trough and insult the people who pay their salaries!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 14th, 1881.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Citizens' Mass-meeting, at the Aurora Turnhall.

A large number of Alderman Frank A. Stauber's friends, have answered the call of the "Fackel" to help to celebrate the victory, as the result of the well known Stauber-Mc Grath case, and to get the facts of the proceedings of this process, which were not mentioned in the capitalistic press. At this meeting, William Blum functioned as chairman, and A. Spies as secretary. He made the purpose of this meeting known, and introduced Richard Prendergast, the Attorney for Stauber, in the Stauber-Mc Grath court battle. Mr. Prendergast briefly explained the whole case, and found it appropriate, that the victory should be celebrated by all honest citizens of Chicago. The political parties anxiety for supremacy is only natural, but the character of our Institutions demands, that the decision of the majority, is the law, by which we have to abide. But a victory, is a victory only then, when the criminals receive the punishment, which they justly deserve.

Therefore the following resolution has been resorted to: In consideration of the fact, that the appellate Court decided against the manipulation of the election judges of the 7th precinct of the 14th ward, and in consideration that almost a

CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 14th, 1881.

year has elapsed, since the criminal election judges Gibbs and Walsh, have been committed to the Criminal Court, but no steps have been undertaken by our Attorney-general, to have justice meted out to them, therefore we, the citizens of the 14th ward, decided at this mass-meeting, to request of our servant the Attorney-General to do his duty and bring the criminals to justice.

Paul Grattkau addressed the meeting in the German language, with highest praise for the defenders of the case, and urged all on toward a triumph, which will be of great significance not only for the present time but forever.

Gratitude has been expressed for Judge Thomas A Moran's work, and for his final decision in this case; eternal gratitude has been expressed to the fearless Judge William K. Mc Allister. Frank A. Stauber, expressed his gratitude to Richard Prendergast, Peter Petersen and the courts.

As we are approaching elections again, it is of utmost importance, that our citizens would clean out the City Council's office, and vote men into it, who can be trusted as to their decency and honesty.



CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 9th, 1881.

MCGRATH AND THE SWINDLE PRESS

Vagabond Mc Grath, has finally departed. The criminal Press, as that of the "Illinois-Staatszeitung", "The Tribune", "The Inter-Ocean" and others, who so willingly put themselves at the services of that swindler, are now, through the court's decision, unmasked, and known, as the protectors of crime. But the medal for such services, goes to the German newspaper, the "Illinois Staatszeitung" which has suffered a defeat.- Stauber has won in every instance, and the editors of the dishonest newspapers, as well, as the villians of the City Council, would have to blush, if they were not accustomed to dishonesty.

We want to mention the names of the men, who deserve great credit, in bringing about justice. To that group belong all the witnesses summoned by court, first of all Stauber, Peter Peterson and Lawyer Prendergast.

Owing only to the excellent work of Mr. Prendergast, it was possible, during a year's time, to go into the details of the case, and expose the technical tricks of their opponents.

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CHICAGOER ARBEITER ZEITUNG, March 9th, 1881.

The Stauber-Mc Grath case, has uncovered the corruption of the City Council, and that of the capitalistic Press, and unveiled also the sacrifices made, and the perseverance of the Socialists. It was a case, by which we have learned much and have won much also.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, March 7, 1881.



Stauber McGrath and the Illinois Staatszeitung.

If any clear thinking person was still in doubt, as to the corruptness of the Illinois Staatszeitung, they must, after reading the article Stauber-McGrath, appearing in today's issue of that paper, alter their viewpoint, as to the honesty of the editors, of the paper mentioned. It is well known to this clique, that Frank A. Stauber, was the rightfully elected alderman of the 14th ward. They know, that on election day, in the presence of a number of witnesses and of a policeman, the election judges, who reported the result of the election, to the central bureau. The villians of the Staatszeitung knew, that the judges of the 7th precinct of the 14th ward, the night after the election, contrary to the law, and with the aid of swindler Malone opened the box containing the ballots, and changed them to suit their infamous designs, in other words, forged them. They, the felons of the Illinois Staatszeitung knew, that the voters of the 7th precinct of the 14th ward, decided on Stauber's election, and that of the 116 votes cast for him, only 59 were given him by the election swindlers. Those criminals at the Illinois Staatszeitung also knew, that the election Judges Gibbs and Walsh, were committed to the criminal court, after a grand jury investigated the case, and pronounced them guilty. They also knew, that the majority of the corrupt city council, did not take much interest in the proceedings, connected with the examination of the Stauber's election contest, for they knew, that the rightful member of the city council, would be Stauber and not McGrath. They knew further, that citizen Linnemeier, who accused McGrath of swindling Stauber of votes,



for which he had proof, won the case against him, in Judge Moran's court. Notwithstanding all these facts, the vagabonds of that newspaper, shielded that swindler-companion McGrath; furthermore, they endeavored to put Stauber in a false light, one of suspicion, and to question the rightfulness of his case.

This "criminally-inclined newspaper", in the words of their Party president Garfield, shall not be successful in their criminal plans against the Socialists. They are mistaken if they assume, that the Socialists can be swindled out of their rights. Furthermore, the Socialists are not satisfied merely with McGrath's removal from office, and the rightful holder Stauber installed, but the Socialists will not cease in this case, before they succeed in the dishonorable expulsion of McGrath. The Socialists will also see to it, that the election swindlers Gibbs and Walsh, in spite of their friendship with Mills and all the other swindlers of the city, shall get behind the prison doors. The Socialists will work unceasingly, toward the punishment of the corrupt and criminal gang, which has up to the present time, influenced the city council, and made it possible for McGrath, to fill the position which usurpt. The Socialists will also expose, all the persons guilty of dishonesty, and connected with the Illinois Staatszeitung, to the German population of Chicago. The Socialists have not yet closed the Stauber-McGrath case. The corrupt majority of the city Council, and the Illinois Staatszeitung, shall have a chance, to marvel at the energy, patience and ingenuity of the Socialists.



It requires time, but things will change for the better, and the election swindlers will feel the heavy hand of the Socialists, once and forever. -

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DIE FACKEL, March 6th, 1831.

Stauber-Mc Grath.

Energy and perseverance lead us towards our aim. The cheating done by Gibbs, Maloney, Walsh and their clique, was so well known, that no judge could decide the case in favor of Mc Grath. The Socialists have fearlessly worked toward the unmasking of the swindlers, and proving the actual election of Mr. Stauber.

The Superior Court of Justice at Ottawa, decided the case in favor of Stauber, therefore it is the City Council's next step to oust the election swindler, Mc Grath, from his office and install Mr. Stauber, as the elected Alderman of the 14th Ward. The majority of the corrupt City Council, has well earned such a slap in the face, in the moral sense, and this is by no means the last one, for the Socialists are not inclined towards any fun of this nature. They possess energy and perseverance, and will always fight for the rightful cause.

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug.23, 1880.

SPORTSMAN'S ORGANIZATION
(Taeger Verein!)

To-day, Monday, August 23rd, in the evening in the Hall at Milwaukee Avenue, no. 703, an extraordinary secret meeting will take place. Each member should by all means be present as matters of great importance will be discussed. Don't forget, Comrades, that our member, Charles Howe, has been treacherously wounded and thrown on the sick bed by a gang of vagabonds of the 14th Ward.

Don't forget that further heavy consequences will occur if this deed is not avenged. Therefore take care and come to-day to the meeting. Every member reading this announcement should make it known to the nearest living comrade, so that nobody remains at home. No excuses will be accepted.

Wm Blum
F. Beite
Henry Schmidt
Louis Bochone
John Block



GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, June 24th, 1880.

The Poor Law Administration.

According to the statement of County Agent Mc Grath, 2283 persons received public assistance in the quarter ending May 31st, 1880; 1379 live on the West-side; 1026 widows; 968 Irishmen; 543 Germans; 263 American and 199 Scandinavian; 384 people were received at the Hospital and 103 buried at County expenses; 113 received free R.R. transportation, 125 were sent to the poorhouse. The total expenditures of the institution during the last quarter were \$16,525.01.- This amount is to be divided as follows: Bread \$3,222.36; coal \$3, 149.10; meat \$2, 865.31; salaries \$4,693.00.

As can be seen from the above figures about 26 percent of the allotted amount, is paid to those few officials who manage the Poor-administration. This is more than one fourth of the sum, which is meant to help thousands and is pocketed by about 2 dozen officials.-This is a wonderful way of managing the affairs of the poor; the main purpose seems to be to take care of a number of political bums and to let the deserving paupers suffer.-

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GERMAN

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1880.

LIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS

In a column long article the "Tribune" this morning writes about the citizen's demonstration of last Monday evening. It calls this wrongly a communistic one and states, that the council has been intimidated by same. There is every reason to fear such demonstrations.

Experience teaches that the communists are very quick with fire, murder and slaughter. Only a passionately spoken word last Monday was necessary to sow the seed of discontent amongst the crowd and incite same to deeds of force. Surely everything would not have gone so calmly if the thunder storm which came up abruptly and unexpectedly had not created a calming influence on the hated tempers. Such intimidations against the authorities as they had been enacted last Monday should under no circumstances be repeated. Lawful measures should be taken to keep the Communists away and to prevent in the future similar demonstrations, as with following ones it surely will come to forcible acts.

That in short is the contents of the long article of the "Tribune". The main statement is an absolute lie as the capitalistic papers cannot exist without lies. It is against their inner nature to state the truth. The demonstration

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GERMANChicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Aug. 11, 1880.

indeed was no Communistic one and has been enacted directly by the people, caused by the oppressions of their free election rights. The "Tribune" did know this as the control committee of the Chicagoer Socialistic Party of the working people in their last meeting expressively declined all responsibility for the taking place of the demonstration, as same cannot be considered as a measure of the Party. Notwithstanding this openly made publication of the resolution of the Socialist Central Committee, the "Tribune" with their accustomed habit for lies, brands this demonstration Communistic.

With reference to their talk about murder, fire and slaughter intended by the protesting citizens, this is very much nonsense. The demonstration has been made with a very peaceable intention. Torches are no spears or swords. The whole manner of the participants of the demonstration must explain to everybody that the first object of the protesting citizens was to prevent repetition of the oppression of the free Electoral right of the people and to warn to guard in future for forcible acts.

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Where are the so-called thoughts for incendiary murder and slaughter: It is indeed true that the guilty conscious Alderman in the presence of the armed masses of the people became afraid. That was right and was as it should be. It had to be brought to the conscience of the scoundrels that the people could not be oppressed constantly. It is also without doubt, that the protesting citizens would have set a forcible example for the politicians if they would have been refused a hearing and denied the right to present their wishes to the council in a peaceable way. Could the municipal criminals expect a milder and more humane treatment from the insulted and ridiculed citizens? Has it not been humane and Christianlike to pardon those scoundrels, who belong on the gallows or in the Bridewell, on the condition that they make good their crimes? Indeed the crooked politicians in the council would not have acted so humane and patient as did the protesting citizens last Monday at the Townhall if they had been in their places.

What else remains for the oppressed to do if all peaceable ways are exhausted to procure their rights than to use force?

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If there is no way of peace, to get one's right, then there only remains War!
The fathers of the Republic laid down the Immortal Motive in the Declaration of Independence. This Republic has been built up on the same. Can the citizens of Chicago destroy the most important of all popular foundations? The "Tribune" wants to induce them to do so representing as a lust for incendiarism, murder and slaughter the intention of our citizens to maintain the most sacred laws of our Constitution, the free Electoral right and to defend same if necessary by force.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 17, 1880.

CHICAGO AND SPRINGFIELD

On May 19, the Republican State Convention convenes in Springfield. Its chief objectives will be to (1) appoint forty-two delegates to the party's National Convention and (2) to nominate the party candidates (e. g. governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, state's attorney, and presidential electors).

With the exception of three or four counties, the election returns of the State Convention are available. The election returns of two counties (Cook, with ninety-two, and Greene, with four delegates) are contested. If, therefore, the ninety-six delegates of these two counties are not allowed to vote for officers during the Convention, its destiny will lie in the hands of the majority of the representatives of the remaining one hundred counties of the State.

The Logan gang have based their plan of operations on this fact: They figure

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that with Cook and Greene Counties eliminated, the Grant henchmen could muster up a majority among the representatives of the rest of the counties, and that they could use this majority to engineer an arbitrary act/illegal measure/in order to exclude the lawful representatives of Cook County. According to their calculations, Grant would have over 350 votes, without Cook and Greene Counties, which would be an overwhelming majority providing these two counties could be kept from voting. But, their calculations are based on the assumption that all "doubtful" delegates are for Logan, and that all opponents of Grant, who have been gagged with "instructions" would not mind staying gagged. Their calculations are further based on the assumption that the German delegates, who are primarily for Washburne but who have been deluded by an infamous trick into believing that in order to be an active friend of Washburne's one first had to be for Grant, will go through thick and thin with Logan.

We are sure that the delegates of all those counties, where the German Republicans are a decisive factor at the elections, will dash these hopes. They will prove that nothing less was asked of them by Logan and his henchmen

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 17, 1880.

than to betray their own counties to the Democrats. That is precisely what it would amount to in all those counties where, just like in Cook County, the Republican party would be in a minority without the German votes. If, therefore, an eventual majority of delegates, outside of Cook and Greene Counties, instructed to go for Grant, were to be called upon to exclude the legally elected representatives of Cook County, they would probably think it over twice and ask themselves the question: What effect will such deception and falsification of the true sentiments of the Republican citizens of the State have on the November elections?

Not every "Grant man" will be so mentally deficient as to believe that a candidate could find consolation in a faked nomination, when he knew full well he was going to be defeated in the election. Suppose then, that among the members of the State Convention, not counting the ninety-six of Cook and Greene Counties, the representatives "instructed" and pledged for Grant would have a majority. We could expect, nevertheless, that enough Germans and representatives of essentially German counties could be found to safeguard the admission of the legally elected ninety-two representatives of

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 17, 1880.

Cook County, even if an investigating committee appointed by "Long Jones" were to render a report to the contrary. But, if this expectation should not be realized; if all the "Grant men" should blindly follow their "Pied Pipers" (Logan, Long, Jones, etc.) and decree the disfranchisement of forty-seven thousand Republicans in Cook County, it still would not secure Illinois' forty-two votes for Grant at the National Convention. Nothing but a great National scandal would have been created, because the duly-elected delegates of the first three congressional districts of Illinois would then elect their own six representatives to the National Convention; these would demand an admission which they could justify by telling the whole shameful story of Logan's bulldozing and crookedness. Even if the National Convention should condone these underhanded practices and, thanks to them, nominate Grant as the choice of the Republican party, the first Tuesday in November would make the difference between a nomination and an election painfully clear to them. In other words, the Democratic candidate, regardless what his name will be, would command not only the votes of all the former slave states, but also the votes of New York, New Jersey, Indiana,

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, May 17, 1880.

Illinois, and perhaps even Wisconsin. The power of the Republican Party would be wrecked for many years to come.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, May 8, 1880.

[POLITICAL CAUTION]

The crooked Election Judge from the 7th Ward will soon face federal charges. The crooks from the 14th Ward will this afternoon face Judge Hudson. Us German voters of the 5th and 6th Wards keep our noses clean.

It is for every good honest voter of these two wards to visit Hansknecht Hal, and be convinced that your note is not thrown away or changed.

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1880.

[POLITICAL MATTERS]

In yesterday's meeting of the Independent Tax-payers from the 16th Ward there were about 103 men present. 25 Independent Republicans, 7 Democrats and 71 Laborites and Socialists. Comrade Schoffner was recommended as president. Also Comrade Fred Korth was recommended. The votes were only thrown away on Comrade Schaffner. The Comrade took the chair and spoke in anger against Anton Imhoff. The candidate for the Socialist Party does not own any property. The audience was afraid to talk. Comrade Wahl stood up and explained that Anton Imhoff did not even reside in the ward, but that he had property and that he was paying taxes in the 16th ward, and he asked every good member to vote for him as he was the only person who could save the ward. The next speaker was the lion of the day, the ex-President for the Trade and Labor Union, Anton Imhoff. He spoke, "I am here as a candidate. It took me two weeks of hard work to get the nomination but at last I got it." Mr. Imhoff explained that he lived in the ward 16 years and since 1869 worked as a good member, and that it was against his wishes that an inspector had been given his office. Never before in his life had he tried to run for a political office. It was always handed to him on a

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Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, Apr. 3, 1880.

silver plate. Never had he for one minute imagined that the "Arbeiter Zeitung" would bring up all of the old blackmail charges. He claimed that everything said were infamous lies. Mr. Kirchner stated that he had 12 sworn witnesses willing to testify against Imhoff. Mr. Underwood declared that if the tax-payers wished to help the Gas Company and the Street Car Company, then they should absolutely vote for Imhoff.

Sorry our Correspondent could not stay any longer.

Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung, April 1, 1880.

NATURAL DISHONESTY

Anton Imhoff, the candidate for alderman of the 16th ward said that the taxpayers had made a complaint that workers and tradesmen of said ward doubt his honesty very much and we are sure that they have all reasons to be doubtful. It certainly makes us feel very sorry that a man like Anton Imhoff could be dishonest after having 14 days previously sworn in and promised to be true, honest and loyal to his fellowmen, and now is in the hands of the police and locked up in Lakeview Station. Too bad a man like him ever received such a position in his ward. The prosecutor accused him of stealing from the State of Illinois, as he charged that ward for using 3 teams to do the work there and in fact he only used 2 teams. He confessed that he had only paid for 1 team, \$25.00 monthly and kept \$1.25 a day for himself. Also he discharged old help, if they refused to vote for his party on election day. He also made political collections from his workers and always kept part of it himself.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Assistant Fire Marshal Shay is in a predicament. He compiled a list of all captains and high ranking officials of the fire department who should be discharged for the good of the service (which means, of course, political expediency benefitting Harrison, the Mayor). Whether Shay made up the list of his own accord or at the Mayor's suggestion is not divulged at this time. The list includes Marshals Petrie, Kenney, and Green, and Captains Charleston, Smith, Schimmel, Cook, Punt, Franzen, Anderson, Firm, and Walters.

Shay foolishly made a copy of the list--a carbon copy--as well as of the accompanying letter; however, he tore up the duplicate and threw it in the stove. The pieces were found, were fitted together and there you are!

Apparently the Mayor has promised Shay the post of fire marshal.

It appears that the German fire marshals will now be dispensed with, after

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Sept. 1, 1879.

training the men thoroughly and bringing the fire department to its present efficiency, and that this part of our city government is to become an Irish domain.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1879.

THE NEW CITY HALL

(Editorial)

With but few exceptions, our local citizens and taxpayers are lamenting now that the City Council was induced by A. Bedford Cook and associates to recommend the quickly blackening Bedford stone, which cracks and disintegrates readily through the action of frost.

The majority of the people who have looked at the building--the ground floor is finished now--expressed the wish that the structure might be dismantled, so that a new beginning might be made.

The appearance of cracks in the large blocks at the portal focussed anew the attention, not only on the material itself, but also on the structural method. The building is made of brick with a thin rock facing, and thus the question arises, whether this did not also have a deliterious effect, as far as the

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1879.

permeability to frost (and subsequent fissures) is concerned.

As a matter of fact, many experts objected to the adoption of hollow pillars, and predicted that the stone shell of the heavy corner pillars could not be held rigid enough by the thin covering of brick.

Now, it is claimed, indications tend to show that certain doubts were justified; the hollow pillars will not be able to withstand the vertical and lateral pressure exerted by two or three floors. It is therefore gratifying to hear that most of the aldermanic candidates, regardless of party affiliation, are opposed to continuing the city hall construction in the present manner. At this time, eleven of the remaining aldermen object definitely to Bedford stone, another three have no objections to cancelling the contract involving the stone, and discontinuing building, provided the costs entailed thereby are not excessive. Almost all aldermanic candidates share the prevailing public opinion which unequivocally condemns the structure in its present phase. There are prospects that the new City Council will vote 25 to 11 to halt

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 25, 1879.

construction so that changes can be made in the contracts, if it does not entail too large an amount. A city official who is somewhat interested in the matter gave the following list which shows the probable standing of the various members of the next City Council in regard to the Bedford stone question:.....[Translator's note: Only those aldermen with German names are listed in the translation.]

Opposed to Bedford stone: In Favor of Bedford stone: Doubtful:

5th Ward,	Turner	13th Ward,	Knopf	
14th " ,	Stauber			
16th " ,	Wetterer			
Total:	<hr/> 25		<hr/> 5	<hr/> 6

This compilation, which appears fairly accurate to persons conversant with the sentiment prevailing in the various wards, augurs well that the city will be saved the ignominy of owning a botched city hall.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

THE MOST "DURABLE" STONE ON EARTH

(Editorial)

It is always a source of satisfaction if one's views are vindicated, even though they were not accepted. This is the position of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung in the matter of the now virtually discredited Bedford stone, which is being used in constructing the City Hall. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung waged an energetic but unsuccessful fight against the use of this product.

We claimed that Bedford stone should not have been chosen for the City Hall because of its color. How correct our assertion proved to be, no one will deny, since the clashing difference in color between one half of the structure--the County Building--and the other half, the City Hall, is so glaring that even a blind man can detect it with a cane.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

Furthermore, the Staats-Zeitung claimed that the porous texture of Bedford stone makes it unsuitable as building material, as it disintegrates in the local climate; sudden changes, such as rain followed by severe frost, are common here. Lithologists regarded our views as absurd, yet our predictions have been substantiated, regardless of the experts.

One of the large polished blocks at the Washington Street entrance--and incidentally, let it be recorded that not a vestige of the original ornamentation is discernable now--has cracked from top to bottom. Pressure could hardly have caused the rupture, as the load supported by the rock is probably not even equal to its own weight. The cleavage was most likely caused by the expansive action of frost on the water-permeated stone.

On the La Salle Street facade, more than a half-dozen blocks are broken. Whether this should be attributed to the superimposed load or to the congealed moisture within the permeable material is a moot question.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 22, 1879.

Experiments at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington proved long ago that Bedford stone withstands barely two thirds of the pressure which Lemont stone can endure. The Staats-Zietung has called attention to these findings.

One realizes now the unsoundness of every argument advanced by the advocates of Bedford stone in seeking to justify the use of a non-local product.

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In the meantime, the City Hall is being built of Bedford stone, and the edifice will become a mute witness to the lack of taste and ability--not to mention corruption--of Chicago's building committee, which was hoodwinked by A. Bedford Cook and J. M. Van Osdel.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1879.

THE CITY HALL OF SCHILDA

(Editorial)

[Translator's note: The headline refers to the Schildbuerger (Schild citizens), noted for their stupidity in municipal enterprises, who built a city hall without making any provision for windows.]

When the city council of Chicago applied the Schildbuerger method and decided that one half of the city hall--the part which belongs to Chicago--should be built of an entirely different stone than the other half of the building--which is county property--our city fathers based their verdict on economy. Cheapness was the motive, first, last and above all. One might gather from this that the disreputable spirit "Cheap-and-Bad," so tenaciously fought by Reuleaux, found a sanctuary in our city council.

The double building seems to be patterned after an Austrian prison suit, one leg grey, the other yellow, and the structure will be a dismal reminder to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1879.

our great grandchildren a century hence, a testimonial of economy perverted into foolish penury. Of course, none of these considerations are nearly as important as the fact that the grey pant leg costs less than the yellow one! Moreover, ominous indications are beginning to appear, tending to prove the saving theory fallacious. The people who contracted to supply the Bedford sandstone, are losing heart. They complain that the price which they set is not commensurate with the work involved in obtaining the stone; that costs are barely covered, and thus no more material can be supplied at the former price. Presumably, these gentlemen hoped--if they hold a contract for delivery--that it would be a simple matter to submit bills for extra expenditures, which would take care of any losses caused by a low bid. But they were disappointed in their expectations, because a close watch was kept on operations. Now the contractors are in a position where they must declare, "We won't play ball!"

What about it? The stultification of our City Council is complete. That body has no recourse but to sue the guarantors--experience has always shown this to be unprofitable. In the interim, building construction ceases or

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else the higher price will have to be paid, which will mean that the horrible grey stone will be used. Perhaps the most prudent procedure would be to dismantle the structure down to the foundation and rebuild it with another kind of stone. Whatever solution is resorted to, the botched half of the "Schilda" council building will cost more than the other half.

Such things happen when public administrations subscribe to this tenet of which every intelligent citizen is aware, that that is cheapest which costs the least. The best is always the cheapest. But whenever public work is involved, one finds blind competition without regard for quality, but with cheapness as the only criterion. The work or the order must be given to whoever asks the least, even if every well-informed person knows that it cannot be honestly accomplished at the quoted price; or that the contractor, to break even, must either cheat on work or material, perhaps both. If such trickery is prevented, then operations must be discontinued.

No experienced businessman acts in that manner where he builds for himself--and cities should act accordingly. Whenever the City Council attempts to

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 22, 1879.

use sound judgment, then virulent, scandal-seeking papers, like the Chicago Times, speak of graft. Whenever the city finds that a person making the lowest bid lacks the experience and money to give proper security for the completion of any work, or when it is evident that his promises cannot be fulfilled, that bid is turned down and the city accepts the next lowest offer; then certain abominable papers publish accounts about the differences in price and regard it as money stolen from the taxpayers. This places the members of the Council under a moral obligation to accept the lowest offer, even if they are definitely convinced that it is wrong to do so, as the seemingly cheapest bids invariably prove to be the costliest in the end.

In this manner countless public works in the United States were either bungled or the cost of erection was tremendously increased. [Unfortunately] our own "Schilda" city hall will not be the last to suffer from such practices.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1879.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

Alderman Stauber has shown particular interest recently in matters pertaining to special assessments, which are fraught with injustices of long standing. We have previously reported these in our columns. We have also, recommended a very practical method of combatting their evil; in fact, we have often criticized existing procedures.

Stauber learned that the major portion of the special assessment fund consists of a surplus and that the city treasurer, who is in charge of it, derives interest payments therefrom, whereas the money (surplus) should be returned to the assessed property owners.

Special assessments are levied according to estimates, and the latter are of necessity higher than the subsequent actual cost of the improvements for which the assessments have been made, and so surpluses accumulate. These the controller is supposed to return prorata to the property owners concerned.

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What the total surplus amounts to and which serves no purpose--except to pay dividends to the city treasurer--can only be conjectured. The comptroller admitted last spring that the surplus to be returned would probably, reach \$150,000; Alderman Stauber estimates the amount to be returned at the present time at about \$300,000.

The modus operandi for a refund of the surplus as prescribed by the present comptroller, is as follows: Anyone having a receipt for a special assessment is to present it to the Superintendent of the Special Assessment Office at the City Hall, to ascertain how much is due him in a given instance, whereupon a voucher, payable by the city treasurer, will be issued to him.

The City Council, upon a motion made by Cullerton, directed the comptroller about a year ago to notify all property owners who are entitled to prorata payments from the special assessment fund and to request them to present their claims. The comptroller declined to abide by the decision, however, as it would have entailed more work than could have been performed by his available

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1879.

personnel.

Thereupon in this column the proposition was made that the county treasurer, in as much as he collects the city taxes, be given a list of all the separate surplus assessment funds so that the individual property owners concerned might have their allotted prorata amounts credited to their 1877--and if possible 1878--tax bills. In this manner the special assessment fund surplus would have accrued to the city and provided money for general expenditures.

But this suggestion also was ignored and the comptroller left the money in the city treasury where it accumulated interest for the city treasurer, and where watchful waiting was indulged in, except as someone made inquiries about his share. As the individual amounts were often only a mere trifle, and as property owners in most cases were entirely unaware of the existence of such a fund, it followed that the grand total (sum) grew constantly, while only a few made any claims whatsoever.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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In order to serve the public in general, and his voters in particular, Alderman Steuber [Translator's note: The original spelled the name with "e" and also "a"; thus: "Stauber" and "Steuber"; "Stauber," with "A" predominates in the text.] has made and published a partial list of such surpluses. Owners of the herein mentioned properties may present their claims for refund by showing their receipts at the Office of Special Assessments, City Hall (Entrance on Adams Street, next to the LaSalle Street door), where a voucher on the comptroller will be issued.

The list showing where refunds are due [follows:]

Laying of water pipes on West Chicago Avenue from Wood Street to Ashland Avenue.....[Translator's note-: Improvements in fifteen districts are listed, including such items as "filling in", "paving", "water pipes" etc.]

The owners of property on both sides of the streets mentioned above will do well to present their receipts for special assessments. All others having such receipts are urged to do the same.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 27, 1879.

The surest preventative of the accumulation of such tax money consists in crediting the surplus amounts annually to the property owners to whom they are due. A casual examination of the law discloses, that this method presents no legal difficulty, and the extra work which it would entail upon the comptroller would surely be compensated for by the gain in readily available tax money. And in addition it would eliminate a grave injustice to the taxpayers.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1879.

JUDICIAL LAXITY

(Editorial)

The miserable court procedure appears again in its crass reality as shown by the Court of Appeals in the City's suit against Gage's bondsmen. Because of a technical error which crept in when the application for bond was made, (that is, bond was not offered exactly within the prescribed period nor in acceptable form, and the city council not suspicious of anything, accepted the security), it now develops that Gage and his bondsmen are to go scot free, while a hundred thousand taxpayers will be condemned to pay a loss of \$600,000. Very wise, ye noble and just judges!

All that is missing now is an eulogistic comment on the part of our judicial leaders, in consideration of the fact that Gage did not take all the money which came into his possession. According to the Court's verdict, Gage was entitled to all of the money. Gage was not a city treasurer anymore, because he offered bond too late--missed by a few days. Consequently, he Gage was a plain citizen

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 8, 1879.

and if the City was so foolish as to entrust him with its funds, then it would have been perfectly proper, if he had refused to return even a single cent.

Verily, if one reads about such decisions, then one understands the attitude of the ancient Germans after the Heamann battle--when the tongues of Roman lawyers were split or perforated with glowing pins--and that, in modern times, "contempt of court" becomes increasingly frequent.

It appears as if the courts actually seek public disdain.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 24, 1877.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.

A Fruitless Attempt to Begin the Investigation.

The Joint Committee appointed by the County Commissioners and the Citizens' Association to investigate the charges made some time ago by the Staats-Zeitung, was called for yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in the rooms of the secretaries, who have been conducting a preliminary investigation.

About an hour after the time set for the meeting, two County Commissioners, Ayars and Hoffmann, and Mr. Field, of the Citizens' Association, had put in an appearance, Mr. McCaffrey and Mr. Franklin MacVeagh being out of town, and Mr. A. M. Wright being sick.

Without waiting for the Committee to organize, Mr. Ambler, the Secretary, proceeded to read his report to the assemblage, which consisted, besides the gentlemen named, of Messrs. Cameron, Amberg, and Cushmann, supported by their counsel, Leonard Swett, and of Mr. Cestefeld, the representative of the Staats-Zeitung, and several newspaper reporters.

The following is the report:

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 24, 1877.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The secretaries, who were directed by the Joint Committee of the County Commissioners and the Citizens' Association to take such preliminary testimony in the examination of Cameron, Amberg & Co.'s accounts with the County Board, so as to provide a basis for further and more explicit investigation, report that they have gone over, in the presence of the accused and the accusing parties, all the invoices and papers obtained from the County Clerk for the years 1874-'75-'76, and have compiled a list of all the objectionable items pointed out by the agent of Mr. Hering, who brought the charge.

They have also requested the said agent to file with them a detailed specification with the amounts of the alleged overcharges extended opposite each objectionable item, that they might embrace the same in their report to you; but as he has declined to comply with this request, they now ask further instructions.

J. C. Ambler

W. H. Hornaday

After the document had been read, Mr. Gestefeld inquired if the members of the Committee who were present, considered themselves a quorum.

Mr. Field thought not, and Mr. Commissioner Hoffmann moved that the Committee adjourn, as no quorum was present.

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 24, 1877.

Mr. Leonard Swett rose and addressed the Committee at length. He thought that the members present could well decide the question whether Mr. Hesing should be required to file with the secretaries a specified statement of the charges he had to make against his clients. He desired very much that they would decide that this had to be done, as it would help much to facilitate business. There was, however, a legal question involved in this matter, which he thought this Committee was not competent to decide. The contract required Cameron, Amberg & Co. to furnish certain articles at certain prices, some of them far below cost.

Mr. Field thought the Committee would have to find out whether Cameron, Amberg & Co. were guilty of the charges brought against them. Mr. Swett replied that no charges to which an answer could be given had been brought forward by Mr.

Hesing, and his agent now refused to give them.

Mr. Gestefeld then addressed the Committee. While he protested against having any arguments before a "rump" committee, whose action would be of no account, he desired to say something in reply to Mr. Swett.

Access had been given the representative of the Staats-Zeitung to the documents which obtained full proof of the charges made, and he had pointed out to the secretaries in the course of the investigation such items as he considered need-

The Chicago Tribune, Feb. 24, 1877.

ing investigation on the part of the Committee. The same facility had been given to Messrs. Cameron, Amberg & Co., who had noted down every item objected to. He thought he had furnished enough specifications, and preferred to withhold his evidence until the Committee was ready to receive it.

The meeting then broke up, after a few fruitless efforts to set a day on which to meet again.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Oct. 10, 1876.

JACOB REHM FREE.

Jacob Rehm is free. As is his custom, he has acted in secret. He has asked Judge Blodgett and Mr. Bangs to sign a petition for his pardon and upon their recommendation, the president has granted it. How Judge Blodgett could recommend Rehm's pardon after having refused to do the same for A. C. Hesing is beyond understanding. One is forced to believe what was whispered before Rehm's conviction, namely that \$50,000 changed hands between Rehm and Blodgett and that Blodgett was further obliged to bow to Rehm's wishes, because the latter might else forget his customary reticence on certain matters.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1876.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

HESING AND THE HIGHER TAX OFFICIALS.

Daniel W. Munn, states under oath, that from August, 1872 to June, 1875, he was tax inspector for the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. That at that time, he was well acquainted with A. C. Hesing, and that the latter had never tried to bribe him or to influence his official acts.

Philip Wadsworth states under oath, that he was tax collector of the first tax district of Illinois from Dec. 1, 1874 to July 1, 1875, that he was well acquainted with A. C. Hesing and that the latter never made any observations to him concerning his official duties.

Isaiah F. Hoyt testifies, that he was chief deputy tax collector from May, 1872 until July, 1875, that during this time he was well acquainted with A. C. Hesing and that the latter never tried to bribe him in any manner, that he did not attempt in any way to tell him how to supervise the distilleries.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 2, 1876.

A. C. HESING PLEADS GUILTY

The published statements made under oath yesterday bring to light the fact, that A. C. Hesing has pleaded guilty only as having been a distiller, that he should have been punished only as such, and that Judge Blodgett had no business to represent him as having been a ringleader. To prove that A. C. Hesing was no ringleader we have the statements of many federal officers, whom he would have been obliged to try to influence had he filled such a leading role. Under these circumstances it is impossible to understand how Judge Blodgett, who must have been well acquainted with these facts, sentenced Hesing to two years imprisonment, while the other distillers received only from three to six months.



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1876.

FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH BY EDMUND JUSSEN.

My German-American fellow citizens:

I accepted your invitation, as a free citizen of this Republic without fear of the party whip to tell the whole unpainted truth. Finally I am here with you, my German-American friends, to face this misfortune and this disgrace dauntlessly and to consult with you, how we could cure the disease, which endangers the life of the Republic, in the quickest and safest way.

Scarcely had the public in its illusion, that a great general also must be a great statesman, elected the present president, when the cause of corruption began. The St. Domingo speculation, the credit mobilier and the pious Schuyler Colfax, the infamous arms trade with France, and the whole immense swindling at the New York Custom House were some of the few rotten excrescences of his first term in office. The whole army of his partisans, at the head the leading administration politicians, shouted their approbation and with

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1876.

the help of the well oiled civil service machine elected him for his second term as chief executive of the Republic. Now the dance began at its best. The corruption began to expand in such a manner and way, it grew into such a horrible abcess on the body politics of the Republic, that on account of its weight and expansion it finally burst. And out crept the War Secretary Belknap and the private secretary Babcock, then countless members of the whiskey ring and at last the brilliant Mr. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Republican Presidential candidate. I said the abcess burst from its own weight. Let me be just and truthful. Only one doctor was present, who gave a helping hand and at a spot made a powerful incision, Benjamin H. Bristow, the only man of the party, who had the courage to set the knife and cut away the cancerous ulcer, and as a recompense and thanks for doing the country a great service, he was thrown overboard by the ruling party.

It has come so far in many districts of the country that the prospective candidate is not judged by his ability, but by the large sums he is able to distribute amongst his voters and the so much praised ballot boxes have become a bare farce, and have tarnished our good name in foreign countries. Go over to

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1876.

Germany and listen to what they have to say about us. Twenty five years have gone by since I said goodbye to the old fatherland, and as a matured man, as an enthusiastic partisan of the Republican form of government I touched again for the first time my native soil. I thought to find amongst the men of Germany many disguised Republicans, but not one has revealed himself to me in my two years sojourn. And with the exception of the Social Democrats, Germany has no Republicans. Even the rebels of 1848 became good monarchists, and put the constitutional monarchy far above the Republican form of government.

Above all we do not want to be led about by the nose by unscrupulous politicians, and by those who maintain that the union is in danger of being dissolved by Southern slave barons. The war is happily over, the rebellion is dead as a door nail and they can not make us believe, that it is necessary to chew the old argument of 1864 again. Should the time come again for which at present there is not even the remotest possibility, the German Americans would be the first at the place where the drums are sounded to join the colors of the union. Meanwhile, the time has come to fight an evil, which is more important, and that

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1876.

is the all destroying corruption that has penetrated into all ranks..The first step in that direction should be the election of an energetic man as chief executive, a man, who has proven his ability as reformer, and from whom it is to be feared, that he would permit corrupt congressmen to obstruct his plans of reform. The platform does not do it, the man himself must be the guarantee of the reform.

Who this man is, who alone of the up to now nominated candidates it could be, I leave to your own judgment.

However with the restoration of honest officials our task is not colored yet, we also ask for honest money, no faithless, lying paper promises, of which every decent business man would be ashamed, if it were carrying his name. What concerns this point so are the German-Americans in so complete agreement that it is unnecessary, to lose one word about it. The German by birth has so thoroughly honest a nature, that these paper deceptions always have been repugnant to him.

Another mighty question I would mention, of which in the near future we must obtain a solution. I mean the complete and unlimited religious and social freedom.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 6, 1876.

Since the last 25 years we have in always recurring struggles fought against Sunday sulkers and believers in temperance, but so far the enemy has not been quite conquered, and we should lose no opportunities, either in private or in public life to impress upon those gentlemen with the pointed noses, sharp cut lips and white collars the German point of view, and at every election we should break thru their thin lines with a strong German phalanx. And with the same energy with which we reject the assumption of the sulkers and hypocrites, we also should fight, at any time or any place, encroachments of any religious sect, no matter which one, on our public school system, because our public non-denominational schools are one of the strongest pillars of our freedom the guarantee of tolerance and of the complete separation of church and state.

These are a few of the most important problems confronting us in the jubilee year of the centennial festival of American independence. I know, that the German-American especially joins in the fight with enthusiasm, to fulfill his duty, because the Germans more than any other element of this great nation is the leaven of reform, and values the principle of morality in politics, true progress and true freedom higher than all the riches of the world and higher than property, home and money.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 29, 1876.

JACOB REHM

Jacob Rehm will hear his sentence today. He has at least been ordered to appear in court for that purpose.

Rehm expects that, should his lawyer be unable to get him off without any penalty in view of the fact that he testified for the state, he will at least get not more than six months imprisonment.

That such a small penalty would create general indignation does not need to be said. Through the fact that he has been segregated from the other defendants, Rehm has been put into the rather unpleasant situation, that a more detailed attention is paid to his transgressions. If one analyzes the indictment against him, one realizes that without him the conspiracy would hardly have taken place, that he was the only one to bribe the officials and that afterwards he collected his dues from them without shame or pity. Thus, the Tribune reminded us yesterday that Rehm forced the unfortunate G. H. Muller to pay the \$1,000 that his brother owed him; that from Waterman he received \$500 for the appointment and subsequently \$200 each month; that from Robinson he received \$200 monthly for 14 months, etc.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 29, 1876.

These extortions from poor people will hurt Rehm much more in the eyes of the public than the contributions he received from the distillers. Yesterday afternoon Rehm went to the county jail. First he went to the door and asked Cooper to come out to meet him. When the latter refused, he went first to the Sheriff's office and then into the jail, where he spoke with Cooper and Pahlmann. It seemed as if he only intended to enter into friendly relations with the other prisoners, who are of course angry with him. If he will be successful the future will tell. Most of them refused to talk to him. On leaving, he said that he expected to return tomorrow.

The storekeepers also must appear in court tomorrow. It is hoped that their punishment will be a light one.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 24, 1876.

WHY A. C. HESING WENT TO JAIL.

"Where is the 'People's Party' now, which with a 10,000 majority conquered our city two years ago? Hesing and 'Buffalo' Muller are in the county jail, von Holden and Hildreth are fugitives from justice, Rehm is standing on the door sill of the penitentiary, and in a few days Colvin will step back into the background. Will decent Germans and Irishmen ever again lend their support to conspiracies against the commonweal?" So speaks the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Joseph Medill has at last made an open confession. Hesing has never been forgiven for having created the People's Party which triumphed so completely over the puritan Know-Nothings. This accounts for the constant instigations; that Hesing should be punished severely. If the Tribune is so solicitous to see evil-doers punished, why not extend this solicitude to the punishment of Gage?

The Tribune's article is proof that the conviction held by the majority of the population, that Hesing was mostly punished for the recognition he won for the foreign-born element, is well founded. The entire population has read with the utmost attention the reports concerning the whiskey trial and is convinced that Hesing should have received a lighter sentence than the other

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 24, 1876.

distillers.

The majority of the people cannot understand, that Hesing's partner G. Miller, who swore in court, that Hesing never took part directly in the business and who swore that he gave Hesing \$20,000 and Rehm \$40,000, that this Miller should go free without one day in prison and without a one dollar fine, while Hesing was sentenced to two years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine. The public cannot understand, why Rehm, who was no partner of Miller, received \$40,000 and yet should go free.

The only testimony against Hesing was that of Rehm, whose testimony was declared to be perjury by two juries and whose testimony was considered to be incredible by the judge and the federal attorneys. Hesing could have gotten off free, if he had consented to be a squealer and a perjurer. Leonard Swett came to him a few days after Ward and Wadsworth had been indicted and said: "Mr. Hesing, you may get off free, if you will testify against Ward and Wadsworth." But Mr. Hesing refused.



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The 10,000 majority in 1873 and the fact that he refused to help the federal prosecutors, are the cause of Hesing's extreme punishment. Did not Mr. Bangs say to Buffalo Miller: "Oh, you are a pretty good fellow, you have never plotted against us, we shall let you down pretty easy." Mr. Bangs calls it a plot directed against him, that Hesing should have told the truth under oath.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1876.

END OF WHISKEY TRIAL CLOSE AT HAND.

Before asking clemency from your honor for my client, A. C. Hesing, I wish to submit to the court several sworn statements.

C. F. Pietsch says under oath, that he has been secretary of the Illinois Staats Zeitung since 1867. He has been an intimate friend of A. C. Hesing and was well acquainted with his personal affairs. He has kept the books for him and knows all his financial transactions since 1868. At the time of the big fire in 1871 Hesing owned five-eighths of all the shares of the Illinois Staats Zeitung, which shares brought him annually twenty percent interest. At that time he also owned half of the shares of the "Garden City Manufacturing Company" which brought in 1871 a profit of \$65,000. Hesing also owned at that period some real estate worth about \$25,000. Hesing had thus at that time a fortune of \$250,000, free from debts. He lost a great deal of his fortune through the fire and through the bankruptcy of the Garden City Manufacturing Co., the obligations of which he took over. When he also lost the land on which the Simon-Powell was located, he was left completely penniless.

Herman Raster says under oath, that he has been editor-in-chief of the



Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1876.

Illinois Staats Zeitung since 1867. He says that when the office of federal tax collector was offered to A. C. Hesing, the latter refused to accept the position but used his influence to have Edmund Jussen appointed. When E. Jussen had to resign, the position was offered once more to A. C. Hesing but he again declined to accept it.

When the undersigned, H. Raster, was appointed district collector, although he was an intimate friend of A. C. Hesing, the latter never tried to influence him in favor of a distiller or in the appointment of storekeepers. That he, **Raster**, is acquainted with Jacob Rehm and that due to the latter he appointed S. A. Irwin as his chief deputy. That on different occasions Rehm tried to influence him in the appointment of subalterns and storekeepers.

E. Jussen says that he was federal tax collector from May 1st, 1869, until May 1st, 1871. That while he was in New York for medical treatment, A. C. Hesing using his influence, had the position offered to him without his asking first. That while he was federal collector, he never was influenced by A. C. Hesing in his official activities, that he was never asked by him to appoint storekeepers in the district. That while A. C. Hesing was at that time connected with the Keller distillery, he never asked for any favors for this distillery. That Hesing never attempted to induce him to act

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1876.

dishonestly.

That Jacob Rehm came to see him Feb. 21, 1871, and tried to give orders to him, E. Jussen, then federal tax collector, concerning the appointment of storekeepers. That E. Jussen refused to accept any orders and that he wrote at that time to Chas. B. Farwell about it, who then was a member of congress. Here is the letter:

"Dear Mr. Farwell,

"Your friend Jac. Rehm came to see me and criticized me on account of the appointments of my subordinates. I took it for granted that he was acting on his own, but his whole behavior indicated that he relied on a secret power. I wish to say that I am indifferent to his criticisms and that I shall take no orders from him.

Respectfully yours,

E. Jussen, Tax Collector."

I never received any answer. But J. Rehm went suddenly to Washington and

Illinois Staats Zeitung, June 20, 1876.

shortly thereafter I was relieved of my office.

Now, I wish to ask your Honor to try the defendant merely as a distiller and not as the master mind of the conspiracy. Helsing's political enemies may misrepresent the facts but they cannot alter the truth. Who was it, who wanted to use me as a tool when I was tax collector? I only mention that, to prove that Helsing was not the ringleader.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 25, 1876.

VON HOLLEN AND THE GAMBLERS.

A very amusing scene took place yesterday in the city council room. Aldermen Cullerton, Wheeler and Thompson, functioning as a committee, were investigating what had become of the money taken by von Hollen. Orders to appear were sent to owners of prominent gambling houses. The committee was so informal in its proceedings that newspaper reporters did not know an inquiry was taking place. Not one witness was sworn in. George Holt said that von Hollen gambled several times in his tavern, sometimes losing \$1,600. Similar reports were made by the other owners of gambling houses, and this ended the big investigation.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1876.

WHO LIES?

The readers will remember that the notice of Hollen's flight also mentioned the fact that he was a share holder of the Neue Freie Presse. The publisher of the Freie Presse branded this information as a lie. We are now, fortunately, able to prove our point, not only through the repeated assertions of George von Hollen but also through the signature of Richard Michaelis himself.

Before his departure, George Von Hollen entrusted the settlement of his business affairs to the lawyer, A. S. Trude. The latter received recently several letters from him. Mr. Trude was kind enough to show us the following letter he received from Hollen:

"Canada, May 17, 1876. Dear Mr. Trude, Far away from home, I am awaiting here the verdict of public opinion. When I look back, I realize that I have been a tool as well as a fool in the hands of gamblers and of designing politicians. The servile Chicago newspapers are on my desk and what hurts most is that some of them state that I have been a visitor of houses of ill fame.

"As I see, the Staats Zeitung and the Neue Freie Presse had a quarrel about me. How does this bum Michaelis dare to deny that he received money from me

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 22, 1876.

through blackmail? Perhaps this receipt for \$300 which I am leaving in your hands, will shut his mouth."

The first receipt reads as follows: "Chicago, June 2, 1874. Germania Bank of Chicago, S. E. Cor. Washington and 5th Ave. Pay to Geo. von Hollen on order three hundred dollars. Von Hollen and Kluetsch."

On the back is written: "Pay to the order of Free Press. Geo. von Hollen". And the other receipt: "Free Press Printing Co. R. Michaelis." There is further the following item, written by Hollen when he mailed the note to Trude: "Blackmailed out of by R. Michaelis, Editor, Free Press (German Daily Newspaper)."

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19, 1876.

D. W. MUNN'S TRIAL.

Judge Blodgett; Prosecuting attorneys: Bangs and Ayer; for the defense: Ingersoll, Doolittle and Dow.

Cross-examination of A. C. Hesing by Ingersoll:

Hesing: My name is Anthony C. Hesing; I have been living in Chicago and neighborhood since 1854. I know Jacob Rehm and I also was acquainted with him in May, 1875. I had at that time a conversation with Rehm about the defendant Munn. Rehm said it was a shame that Munn had been discharged because Munn, so he said, had never belonged to the conspiracy.

Ingersoll: Have you had a conversation with Rehm concerning a certain Beck, whom he wanted as tax supervisor in case Munn should be promoted to the office of commissioner?

Witness: Yes, under the following circumstances. In the year 1874 Ch. Farwell was a candidate for congress, as well as my son, Washington Hesing. Great pressure was put upon me to have my son withdraw his candidacy, but I refused.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19, 1876.

Rehm said that would cost much money and I answered that it would cost more than I was able to spend. But I told Rehm that no amount of money would induce me to sell my son; that he knew that I was in bad financial shape and that if he would discount my paper, he would render me a great service. He discounted my notes and took ten per cent interest and bond.

Ingersoll (gravely): Mr. Hering, have you really seduced J. Rehm? (Laughter)

Witness: No, it is too ridiculous.

Ingersoll: You thus do not need to assume the paternity of the contraband baby.

Witness: If I had wanted to do that, I could have been at the head of the conspiracy, when I was offered the position of Collector in 1869.

Cross-examination by Ayer.

Hering: There are three indictments against me; one against Rehm, Hoyt and myself for conspiracy; one on account of tax defraudation as distiller (upon

Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19, 1876.

this I have pleaded guilty); and one against Miller, Newhaus and myself.

Since 1862 I have been in the newspaper business, Formerly I was deputy sheriff and sheriff of this county, and I have filled no other public office since. In 1875 I was candidate for the office of county treasurer. In 1870 I bought a third of an interest in the Keller brewery. My partners were Edward Salomon and Joseph Grunkut. I then went to California and later to Europe. When I returned from there after the great fire, the brewery had burned down. In 1872 I was not in partnership with H. B. Miller in a distillery; I paid Rehm money for Miller. After my return from Europe Miller came to me and asked me for a letter of credit and for bond for certain taxes he owed the government, which was at that time legal under the credit system of the tax office. But Collector Irwin received orders from Washington to confiscate the distillery on account of the taxes being in arrears. Irwin said that he could grant Miller no further time, but he accepted my name as sufficient security. In July, Miller told me that he had made some contraband whiskey. He asked me to get him from Rehm a storekeeper who could be trusted. When I told Rehm about it he smiled and said if Miller wants to make contraband whiskey, he must pay \$10.00 a barrel and I should collect, because Miller talks too much. From the first \$500 I gave him



Illinois Staats Zeitung, May 19, 1876.

he allowed me \$250. Miller knew that I kept part of the money because I had told him myself. From Miller I gave Rehm \$1800 and I kept \$900.

In 1873, H. B. Miller was candidate for the office of county treasurer. At that time I surmised that he was crooked, but I was not sure. I supported him and he was elected. He was a good county treasurer and managed the money honestly. Miller paid me part of the interest of the county money, from \$500 to \$600 a month. From other politicians I have never received any money.

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GERMAN



Der Westen, May 14, 1876.

VON HOLLEN AND THE NEUE FREIE PRESSE.

The editor of the Neue Freie Presse says it was a lie to assert that Von Hollen had been a main share-holder of the Neue Freie Presse. The writer of this report grants that this had only been a supposition on his part. G. Von Hollen has never stated that he was a main share-holder of that paper, but in view of the sum, which he claims having invested in the Neue Freie Presse, if one remembers, that it may at any moment have the value of the shares of the Neue Freie Presse, i. e., nothing, this sum could have bought the majority if not all of the shares of the Neue Freie Presse.

If said editor denies that Von Hollen is a share-holder at all, we wish to state that we rather give credence to the word of Von Hollen, although he was an unfaithful official, than to the editor of the Neue Freie Presse.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 13, 1876

A GERMAN GAGE

The report published exclusively by the Chicago Times yesterday morning, that city tax comptroller George Von Hollen has become a fugitive, leaving behind a deficit or at least \$100,000 has created a general and painful surprise.

Americans as well as Irish and Germans had absolute faith in his honesty. In 1871, when due to the great fire, the Germans had taken almost no part in the putting up of candidates, he was appointed tax comptroller by his American party friends and served as such under Medill. At that time, all the city taxes still went through his hands and it was easy for him to appropriate single accounts of \$5,000 or \$10,000 for his private speculations. After his reelection, when the city taxes went through the hands of the county treasurer, this would have hardly been possible. The manner in which he embezzled moneys entrusted to him, justifies the appellation: a second D. A. Gage. As Gage, so was Von Hollen prompted by ill-fated private speculations, to make loans from the accounts entrusted to him. As in the case of Gage, he had the intention to repay these loans, but instead of doing so, he felt compelled to make new loans. As Gage finally, he took to gambling

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in the hope of clearing the debt. There is ground for the supposition, that the city editor of the Times was informed of the flight of Von Hollen, ahead of any other newspaper, on account of his close association with the gamblers.

This embezzlement has been made possible, by the complete lack of supervision over the bookkeeping of the city tax comptroller. The best means to prevent a recurrence is the abolition of the now completely superfluous office of city tax comptroller.

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Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 13, 1876.

IMPORTANT SHAREHOLDER OF THE NEUE
FREIE PRESSE TAKES TO FLIGHT.

The public was told by the Times yesterday that city tax comptroller Von Hollen had taken to flight. He left the city Wednesday evening on the Michigan Central railroad. He probably will go to Europe via Canada and Quebec. He said shortly before his departure that he intended to go directly to Germany, in order to raise enough on the family estate to repay the deficit to the city. Those who know him best, do not doubt that he will pay back the deficit should he be able to do so. His kindness and pleasant manners made him popular everywhere, so that he was constantly the victim of sharpers, who preferred to borrow rather than to steal. From all the money with which he has absconded, he took only enough along to cover his expenses and to his wife he left but \$350, to take care of herself and her children. The family home is at the corner of May and Lake Streets. The bond of Von Hollen is \$250,000 and is the highest of any city employee. His bondsmen are John Feulner, Mike Evans Clark Lipe, Franz Binz, John Berry and Louis Schultze. Clark Lipe seems to be the only one able to cover the deficit without having to go bankrupt. If he will do it is another matter. Only one point of the account of the Times needs further elucidation and that is that Von Hollen was introduced to the gambling hells through Frank B. Wilkie



Illinois Staats - Zeitung May 13, 1876.

editor-in-chief of the Times. He is reputed to play only with marked cards and to have or have had in his pocket most of the money embezzled by Von Hollen. Through Frank B. Wilkie also, the Times received the first news of Von Hollen's flight.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1876.

APR 10 1876 PROJ. 30275

THE TRIAL.

When the bailiff called the names of the defendants, Rehm and Hesing answered, but not so Mr. Hoyt, who had fled to Canada. Mr. Cambell, Mr. Rehm's attorney, got up to state that his client wished to withdraw his plea of guilty and desired to hand in the following answer instead: "Jacob Rehm wishes to withdraw his former plea and states that all the accusations are due to one conspiracy and not to several ones and to this one conspiracy the defendant pleads guilty." The judge then asked the prosecuting attorney, if this plea was sufficient and the latter answered in the affirmative. When Hesing's name was called, his attorney, E. Jüssen, remarked there was an agreement that the accusations against Hesing as being an accomplice of Rehm and Hoyt, should be ignored. Regarding the accusation against Hesing as being a distiller and part-owner of the Lakeshore Distillery, the latter wishes to plead guilty in helping to dispose of untaxed brandy.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1876.

ALL (ILL) PROJ. 39275

(We wish to say here, that A. C. Hering has never set foot in this distillery and has taken no part in its business administration).



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1876.

A. C. HESING.

Yesterday the trial of Rehm, Hoyt and Hesing took place in the Federal Court building. There were three indictments against A. C. Hesing. The main indictment accused him of having conspired with Rehm and Hoyt to defraud the Government of brandy taxes. The other indictments were against Hesing as being a distiller. Hessing's position was made clear at yesterday's proceedings. The indictment which accused Hesing of having taken part in a conspiracy to bribe tax officials and to put up an organization aiming at tax fraud was dropped.

Except for passing of the sentence, the legal proceedings against A. C. Hesing are thus at an end. That the prosecuting attorney dropped the main indictment to try A. C. Hesing on the same charges as the other distillers is the best proof that Hesing has taken no part in the bribing of tax officials.



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1876.

The connection of Mr. Hesing with the tax fraud is solely due to the fact that he has always been ready to stand by his friends, when they needed his help. Out of pure friendship he guaranteed some years ago the obligations of a few distillers and signed the bonds required by the Government. For this risk, which was considerable at the time, the distillers gave him a part of their net profit and only in so far as this made him appear as a participant, did he become involved in this unfortunate affair. The moneys advanced to him occasionally by a few distillers to meet the election expenses, might have come partly from the profit of the brandy distillers, but it did not occur to him, to refuse on such suppositions, moneys given for general political purposes.

Anyone who is acquainted with Mr. Hesing knows that in his long political life he has made great contributions to party purposes. If now, reasons of friendship have made him appear as a participant in the

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, Mar. 18, 1876.

conduct of his business partners, it must be remembered that, the indictment charging criminal intention having been dropped, he has been freed from reproach of unethical motives.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1876.

GERMAN

[EVASION OF THE LIQUOR TAX]

No news has come from the whiskey war. The excitement caused by last Friday's events is beginning to fade. The calm of Mr. Hesing, Rehm, and Miller leads people to believe that these gentlemen will be able to refute all the accusations made against them at the proper time and place. Of course this event gave plenty of writing material for a press eager for scandals. How facts were distorted, can be seen in the ridiculous reports concerning Hesing's arrest.

We read of how he was sitting at his desk in his private office, how the sheriff read a law paragraph to him, and how Hesing became deathly pale, etc., etc. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hesing was just in the business office, talking with the secretary of the Staats Zeitung, Mr. Pietschand Mr. Raster concerning a business proposition. When the sheriff entered, he motioned Mr. Hesing towards the window and whispered a few words to him. Thereupon Hesing told Raster that he had to go to Hoyne's office and asked him to accompany him. Both then left, followed by the sheriff. At Mr. Hoyne's office Mr. Hesing signed a bond and returned to his office.

The arrest of Mr. J. Rehm is also mere fiction. He was not arrested at all.





Illinois Staats Zeitung, Jan. 3, 1876.

When he heard at the Staats Zeitung that the same fate was awaiting him, he went at once to Hoyne's office, accompanied by A. Loeb, who served as his bondsman.

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GERMAN



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 6, 1875.

THE SECRET ELECTION STORY

It has been generally noticed how bitter a fight Jos. Medill's Tribune has waged against A. C. Hering in the last election. This was so much more surprising, as at the beginning the Tribune considered the nomination of Hering as one among the good ones, and although it would not recommend him on account of party reasons, it would not oppose his election.

Why, then, the sudden subsequent bitterness of the Tribune against A. C. Hering? Among people who are more on the inside than the general public and who are better informed of the situation of Jos. Medill and the Tribune, it is no secret that purely financial conditions motivated the conduct of the Tribune. It is said that when Medill bought a number of shares from Horace White, sufficient to give him the control of the political views of the newspaper, he paid too much for them.

He paid \$500 for a share which had a nominal value of \$200 and thus gave one million dollars for a newspaper which had a capital of \$200,000. He discovered that the income of the newspaper did not correspond to his outlay of money. He also bought a great part of the Tribune building and is now hard pressed to meet



Illinois Staats - Zeitung Nov. 6, 1875.

the interest on the mortgage. The shares of the Tribune are now worth at the most \$450 instead of \$500 and Medill is reported to be anxious to sell his shares at this price, by which transaction he would stand to lose fifty thousand dollars.

In order to alleviate his financial burden, Medill has endeavored to gain control of the County treasury. At the beginning he was not hostile to Hesing's candidacy, because he expected that the latter would be willing to deposit part of the money in the banks, from which he, Medill, had borrowed money to buy the newspaper. This would enable Medill to secure better treatment from the banks, in other words that instead of ten percent he would have to pay only four or five percent. When Hesing refused to enter such a bargain, Huck seemed more willing, he decided to fight Hesing to the bitter end.

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Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 20, 1875.



GERMAN

THE JEFFERSON CLUB

Speeches by Dr. R. S. Davis, A. C. Hesing, Long John Wentworth
and Cyrus H. McCormick

[Translator's note: A. C. Hesing is a German, and therefore only his speech has been translated.]

The first public meeting of the Jefferson Club was held yesterday, at Greenbaum's bank building. About four hundred people were present, among them.... A. C. Hesing.....[Translator's note: Several German names appear, but only the German speaker is mentioned, as we are concerned with no others.]

.....The council of the Club has control of the organization in all political matters. A quorum of thirty-five shall constitute executive action.....Colonel Arno Voss recommended that the committee[of eleven]should also nominate the city officials.....

The chairman nominated the following persons as members of the committee:

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....Washington Hesing, Hermann Lieb, Henry Greenebaum....[Translator's note: Altogether eleven names appear but only the German committee nominees are given here.]

A. C. Hesing was the next speaker. He said that he was proud to see so many intelligent faces. He believes that politics have entered upon a new era. While he entertains this hope, he does not regret the Government's two-billion-dollar debt. He is proud that he helped save the flag. He does not care to speak about Democrats or Republicans, but he will always be glad to shake hands with those who risked their lives for the unity of the nation. He can safely predict that none of the gentlemen who were opposed to the war/Civil War/when it became necessary, will ever be in power again. He is not a Republican any longer, but he is not an Ohio Democrat, either. After the Democratic Convention....rejected the sound money platform and adopted an inflation plank, it became difficult to speak of the "Democratic" party. If the National Convention of 1876 acts in the same way, he does not wish to be associated with the party. The country demands sound money. He agrees with the



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preceding speaker in wanting no class legislation; he does not want to be told what to believe, what to wear, eat, or drink.

What he desires, and what the Club's platform stands for, is reform: opposition to the unlimited squandering and corruption which is everywhere present, in town, city, county, state, and government.

"Why does the government try at times to limit corruption? Because it sees the writing on the wall and knows that this is the only way to save itself.

"It is true, of course, that labor suffers; but is it democratic to speak constantly about the rights of labor and then deny them the simple pleasures which their poverty permits?" (This is a reference to the fact that the previous speaker, Dr. Davis, was a well-known advocate of temperance.)

The speaker then continued on matters of policy. "Adopt a platform of economy,



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I G Der Westen (Sunday Edition of Illinois Staats-Zeitung), June 20, 1875.

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honesty, and sound currency and let the past rest. Half of those I see here were Republicans like myself and do not wish to be isolated. I never voted Democratic; I am glad to have belonged to the Whig party, but I do not think it timely to rake up the past. If the former rebel soldiers are greeted so cordially in Boston, then it is time to forget the past.

"It is not for us to find out how the debt was created/Civil War debt/but we must find out how to pay it, and that can only be done with economy and honesty."

In closing, the speaker urged his audience to abide by the Club's platform and to forget all former differences. He....was given enthusiastic applause.

Long John was the next speaker.....

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June, 14, 1875.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3021

ATROCIOUS MALICE OF REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS

(Editorial)

Last year, as at present, considerable complaint was made about the malicious conduct of the Republican federal officials when tavernkeepers apply for their licenses. Of course the law stipulates that licenses shall be obtained in May. But in spite of the announcements in the newspapers many people are absolutely unaware of this and expect that notifications about reissuance of licenses will be mailed as heretofore. Besides this, people are accustomed to being treated by the city with considerable though not excessive leniency and therefore do not expect that a few days' delay in payment will be punished by a severe fine.

Of course, order must be maintained, and a small addition of a dollar or two as penalty would readily be consented to. Had that occurred, then probably

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 14, 1875.

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no one would have argued about it. However, if people are fined fifteen to twenty dollars, and it can definitely be established that they have tried to pay for their licenses promptly but have been prevented by cases beyond their control, then they are fully justified in registering a strong protest.

A saloonkeeper who is well known for his usual punctuality told us that he had called at the revenue office in May to pay his license fee. While he was waiting in line with numerous applicants preceding him, the office was closed. On another day he waited again as long as he could, but he had to leave because of other urgent business. After that it was impossible for him to come to the city for several days. He was summoned to appear before Commissioner Hoyne, who assessed a fifteen-dollar fine. Another [saloonkeeper] had gone to town to pay his fee and was suddenly recalled because of his wife's approaching accouchement. The payment was therefore delayed, and he had to shell out twenty ducats to pay a fine.

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A third saloonkeeper entirely forgot the date but remembered it a few days after June 1, borrowed the money quickly in order not to be late, and was ordered to pay a nineteen-dollar fine. Instead of paying it he expressed his sentiments--the truth--most vigorously. The officials at first refused to accept the fee without the fine, but when the gentleman reappeared with an attorney, they complied, and the additional assessment was ignored.

We could cite dozens of similar cases, but these will suffice for the present to show the maliciousness of the Republican officials and how the public is bled at every opportunity. After all, the fine does not reach the national treasury; it bulges instead the pockets of the federal commissioner and the tax collector. We advise any one who comes into conflict with the authorities in a similar manner to defend himself most vigorously. Usually it helps.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1875.

LIFE IMPRISONMENT

(Editorial)

At the beginning of his administration Governor Beveridge of Illinois showed commendable staunchness in all matters involving punishment of criminals; he often mitigated the penalties of imprisonment and execution, regardless of the exhortations of large numbers of petitioners. But pardons soon became more common than during the terms of his predecessors--especially clemency for major criminals.

That life imprisonment in America is almost a farce in many instances, and that it has lost its horror as far as culprits are concerned, is well known, and of late Mr. Beveridge has labored assiduously to strengthen this pleasant feeling among the criminal gentry. Within the past five months he has given full pardons to seven murderers who were convicted for life. Of this allotment



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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1875.

one served fourteen years; another, nine; the third and fourth, eight; the fifth and sixth, six; and the seventh, four years. In some of these cases which have been enumerated the intercession of some fairly prominent politician sufficed to soften His Excellency.

Whoever shows such compassion for desperate criminals should give commensurate consideration for the smaller fry.

During the first year of his administration, Mr. Beveridge pardoned about fifty convicts, and the following year approximately ninety. This represents sixty-five pardons from January 1, 1875, to May 22, 1875.

This surprising increase is allegedly due to the presence of many legislators at Springfield during the early part of the year, and requests for pardons supported by members of the State Legislature are almost always listened to by the Governor.



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The Governor's forgiving poor devils who committed minor transgressions because of necessity or because of a neglected education we can condone and consider quite in order, since this is an era when great criminals are free, prosperous, and even highly respected. But among those whose sentences have been commuted by Beveridge one finds, aside from the aforesaid murderers, other serious criminals, killers who served but two or three years of an original twenty-four year sentence; robbers whose sentences were shortened eleven years, after they had been confined for only three years, and so on.

At present not less than five hundred petitions for clemency are recorded in the Governor's office, and, if Beveridge continues to be softhearted and obliging, soon a swarm of criminals will again besiege society.

A similar misuse of executive clemency is also found in other states of the Union, where such gubernatorial rights are established by law. A better state of affairs is to be found in those states where pardons can be obtained only by the collaboration and sanction of a special board.



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An individual is less able to withstand importunate supplications than a board consisting of several persons, and an individual is more prone to succumb to political expediency than a body of men.

These instances of wholesale pardons, particularly those of Mr. Beveridge, represent political considerations, usually deference to the personal desires of a more or less influential politician, and as such are the more detestable because these decrees are not based on a forgiving spirit or benevolence, the noble characteristic of humanity. Such intercessions are the product of abominable selfishness; cool, deliberate, political speculation which anticipates subsequent aid from the politician who has made the petition; hence, a reward for the bestowal of liberty. The rotten abuse of the pardoning power which flourishes in this country, benefiting the most vicious criminals, is one of the main reasons for the death penalty. Even a "lifer" goes to the penitentiary with the glowing prospect that he will be free within a few years.



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"Only the dead do not return"; only the execution of a murderer gives assurance to society that he will not reappear in their midst.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 3, 1875.

WE ARE GRATEFUL

(Editorial)

We see in the pages of the Tribune that the prosecution of the crooked distillers by Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, is involving the professional politicians in serious difficulties. The politicians insist that the influence of these tax dodgers was highly important during elections, since they spent large sums to assure the success of Republican candidates, and that without this help many important districts would have been lost last fall.

Under these circumstances it would be very dangerous for the Republican party to arouse the distinguished tax dodgers, since their influence would then be used for the benefit of the opposition.

Obviously, this is to be expected and is bound to happen, if the Government



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acts too aggressively.

A pleasant prospect for the opposition! But this is all we care to say about the opposition, in consolation of the whimpering Republicans: "Be calm! we don't want this rotten fruit! We experience no longing whatsoever for the influence of these scoundrels and thieves who in bygone years defrauded the public treasury out of millions, thus serving as receivers of stolen goods for Republican Congress--men and officials. We prefer to be defeated by a party whose strength depended on thieves than to be victorious in their company."

We believe that no compromise should be made with these crooked distillers and refiners of whisky. Our understanding does not permit us to differentiate between the ordinary pickpocket or embezzler and the whisky distiller who defrauds the public treasury out of hundreds of thousands of dollars by re-using the same revenue stamps or by inducing public officials to commit perjury. It is an abominable and detestable state of affairs when



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stealing from the Government is not considered as contemptible and dishonest as filching from individual citizens. That attitude is poisonous to public morals. A man who steals hundreds of thousands from the Government by resorting to fraud, bribes, and perjury in order to build a princely home, acquire fashionable furniture, valuable paintings, and imposing greenhouses, etc. and for the purpose of entertaining high society with a copious flow of foaming champagne--that man is by no means superior to the purse-snatcher who is jailed in the workhouse because his larcenous tendencies induced him to take a handkerchief or tombac watch. [Translator's note: Tombac, an East Indian alloy consisting of copper and a small percentage of zinc].

It is to be hoped that this rather plain explanation will suffice to keep these people from our threshold, now that the Republican Administration has made their peculations unattractive and has thereby induced them to offer



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their staunch friendship and "influence" to the opposing party. Crooks who practiced their criminal vocation under the protective wing of the Republican party, and enjoyed immunity as long as they could, will find no shelter with the opposing party. They will find none if they call upon their compatriots for aid.

That the national register of crooked whisky distillers contains many German names is very disagreeable to us--not for their sake, but because it affects the good reputation of the Germans. It has often been emphasized that the average German in America is more honest than men of other nationalities. The rule may hold true, but it is evident that the exposure showed a surprisingly large number of exceptions. We regret it profoundly, but to deny it or attempt to dispute the evident truth, would have a bad effect upon the German character. Whoever believes that it is the duty of a German paper to protect tax evaders merely because of their German names will find that he has a wrong opinion about us. German diligence, German honesty and



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conscientiousness will always merit our esteem but this does not include rapacity, cheating, bribery, embezzlement, and perjury.

We reiterate: Let the refractory distillers remain contentedly on that side where their "influence" became so noticeable last fall.

If the thousands of dollars so lavishly spent on a congressional election, to seat a man whom they supposed to be their guardian angel, proved to be a bad investment, that constitutes no reason whatever for their adversaries to feel sympathy for them.



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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 2, 1875.

A CARD

On several occasions Sheriff Agnew has tried to mislead public opinion by asserting that "Hesing's paper" (The Illinois Staats-Zeitung), in disclosing his (Agnew's) delinquencies, follies, and crimes, is merely venting a personal spite, since [A.] Hesing had been trying to "run" the Sheriff's office, and had been foiled in that attempt. In order to enable the people of this city to form a correct opinion on this matter, I desire to give them a full and explicit statement of whatever personal relations have existed between the Sheriff and me.

To begin with, I have never asked Agnew for a favor in the shape of the appointment of any friend of mine to an office under him. The only exception, if it may be called an exception, consisted therein, that I joined several very prominent citizens of Irish extraction in recommending that Peter Mundt be appointed jailer. However, neither in that case, nor in any other, did I take the initiative in recommending a new appointment.

When it was rumored that Agnew intended to appoint McHale and his own brother,

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Luke, to responsible positions, a committee of our very best and most highly respected citizens of Irish birth called upon me and requested that I do everything possible to prevent such a disgraceful act. They told me that McHale was a rascal who had never done an honest day's work in Chicago, a drunkard and a ruffian, and that Luke Agnew was in the habit of "going off on a spree" and staying drunk for days and even weeks. I saw Agnew, repeated to him what I had been told, and cautioned him against making such appointments. He admitted the facts, but tried to tone them down somewhat by saying that McHale had been rather wild, but yet he appointed McHale as well as his own brother.

On that same occasion I spoke to him about the bailiffs; I told him that he could not conduct his office successfully unless he retained some of the old and experienced help, since he himself was utterly inexperienced. I advised him to secure the services of Tim Bradley, and to retain men like Merrill, who had been chief bailiff in the criminal court for many years, and had carried out his duties in a very efficient manner.

I also asked that he keep Galpin, who had filled his position with great credit

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to himself for fifteen years; Probsthan who had done duty in the criminal court for eight years; and Ostermann and George Voecke. In reply he told me that he could not, and would not, retain Merrill, but would appoint in his stead Hutchinson, a man of rather dubious character, who is known for his habitual association with gamblers, ruffians, and people of that ilk. He also mentioned, as fit to be retained, two men who were the very type of men who ought to have been kicked out, for they are well-known characters among "sporting men," in nowise trustworthy, and the very last men in the community to whom should be entrusted the highly important and responsible work of selecting jurors to try gambling cases. Thus I tried to "run" the Sheriff's office, and thus I succeeded!

Very soon afterwards I was informed that the Sheriff was going from bad to worse; that he was hardly ever sober; that he was a regular visitor of houses of ill fame on Fourth Avenue, and was even attempting to entice his own subordinates to accompany him to haunts of prostitution; that he was a frequenter of well-known gambling resorts; that his appointees in the county jail were committing the most despicable outrages against decency and discipline, by holding veritable

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orgies under the very noses of the prisoners whom they were appointed to watch.

Then I sent for him and advised him to mend his ways, emphasizing to him the danger of destroying his reputation in the community, and of bringing disgrace upon his best friends. He listened to my advice and solemnly promised to reform, but he did nothing of the kind. The disreputable characters who brought disgrace upon the office were retained in their positions, and conditions at the jail became worse than ever before, in spite of the remonstrances of Peter Hand.

The climax was reached when the Sheriff, having been in office for scarcely six weeks, became the recipient of a diamond star, allegedly worth \$2,000. This was a gift from those very disreputable men who are a curse and a bane to our city, and whose immunity from punishment for their offenses against our criminal laws is based on their ability to control the selection of jurors by the Sheriff.

[Translator's note: In an editorial entitled "Gamblers, Police And Courts" which was published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung on February 1, 1875, the

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value of the star referred to was given as \$3,000, while the author of this article estimates it at \$2,000.7 I did, and still do, consider Agnew's acceptance of a gift from such a source a slap in the face of public opinion, and, acting upon that conviction, I publicly exposed the disgraceful transaction in such terms as it deserved.

The manner in which Agnew took revenge, namely, by removing from office all men who ought to have been retained in the interest of the community, is well known to our citizens. What may be less generally known, is the fact that the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, previous to the last election, took a very determined stand against the extravagantly high costs of the Sheriff's office and insisted that they be substantially decreased.

That, probably, is the real reason for Agnew's bitter and venomous spite against me. I know of no good reason why the Sheriff of this county should make from \$60 to \$75 per day at the expense of the prisoners under his charge, or, to be more correct, at the expense of the taxpayers who pay him about four times the amount

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which he actually spends for the sustenance of those prisoners.

In conclusion, I wish to say most emphatically that I have never desired, or attempted, to "run" the Sheriff's office, or any other office. It is well known in the community that I have been active in politics, but all my efforts have been confined to organizing political parties and managing political campaigns. They have never been devoted to the petty business of finding political jobs for men under the officers elected by the people. Where and when my advice has been desired I have given it freely and without prejudice or malice, but I have never tried to force anybody to follow my advice. Every department of our municipal government will bear witness to the truth of this assertion. So would Sheriff Agnew, if the truth were in him.

A. Hering

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1875.

GAMBLERS, POLICE, AND COURTS

(Editorial)

Last week Chicago witnessed a most disgraceful spectacle, when a clique of professional gamblers who had been indicted by a grand jury, were acquitted by our highly esteemed institution, commonly known as the trial jury, and generally considered to be a "palladium of freedom". The victory of these criminals over our court was complete. How was it won?

There can be no doubt on this question among those who followed the proceedings. The evidence given by the police could not stand up under the bold lies of the defense. The State's attorney failed to summon as witnesses men who had made convicting statements before the grand jury and the Sheriff assembled a jury which was sympathetic to the accused. The latter took the unnecessary precaution of filling the courtroom with their henchmen, rough, criminal rogues, who, by their very presence, and by unmistakable threats, "persuaded" the chief witnesses for the prosecution to withhold evidence which would lead

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Feb. 1, 1875.

to a verdict of guilty.

What is it that gives these criminals such great power over our police and our courts? In the first place, it is money. The enemies of society surely can expect a return of favors from a sheriff whom they presented with a diamond-studded star worth \$3,000, and from police officials to whom they pay heavy graft under the guise of sham sales and by other pretenses. In the second place, criminals wield great influence through primary elections.

In the primary election held last fall these cliques of gamblers worked especially for the Republican party, but they also worked for some of the candidates of the People's party. Well do we remember how valiantly the latter fought to rid itself of undesirable candidates, and it succeeded in part, but not altogether. The officers who owe their election to organized criminals consider themselves servants of the latter, and not of the people. The nomination was of primary importance to these friends of scoundrels, and once they are nominated, they depend upon "party discipline" to do the rest. Therefore

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they endeavor to gain the favor of the criminal element, since it knows how to "fix" primary elections.

This evil makes "election by the people" a disgraceful farce, and it can only be eliminated by abolishing the system of primary elections entirely. The honorable leaders of the People's party tried to do this last fall, but their efforts were frustrated by the very people who now have brought dishonor upon the party to which they owe their election. We must succeed, however, in doing in 1875 what we failed to do in 1874. This time there will be no state or national election to interfere. Only county and city officers are to be chosen. We shall thus have a favorable opportunity to put a stop to the work of those ward politicians, whose entire knowledge and ability is limited to fraudulently acquiring nominations at primary elections. Thus there are good prospects that the freedom of the ballot will be restored to the people who had been deprived, or rather robbed, of it, under the present abominable system.

If about a hundred honest, educated, and prominent citizens of this city

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disregard any differences of opinion that may exist among them with reference to religion, local or national politics, and nationality, and compile a list of candidates, excluding professional political job-hunters, criminals, etc., then the moral influence which the recommendation of these eminent citizens will carry, will be strong enough to counteract, and thus destroy, the influence of the criminal element. Then the two political parties will not oppose each other like two armies in which the undesirable element has a standing, but the decent citizens who have the welfare of.... [Translator's note: The remainder of this article has been removed by a clipper.]

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CITY'S FINANCES

(Editorial)

In an editorial appearing in yesterday's issue of the Tribune, under the heading, "An Ugly Chapter in the City's Finances," Mr. Joseph Medill rebukes the city council of Chicago because the City Fathers, when they established the tax rate, failed to take into consideration the fact that between ten and fifteen per cent of the taxes that are levied are never collected, but set the rate according to the amount of money that has been appropriated; and Mr. Medill states that this procedure is the cause of the constant increase in the city's floating debt.

Mr. Medill says: "It has long been the custom of the municipal government of Chicago to spend its money before its taxes are collected, and then to collect only a part of them. The tax levy is made on June 30. According to a pleasant self-deception of officials, the full amount of taxes should be in the treasury by July 1, and the various divisions of the municipal administration immediately

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set to work to spend it, and they do so with an energy and a determination that are in marked contrast with the manner in which they collect it--nine months or a year afterwards. When six months have been spent making disbursements, and January has come, a feeble effort is made to collect borrowed money that has already been spent. In the current month the city treasurer will receive, in small amounts of a few hundred or thousand dollars per day, a small part of the taxes which were levied last August. This process of collection will drag on until the end of the fiscal year, in April. Then preparations will be made to sell property on which the owners have failed to pay taxes. Some time during the summer the council will pass a resolution to ask the probate court for a judgment against the delinquents. After that, some more people--those most easily frightened--pay. After this, say in July, a year after the appropriation has been made, the court grants a judgment against all except tax fighters who escape through loopholes, technicalities, informalities, or some legal quibble, and if they fail in that, they appeal to the circuit court, to the Supreme Court, and eventaully manage to avoid payment--but not lawyer's fees.

"As to the others against whom judgment has been secured, about one half to

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two thirds pay their taxes. The remainder let their property be sold for the delinquent assessments. The per cent of penalty not being high enough to tempt tax title buyers, the city is obliged to purchase the property and hold it until such time as the delinquents see fit to redeem it--one, two, three, or more years thereafter. The tax sales are held in August or September, and thus, fifteen months after the city council made the appropriations and began to spend the money, the taxes, or a part of them, are paid into the treasury.

"What is the city doing for money during this interval? Why, borrowing from special funds, from banks, and issuing certificates of indebtedness payable on the January 1 following.

"About four fifths of the tax levy is finally paid into the treasury between February and October, and is used to redeem the certificates and help the city government cripple and kite along as best it can. Formerly, a comptroller who could be employed for \$4,000 a year could manage to borrow enough money to shin along. Now it requires a higher grade of borrowing genius, and requires an

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\$8,000 man to do the necessary shinning and borrowing.

"Before long, the case will become so complicated and difficult as to require a financier who will cost \$12,000, or \$16,000, a year.

"From ten to fifteen per cent of the taxes that are levied each year are never collected, but are lost to the city through the successful resistance of the real estate tax fighters and personal tax absconders. However, the money representing the delinquency has already been spent to the last cent. The paper representing it, therefore, swells the floating debt.

"It was once the custom to fund this floating debt, from time to time, in bonds. The Constitution of 1870 fixed a limit, however, to the bonded indebtedness of the city, and that limit has been reached. We can no longer fund our certificates. So this resource fails.

"Heretofore there was another source, which is also about to fail. After the

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Constitution of 1870 was adopted, and before it became effective, the city issued \$3,739,000 of bonds for the following purposes:

River improvement	\$1,029,000
Sewerage and tunnel	475,000
Water supply	1,500,000
School and other buildings	735,000

"The sale of these bonds furnished a fund which served as a pool from which the city borrowed money to meet its needs between July and the time the annual levy was realized upon. Thus it got temporary loans without paying interest, and replaced them with the proceeds of the yearly tax collected in August and September of the following year. This pool has steadily grown smaller, as the improvements for which the bonds were issued were made. The river improvement, sewerage and tunnel, and school funds have been wiped out. Only a small fraction of the water fund is on hand. The public buildings fund, received from the sale of the canal lien to the State, which also served as a pool, was pretty nearly exhausted by the defalcation of Mr. Gage. From Comptroller Hayes' statement concerning the amounts nominally credited to the special funds, it is evident

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that the only money which now can be borrowed by the city without interest for any length of time, is as follows:

Water fund	\$93,396.65
Bridewell fund	21,851.74

"This is only a drop in the bucket in comparison to the five or six million dollars that the city spends annually. It will not be long before this scanty pool will be entirely dried up. Then the city will have to borrow (and pay interest) as it goes, or pay as it goes. It cannot follow the first procedure very long. Our borrowing capacity decreases with every addition to our floating debt. If we persist in issuing certificates of indebtedness to meet our current expenses, we shall swell this debt, not only in the amount of the difference the taxes levied and the taxes collected, but also by the amount of interest we are obliged to pay on these certificates. Our inability to carry our debt, then, merely becomes a question of time. Municipal bankruptcy will surely result. We are rapidly approaching the financial stage which New York has already passed. The message which Mayor Wickham sent to the common council

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of that city contains many suggestions for us. He says: 'At present I am unable to inform you what the present liabilities of the city really are. The comptroller sets the total debt at \$110,187,980; but there is a floating debt of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 besides. The time has come when the actual financial condition of the city should be ascertained and published.'

"This time has also come here. The time has come, moreover, when we should adopt a sensible system of taxation and collect our money at least as fast as we spend it. We must stop this child's play of gauging our appropriations according to the full face value of the year's taxes, when experience proves we cannot collect between ten and fifteen per cent of that face value. When the State of Illinois needs \$3,000,000 net, and experience has shown that the cost of collection is ten per cent, the auditor makes a levy of \$3,300,000. If this levy yields only \$2,900,000 he makes up the deficit the next year by levying \$3,500,000 or \$3,600,000, or whatever amount is sure to yield the revenue that is required that year, pay the cost of collection, and cancel the deficit. Our city council proceeds according to a radically different plan.

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If the city needs \$5,500,000, our sagacious aldermen authorize the various departments to spend that full amount, and then levy a tax of \$5,500,000. Of this sum, the city receives, within the year, perhaps \$5,000,000 net, or less, and has to use a part of this sum to pay the interest on the money borrowed for six to nine or twelve months or longer, to anticipate the collection of taxes. Mayor Calvin's last message, submitted to the council on December 7, shows that outstanding certificates of indebtedness to be paid between that date and the June 1 next, then amounted to \$3,186,015. On nearly all, if not all, of this sum the city is paying from seven to ten per cent interest."

We fully agree with Mr. Medill--excepting with reference to a few technical inaccuracies and some inconsequential, but intended, misstatements, as for instance, that the city pays from seven to ten per cent interest on the money which it borrows; for, since Mr. Hayes entered office, the rate of interest has been less than seven per cent, rather than more.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung also has often discussed the evils which Mr. Medill

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touches upon. But has not the time come when we should ask: "How does it happen that wise Mr. Medill did not think of all these things before? Why did he not avail himself of the opportunity to correct the faults of our financial management when he was mayor and had full authority to do so, and when the State Legislature heeded his every request and passed any law that he recommended? Had he spoken the right word at the right time, our city finances would be in much better shape. Instead, he enlisted the aid of his adviser, Tully, to increase the city's financial difficulties, by sponsoring the notorious Bill #300. It was just last Sunday that he admitted that this bill was a total failure, that there is no way to correct it, and that it would be best to repeal it. Apparently Mr. Medill has gradually learned that, if it were possible, his entire administration should be undone--for the benefit of our city. Since that cannot be done, we, give him credit for at least admitting that the city did not profit by his administration.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

THE COUNTY BOARD'S CORRUPT EIGHT
The Opinion Of The Press And The Public

The resentment and indignation which the county board's bold and shameless action of yesterday aroused in all circles, excepting those that were directly benefited, defies description. "Thieves" and "damned scoundrels" are some of the milder and less hostile expressions that were applied to the eight men concerned. Unfortunately, it has long been suspected that Crawford and Johnson are thoroughly corrupt fellows; but everybody was surprised and dumfounded when it was reported that Russell had heaped shame upon his hoary head, that Carroll, MacCaffrey, and Conly, men who were elected on a reform ticket, have departed from the path of honesty, that Lonergan, who can look back upon a long, honorable career, allied himself with rogues, and that Herting abused the confidence which all of his fellow citizens placed in him, merely to gain an advantage for his family.. Indeed, there is great consternation.

If such men falter and are untrue to their promises, how can we trust anybody?

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Although the public knows that the frauds which have been disclosed would not have been possible if the committee had not been guilty of gross negligence, it might have excused the evil deeds if the board had shown any remorse; but the fact that the report of these misdeeds was ignored, that an attempt was made to expunge the "aggravating" parts of the record, and that the guilty members of the board were re-elected, proves to the satisfaction of the public that the old members of that body participated in past frauds, and that the new members expect to benefit from future frauds; in other words, that the eight members of the county board, Carroll, MacCaffrey, Conly, Crawford, Johnson, Russell, Lonergan, and Herting are perjurers, thieves, and scoundrels. It is their own fault that the public passes such severe judgment upon them, for the public knows no criterion save the acts which it sees. And they are the only just basis of judgment.

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Comments by the English Language Press

The English language press of yesterday did not spare words in condemning the

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eight commissioners, and, judging from indications, will use much stronger expressions today.

The Chicago Times, which deserves due credit for its drastic comments, no matter how objectionable some of its other features are, has the following headlines on its report of the county board's proceedings of last Wednesday:

Holden's Havoc

He Has Been Creating It In The County Board With His Little Report,
Which Shows That Some Of The Commissioners Ought To Be Hanged
And Others Strangled For Being Common Public Plunderers

The County Supply System Simply A System Of Organized Robbery
And The Poorhouse Is The "Fence" Where The "Swag" Is Stored

Indications Of The Formation Of A Ring As Corrupt As That
Presided Over by Sam Ashton

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

The Chicago Tribune has this to say in an editorial note: "The 'Ring of Eight' was very busy again last night. Anyone who is interested in such matters can inform himself on the policy of the board by reading the report of yesterday's proceedings."

An exposure of fraud in the system of furnishing county supplies which was promised a long time ago by certain members of the county board was made yesterday. The special committee, appointed at the first meeting of the new board to investigate the entire matter, submitted its report. The gist of this report is that the county is being defrauded of large sums of money every year; that the contractors are dishonest in many instances; that the agents of the county are careless and corrupt; that there is no way to determine how many of the supplies that are paid for are received at the county institutions; that the system of outdoor relief has been misused, both by the paupers and the contractors. The committee gives some specific cases of fraud which are quite sufficient to prove the general allegations. The committee shows by a table of comparisons that the dry goods furnished to the county poorhouse by the contractor could have been bought

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from Field and Leiter for \$5000 less than was paid; and that the discrepancy between the value of goods paid for and those actually received at the poor-house is \$5000. There is at least presumptive evidence of the same kind and degree of robbery at the other county institutions, where no account whatever was kept of goods received.

The abuses in the outdoor system of relief are even more monstrous. The poor have been allowed to take orders for pork or hominy, and to receive from the contractors a pretended equivalent in sugar or tea. Thus a double swindle is perpetrated, first by compelling the county to furnish luxuries, and next by allowing the substitution of less than their equivalent for the articles that were ordered. The coal contract was apparently more liberally interpreted than the others.

It was obtained, in the first instance, by a "straw" bid, and the contractor has been placed on his honor throughout, nobody attempting to check the weights of the half tons furnished by him on the order of the county agent.

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We think that the charge of fraud is pretty well established. The remedy suggested by the committee is good, and perhaps adequate. It is the appointment of a county purchasing agent and of a purchasing committee in the county board, who shall co-operate in the control of all purchases made by the county. The recommendation that a change should be made in the purchasing committee, in order to prevent too intimate an acquaintance between members and the board, also appears to be very wise and necessary.

Mr. Holden and the other members of the committee who made this investigation deserve the gratitude of the community. Their work has been patient and thorough. It has been done fearlessly and honestly, though threats have not been wanting to frighten, or money to bribe the members of the committee.

Election of a New Committee

The public especially resents the fact that the board elected a new committee, although grave charges had been made against at least one of its members; there

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 1, 1875.

is also much dissatisfaction on account of the manner in which the other offices were filled. People object to the replacement of Doctor Tope, who is an experienced physician and has shown great ability, by a young and inexperienced man. The public thinks it strange that MacCaffrey obtained, as one of the prices for his treason, the appointment of his brother as one of the janitors of the Criminal Court building, while the other janitor job was given to the notorious drunkard Periolat, a brother of the contractor, in preference to old trustworthy Mason.

The new committee on investigations, to which the report of the special committee has been referred, has not yet organized. It consists of Commissioners Conly, Carroll, MacCaffrey, Johnson, Herting, and Lonergan, who are members of the corrupt majority, and Schmidt, Jones, Clough, Busse, and Holden, who belong to the honest minority. So the corrupt clique has a majority of one, and will do everything it possibly can to attenuate the charges, or it will deny them in toto. We hope that the minority will make matters difficult for the dishonest men, and that it will do everything it can to disclose the frauds which have

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occurred at the other institutions. We are aware that that will be a difficult task, since Kimberly and McLaughlin have been reappointed supervisors of the poorhouse, insane asylum and county hospital, and Dieden has been appointed county agent.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 16, 1872.

THE HECKER MEETING IN THE HALL OF THE TURN SOCIETY VORWARTS.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Schmidt. Schmidt declined the chairmanship; Franz Lackner was elected to preside. On taking over his office Mr. Lackner made a speech:

"We who are not actuated by any personal interest, whom the well-being of the country and a feeling of duty alone drive to participate in politics, - we have long felt that it is time that the people take the reins of the party in their hands. In view of the terrible corruption inactivity begins to be a crime. We declare war against the administration! Reform is our battle-cry and with that we will victoriously advance! From German throats this cry has issued, and already the whole of Germandom stands united! (?)"

(Footnote: The Illinois Staats inserts the question mark).

Illinois Staats Zeitung, April 16, 1872.

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After Hecker's speech resolutions were adopted containing the following main points:

Preservation of the Federal Consitution and the utmost possible decentralization; civil service reform, adoption of the one term principle, (for the presidency), and energetic repression of the **monopolies**; tariff for revenues and restriction of all prohibitive and force legislation.

A permanent committee was formed, composed of Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Louis Schultz, Wilhelm Ruhl, Gustav Korn.....Franz Lackner, Hermann Lieb, Georg Vocke, Richard Michaelis, Conrad Seipp and others.

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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 23, 1872.

STATEMENT BY THE EX-ASSISTANT FIRE MARSHAL,
JOHN SCHANK.

To the Editor of the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

I think it my duty to make a public statement about what occurred in the investigation that Fire Marshal Williams initiated against me.

Every non-partisan will have to admit that my case was prejudged, and that everything was agreed upon before Williams made the complaint against me, that he wanted to force me to resign, because I am a German by birth, and Williams wanted to have no German in his department. (Schank then mentions frequent instances when Williams was drunk).



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Illinois Staats Zeitung, February 23, 1872.

I am ready to prove, that if Williams had followed my advice during the Great Fire on Sunday, we would have succeeded in restricting the fire to the West Side. I advised him to fight the fire with the engines from in front; instead he attacked it from behind and so drove it over to the South Side. Then he lost his courage and his head and lay down for rest in some hidden place. So the fate of Chicago was sealed, because this place had a fire marshal who cowardly left his post. While he slept, I fought heroically. Williams showed himself on the South Side only, accompanied by men and cars of the department in order to remove his own belongings out of his boarding house. Did he save, on that memorable day, any property but his own? If he did, it is not known to the public.....

GRAFT AND CORRUPTION

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

Judge McAllister has issued a writ of Error for Alderman Busse who has left the county prison after his father-in-law put up a \$5,000.00 bond.

The arguments of Attorney Emory L. Starrs for his demand of issue of a writ of Error were as follows:

1. The proposal of an official to be bribed could not be viewed as act that is to be punished as if the bribe had really been given and received, and the court had recognized this view at least in part as correct.
2. Neither in the United States nor in England existed in the history of the courts a case that an official had been found guilty in a similar way as Busse.
3. The witnesses have testified that Busse was already in favor of the acquisition of Coggins' lot, before his conversation with Coggins....
5. The States Attorney had with no success, misinterpreted the fact that

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Busse sent Goggin to Elsh. Elsh expressly observed when a sum of money that should be deposited was mentioned, that one should not tell Busse about it.....

7. The instructions given the jurors actually led the jurors astray.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

Civil Service Reform

The plan of civil service reform which the President has adopted finds in the press of both parties on the whole, a favorable reception.....

....The Philadelphia "Democrat" expresses an opinion that has been uttered before by both the Anzeiger des Westens and the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, namely, that a thorough cure and structural change of our civil service presupposes quite different things than competitive examinations and advancements. The Democrat asks:

"Who examines? And in what are the candidates examined?.....How does it come that in spite of all the enormous exertions , and all the violent agitation, nothing worth while can be achieved when it comes to actual reform? Is it not like a curse lying on the country? How is it to be explained that the fetters of corruption cannot be shaken off? The cause of it all is that the nation puts almost no emphasis on education for a definite profession. A

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

A general, superficial elementary education is supposed to suffice as preparation for anything. There exists, therefore, no special training for the profession of a state official. Up to now it was maintained that the civil service should not become a profession. It was looked upon as political booty. That has now been recognized as an error....Officials who are not trained in their profession, who are not proficient in it, become superficial, unscrupulous, and finally the prey of fraud and corruption. They can have no respect for their profession, can find no honor in it... And with that lack all morality, all sense of honor, is finally **destroyed**. Let us look to Germany. What strict schooling every official there has to go through! Everybody who seeks an office must possess the highest education that can be gained. Through training and high moral and intellectual education the majority of the German officials stand far above any breath of corruption. But they also stand assured of regular advancement and of the permanency of their jobs, which cannot be taken from them by order of a minister, or of the head of the state, himself... Besides everybody who is incapacitated by sickness or old age receives a decent pension....It is thanks to these factors that officialdom in Germany stands on so high a level. Can we not get it as high in our Republic? Many

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, December 25, 1871

obstacles will have to be overcome, but nothing should prevent us from taking the first step, which is the obtaining of education. Nothing should prevent us!"

What the Philadelphia Democrat here describes as a necessity is a dietetic cure of the evil, instead of a cure through patent medicines. However, as in the field of body medicine, so America is in the field of political medicine, and is still far from having recognized, that not drugs but a sensible way of living is the only thorough cure. As the sick body is to be cured through pills and electuaries, so the disease-ridden body politic shall recover through laws and regulations. This political quackery stands exactly on the same level as the benevolent, patriarchal despotism of the 18th Century. The day will come when one will realize that in America, but it has not yet dawned.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 31, 1871.



[POLITICAL MATTERS]

The meeting of the Workers' Association for Social Politics which was held yesterday at 113 Milwaukee Avenue was very well attended. Mr. Zimpel took the chair. Mr. C. Klings gave the main address. He pointed to an article in the Illinois Staats Zeitung which had all too clearly shown the mistakes of the workers' movements heretofore. The workers must take care not to let themselves be hoaxed again by the professional politicians.

In 1869 the People's Party accepted the workers' program but not a single one of the People's candidates who were elected kept his promises. Now they had asked Karl Schurz to come, so that his nimbus may throw a glory around the reform humbug. Schurz, however, had shown himself in his true light last year in St. Louis, so that any thinking worker could easily see through him. He would adopt any political persuasion that his interest dictated...Where is there any difference between politicians? Democrats, Republicans, and the reformer Schurz all worked for the land theft from the people by the Northern Pacific Railroad. If the workers were not able to name their own candidates, at least they should not permit themselves to be used by the spoilsmen and office hounds.

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ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 29th, 1871

United States Constitution.

Editorial:- Supreme Court and Paper-Money.

Last year the Supreme Court, then consisting of eight judges, gave a decision regarding the forced course ("Zwangskurs") of paper money. The court decided by five votes to three that the pegged course should have no retroactive effect in regard to payments or promises of payments made before its introduction (in other words that older contracts were to be fulfilled in gold.)

This decision made a great deal of difference in the budgets of railroad companies, towns, etc...many hoped that in one way or the other the Supreme Court might be prevailed upon to reverse its decision. How they might have contributed to such an outcome will probably always remain a secret, but the fact remains that such a reversal has taken place thanks to the nomination of two judges who as attorneys for the two biggest railroad companies of the East had the greatest possible interest in such a reversal.

The two judges are Strong and Bradley. Their nomination (thanks to the fact that meanwhile Grier had dropped out) brought the membership of the Supreme Court to nine.



ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG, April 29th. 1891.

None of the judges who participated in the former decision changed his mind. But the decision was reversed nonetheless by a vote of 5 to 4.

We disagreed with the first decision...however, that a Supreme Court decision once made should be reversed in such a way and by such means as in this case.....

If the question was only (Sic!) one of common ethics, of social or political attitude, the reversal of a former opinion through a later one would only mean that judges, too, stand under the influence of the views of their age- Nobody will ask of the Supreme Court that, because it decided in 1858 that Negroes are not to be regarded as human beings but only as chattel, it must today uphold the validity of this decision. But such is not the present case. Here the question is one of a simple application of Constitutional law in judging a bill under circumstances that should exclude all vague moral feelings or inclinations. In such a case it is more important that a decision once given, even if it appears doubtful to many, should be maintained than that a new, possibly more popular decision is rendered.

ILLINOIS STAATS ZEITUNG. April 29th, 1871.

WPA. (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Constitution lets no limit to the membership of the Supreme Court, and if the ruling party only needs to nominate a few judges in order to make the minority a majority and to have former decisions reversed, then the Supreme Court ceases to be a tribunal of arbitration above the parties...

All such things the present decision of the Supreme Court makes appear as possibilities-may they never change from theoretical possibilities into practical probabilities.

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

YESTERDAY'S PRIMARY ELECTION
Frauds in the Second Ward

There was a lively participation in the various wards in the primary election held yesterday, and in some wards there was a real rush to the polls. The people who fraudulently forced Gough's candidacy for alderman upon the citizens of the second ward have undoubtedly taught independent Republicans of that ward that a nomination which has been brought about by such means is not equivalent to election.

The same suspicious characters who succeeded in preventing the nomination of our German countryman, H. Spier, last year, were again active at the polls in the second ward yesterday, for the purpose of nominating one of those "mysterious failures" in the person of Gough, who will do everything but represent the interests of the second ward. The hack drivers, Warren and Reed, were especially active in his behalf, and their hacks and express wagons made regular trips between the polls of the first and second wards, in order to throw the ballots of illegal voters in the balance for the benefit of Bolshaw, the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

friend and patron of Chicago prize fighters. Only by exerting themselves to the utmost, did the decent citizens of the first ward succeed in averting the shame of Bolshaw's nomination from the Republican party in Chicago, and in nominating Cox. However, in the second ward, the clique accomplished its end, and Gough won the election from his opponent, Laflin--by fraud; but the citizens of the second ward are determined not to submit to this imposition; the recurrence of the tactics employed at last year's election has caused deep and widespread indignation, especially among the German voters.

A meeting will soon be called to place the name of another aldermanic candidate on the ballot, and he will receive the support of all Republicans who have the welfare of the ward and the Republican party at heart.

The happenings of yesterday again prove that greater precautions are necessary to keep the Republican primaries clean, and it will be the task of the city central committee, which is to be elected, to take the necessary steps to insure honest balloting in the future. Hereafter, lists of Republican voters

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Apr. 9, 1868.

must be in the hands of the election inspectors on the day when the primary election is held, to prevent the fraudulent occurrences of yesterday.

The other candidates for alderman are, on the whole, men whose character and social position merit respect, and who will help to win a victory for the Republican party on April 21.

From the reports which have been published thus far, General Smith and Lyle King appear to be the leading candidates for the office of delegate to the convention; Mr. Christ Loeding seems to have the best chances for the office of clerk. No doubt the convention will make appointments this afternoon which will do full justice to the Republican party.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE WHISKEY TAX SWINDLE

(Editorial)

Chicago boasts that it is the metropolis of the West, as New York is the metropolis of the East. Unfortunately, however, this similarity extends not only to the result of legitimate, but also illegitimate, enterprise. It is a most deplorable fact that, in Chicago, the Government is defrauded of just as enormous sums, through the notorious whiskey tax fraud, as are lost in the same manner in New York.

Illinois, as everybody knows, or at least should know, produces more whiskey than any other state of the Union; twenty million gallons per year is a conservative estimate of the local production. But the statistics for the last fiscal year show that the receipts in whiskey taxes amounted to only \$400,000. That means that taxes were paid for only one out of every one hundred gallons. So, for every \$200 that should have been received by the treasury from this

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Dec. 27, 1867.

source, only 200 cents were actually received.

This state of affairs is certainly revolting in the extreme. It probably has no parallel in the entire history of United States taxes. The monetary loss thus suffered by the people is bad enough; the consumers of whiskey actually pay the tax; as it is included in the sale price of the product. However, since not the Government, but thievish distillers and government officials receive the tax, the amount thus lost to the Federal treasury must be supplied through other taxes. Not Andrew Johnson, not McCollough, are defrauded, but Peter and John and every other citizen of the United States, yea, every resident of our country, because each and every person in America pays a tax on everything that he buys--either directly or indirectly. Thus, every inhabitant of the United States has a right to look upon these thievish distillers and their partners in crime, the bribed Federal officers, as mean, low thieves, who have taken money from his pocket.

But the worst part of this unparalleled success of the whiskey swindle is that

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the public in general does not share our view of this matter; that the defrauders can continue their evil practices undisturbed; that they need not fear that they will be ostracized from decent society by public opinion; thanks to their ill-gotten gains, they can occupy prominent places in those circles in which the possession of wealth is the criterion of respect.

Such fraudulent practices corrupt our entire public life; for if the public notices that people acquire honor and wealth through acts which merit a sentence to the penitentiary, but that honest businessmen are ruined through inability to compete with thieves, it must accustom itself to the thought that dishonesty and ignorance are identical terms. Thus the natural sense of right and morals is lost and success becomes the only criterion of morality. We are actually not very far from the moral teaching of the Spartans, who considered a cleverly executed theft a virtue, and condemned and despised a thief only if his infamous deed was discovered. If logic has any value, we may be sure that such demoralization of public opinion must ultimately lead to the downfall of the performance of duties assumed by the nation as a whole.

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It is perfectly clear that the colossal fraud practiced in connection with the collection of the whiskey tax could not be carried on if the tax officials were not guilty of accepting bribes. It is not humanly possible that these officers could be so ignorant as to be duped by the distillers. Why should they be the only persons who are unaware of matters that are known to every businessman? And how could the accounts in tax books be correct unless they were manipulated with the full knowledge and consent of the respective Federal employees? Or can anyone imagine that tax officials know nothing of it when raw whiskey is pumped from the cellars of bonded warehouses to rectifiers located on the second story? Can anybody imagine that they know nothing of it when unusually large quantities of whiskey are entered upon the books as "leakage" or "loss through distillation," so that very little remains to be taxed? Or can anybody conceive that educated men are not aware that "something is rotten in the state of Denmark" when frequently entire shipments disappear in transit from a local bonded warehouse to one in New York (according to distillers' records) and no claim is filed against the carriers by the owners of the liquor?

No, indeed. Mentally sound people do not doubt in the least that distillers and

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tax officials are working hand in hand, and that the latter also must be prosecuted if the former are to be brought to account before court. Congress should appoint a committee to investigate the administration of local tax collectors and their relations with the distillers. Any Federal employee who would offer lame excuses, or refuse to answer questions excepting in the presence of a counsel, or resort to other well-known subterfuges, should be looked upon and treated as an accessory to a crime; for it is as clear as day that a man who knows that he is innocent will do everything in his power to facilitate an investigation. The truth can stand the test of a rigid investigation.

This is what can be done by legislation to decrease the evil (for there is no hope that it can be entirely removed):

- 1) The quantity of mash can be taxed, instead of the amount of distilled liquor.
- 2) Bonded warehouses can be abolished and any credit whatever for taxes refused to those who must pay them.

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- 3) A penitentiary sentence can be meted out for every fraud, offer or acceptance of a bribe, and for every attempt to "fix a case".
- 4) Immunity can be given to those participants in fraud who act as informers or government witnesses.

This last recommendation is in agreement with the proposal which was made to the New York Constitutional Convention, by Mr. Opdyke, for the prevention of bribing legislators. We see no reason why the principle could not be applied to bribing administrative officers of the Government. It is a desperate means to use an accessory in crime for the purpose of convicting and punishing his partner in crime; but this procedure is not new to English law. Many a leader of criminals has been brought to justice through evidence furnished by one of his band.

"Settling" a case against perpetrators of fraud--a practice frequently resorted to in tax fraud cases--only tends to encourage transgression of Federal laws. It is known that, in following this method of disposing of cases, the guilty

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one is often set at liberty after paying only one-fourth or even a smaller fraction of the amount which would normally have been paid. In these instances, the tax administrators are actually accessories in robbing the people. The abuse can be removed only if tax frauds are classed as a felony, thus excluding any possibility of a "settlement," which would then become a compound felony.

We hope that the members of Congress will devote their Christmas vacation to a good purpose--to making a thorough investigation of this morass of crime, and gathering facts and figures to back up their demand that the Government "clean house" thoroughly.

Not only the reputation of Chicago and Illinois, but also the moral welfare of the nation, is at stake.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 10, 1867.

OUR FINANCIAL LEGISLATORS

"Every evil [has] its good," says an old proverb. The truth of the adage is again evident with respect to the heavy debt which we incurred through the great War of the Rebellion. Of course, now that the first great joy caused by our glorious victory has passed, and the immense increase in business brought about by post-war demands has given place to a strong reaction, and taxes are becoming burdensome, hardly anybody will join in the old reckless cry of sanguine Americans--that our debts are a benefit, even though the benefit is disguised. Yet no one will deny that our debt has some good, some "redeeming" features. Necessity teaches us to pray; but necessity also teaches us that we must work. The bitter but salutary lesson of necessity was required to persuade the proud South, which had sunk into idleness, to be more energetic, and to recognize its appalling lack of knowledge and industrial ambition. And the results will be very beneficial for the South. Similarly, a great and perpetually active force like the tax burden which was placed upon the people was needed to put an end

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to the whole Union's thoughtless squandering of public property and neglect of the vast resources which are at our disposal. Of course, the evil of squandering public property is too deeply rooted in all our legislative and administrative branches to be removed immediately. Politicians of all classes and parties, public officials, and the people themselves, are so accustomed to having ample means and regarding the wealth and the resources of the United States as inexhaustible, that much time will elapse and many bitter experiences will have to be borne, before our legislators and administrators will be guided and governed by strict rules of economy. However, the time will come when we will be forced to examine our resources, and then at least an attempt will be made to use them in the interest of the public. Also, and what is more important, the people will finally understand that only those men are fit to serve them as legislators who, besides being honest and loyal, also have a thorough knowledge of and experience in the administration of finances and political economy.

The experiences of the United States financial administrators during the past

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few years cannot fail to serve as a lesson to the people of the United States and to our legislators in Congress. It is true that Americans pay little attention to the opinions of Europeans, unless the latter flatter their national vanity. However, though Americans continue to pay ever so dearly for their indifference toward the good advice which comes from abroad now and then, the day will finally come when they will begin to heed that advice.

If the gentlemen who make our laws would ask themselves why American bonds that pay six per cent interest are sold in London at seventy-two, while English bonds that pay three per cent interest are sold there at ninety, and the same American bonds are sold in Paris at seventy-eight, while an issue of French bonds paying three and one-half per cent are sold at sixty-eight, they would find that the credit of the United States, that is, faith in their ability and willingness to pay their debts, is much lower than the credit of England, and that even France, which is ever threatened by a terrible social revolution, has a better credit standing than the great, wealthy, powerful, Union. And yet, all Europe acknowledges not only the great riches of the United States and the stability and solidity

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which the Republic attained and displayed during the recent War, but also the American people's honesty and willingness to sacrifice. An article entitled "The National Debt of America" which appeared May 25, in the London Times makes the following assertion:

"In the face of urgent necessity, the American Congress did not hesitate to levy heavy taxes, and the American people submitted to them with a willingness that surprised even America's own statesmen. For several years America has been the most highly taxed nation of the world. Not even the English or Dutch are so constantly and variously taxed as the citizens of this Republic."

However, the London Times also calls attention to the truly foolish extravagance of American legislatures, not only of Congress, but also of the state legislatures. Wherever the burden of taxes has been increased by maladministration, or, if the rumor be true, by something worse, as is the case in New York and other large cities, the burden thus imposed upon individuals must be very great indeed. And now we are told that despite all sacrifices the debt of the United States is not

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decreasing. The Times finds a cause for this situation in extravagance and financial maladministration. It makes a comparison between the American Congress and the English Parliament.

"The former," it says, "consists of people who hail from all parts of the country, neither know one another nor have any experience in political economy, and therefore are not fit persons to administer the finances of the country, while Parliament has always been 'the watchdog' of the National Treasury of England and a close observer of the actions of English ministers."

These are bitter truths, yet nobody can refute them. Of course, it can at least be said to the credit of the American people that the political character of their representatives, and the stand of the latter on the burning issues of the day, on the Rebellion and subsequent Reconstruction, heretofore so engrossed the attention of the electorate, that a discussion of the financial ability and experience of political candidates was very limited, and, in most cases, entirely ignored. In

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addition, it must be said that in previous periods of legislation political and financial issues were not nearly as important as those which are now before Congress, and that the American people are not yet accustomed to demanding from their public officials a knowledge of public finances.

But necessity will prove to be an excellent teacher for the American nation and for its lawmakers. The people will make different demands upon their representatives, and the latter will be obliged to pay more attention to the will of the people. The people will live up to the reputation of being eminently practical. They will surely be able to elect men who are the equal of the members of England's Parliament, as far as knowledge of financial matters is concerned--men who have the interest of the entire nation at heart, which cannot be said of the English "money barons" who are supposed to guide the "good ship Albion".

After the great work of political reconstruction has been accomplished, our nation will devote itself to financial, industrial, and economical reconstruction, and then we shall be recipients of one of the greatest benefits that can

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be bestowed upon a nation, and which we will not esteem and appreciate less, because it will be one of the good results of the Rebellion and of our great national debt.

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GERMAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1863.

CITY FLOUR ORDINANCE

(Editorial)

In the first regular session of the City Council, Alderman Woodman introduced a flour ordinance, according to which a flour inspector was to be hired to inspect all flour sold here.

At that time the proposed ordinance was referred to the Committee on Legislation, and was favorably reported to the Council by the Committee in the last session of the Council. The aldermen decided to publish the ordinance and to make it the subject of final discussion and pass upon it in the next meeting (today).

The duties of the inspector, whose engagement is recommended by the Mayor on advice of the Aldermen, are to inspect all flour brought here for sale at wholesale or retail prices or for local consumption. Anyone who delivers

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1863.

flour to Chicago or anyone who receives flour that is to be sold on commission will be required to submit it to the inspector before disposing of it, and he will have to keep it in an arrangement that will make the inspector's task convenient. Anyone caught violating this ordinance will be fined five dollars for every bag or barrel of flour which he did not have inspected.

The inspector is authorized to collect a fee of two cents per bag or barrel for his work, and he may claim four ounces of flour from each barrel inspected.

This ordinance is tantamount to the legal sanction of mulcting, or, to use a vulgarity, stealing.

According to our City Charter, the City Council has the right to hire any number of inspectors, but it is questionable whether the aldermen have the authority to put a tax on commerce and thus on consumers, or to make inspection compulsory, or to demand that every poor creature who buys a twenty-five pound sack of flour pay two cents, or to permit the inspector to mulct four ounces of flour

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 21, 1863.

from a barrel, thus depriving our indigent citizens, especially children, of so much bread.

Let us see how much the prospective inspector will realize.

According to the report of the Board of Trade, 165,720 barrels of flour were consumed in Chicago during the past year. A large part of this quantity was sold in quarter-barrel sacks. Computing the average sale at half a barrel, 331,440 sales were made, totaling \$6,628.80 at two cents per sale. And to this sum the value of the mulcted flour must be added. Figuring two cents per ounce--and that is very conservative--the flour would be worth \$1,657.20. Thus the inspector's total income would be \$8,286. Verily, a dirty job with filthy pay!

And, what is more, the greater part of this ill-gotten money will be stolen, deliberately and unnecessarily stolen, from the working class, from the men who are compelled to toil in the sweat of their brows for six days of the

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week, and from their hungry wives and children.

And lest we forget, the Board of Trade, according to its charter, is obligated to hire such inspectors to inspect all flour, if buyer and seller demand it, but not against the wish of the two parties, and not merely to mulct them of their property.

We wonder how much the City Flour Inspector will have to pay for his appointment to this lucrative prospective position? No doubt he will have to hire an assistant to do his office work!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1862.

THE END OF CHICAGO'S POLICE BOARD

(Editorial)

Last year, as everybody knows, the corrupt State Legislature enacted a new police law for the city of Chicago, and had the effrontery to utterly disregard the rights of the people, by depriving it of the authority to elect the members of the police board for two, four, and six years, respectively. The secret intention of taking this unheard of despotic measure was to install the Courthouse clique in the well-paying political offices next fall--with the help of the police board. To gain this objective the State Legislature conferred upon the Governor the rights which it stole from the people. He proceeded to appoint to these positions only those persons ready to go through fire and water for the Courthouse clique. Nevertheless the people cleaned house at the Courthouse in the election last fall, and thus the primary object of the Legislature's infamous violation of the democratic principle of self-government was not attained.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1862.

The Constitutional Convention has resolved that the people of Chicago are to indicate at the next municipal election (April 2) whether or not they consider themselves able to elect their city officials, and whether they still need the guardianship of Mr. Yates and his lieutenant, Franz A. Hoffmann.

If the people declare themselves of age, then the police bill which was forced upon the people by the corrupt Legislature will be null and void. Then it will be the duty of the next Legislature to pass a new police law to be submitted to the sovereign voters of the city of Chicago for acceptance or rejection. That procedure is meet, right, and salutary.

There can be no doubt that the people of Chicago will loudly proclaim that they are of age, and that the Germans in this city will be united on the question just as surely as election day will dawn. The social freedom of the Germans was threatened when the members of the police board were shoved down the throats of the citizenry, and they will see to it that the

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Mar. 24, 1862.

police commissioners, one and all, from uncle to nephew, will be forced to relinquish their positions. For the people did not and never would have placed these ignorant leeches in such responsible offices.

John Wentworth is the sponsor of the action taken by the Constitutional Convention, and he had the wholehearted support of Mr. Muehlke.

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Nov. 5, 1861.

DOWN WITH THE BANK LAW

(Editorial)

At tomorrow's election, let no German voter fail to cast a ballot marked against "the banking law on a specie basis". This law is not founded on a "specie basis". The so-called Union Bank is not even required to have a single dollar in gold in its treasury. The words "on a specie basis" have been smuggled into the wording by the most corrupt of all legislatures in order to defraud the people. Down with the infamous bank law!

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1861.

REDUCING THE SALARY OF COUNTY EMPLOYEES

(Editorial)

We hope that the Republican delegation [Translator's note: The author evidently refers to the elected members of the State Legislature.] will not forget that before election the Republican party promised to reduce the salaries of certain county employees who have been receiving their wages in the form of fees.

In former times, when there were not many court cases, the amount they realized was not too great; but under present conditions these fees represent a sum which is far in excess of the value of the services which the respective workers render. We believe that a special law should be enacted to regulate the salaries of the Cook County employees to the extent that, whenever it is possible, a fixed sum should be established as their pay, and when this is not possible, as for instance in case the fees are not paid in advance, the fees be reduced to such an extent that the resulting income would not be as large as it is now; then there will not be as much dishonest competition among the aspirants to these

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Jan. 18, 1861.

offices. Since the present incumbents declared before they were elected last November that they would willingly submit to a reduction of pay, it is the duty of the Legislature, especially the delegation from Cook County, to take them at their word, and put an end to the ridiculously high salaries which have long been a cause of offense.